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A

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

of

BIRDS.

LONDON:
Printed for Benj.n White,
MDCCLXXXI.

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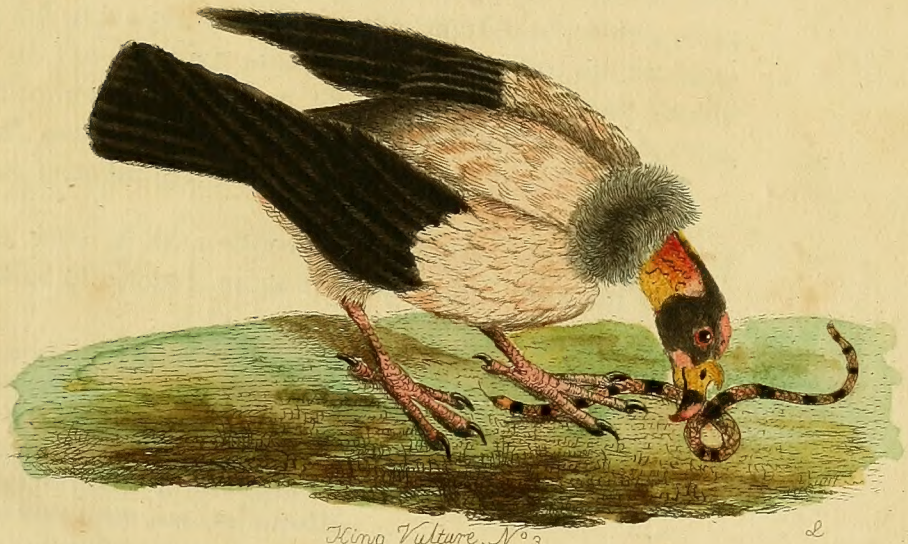
by John Latham

A GENERAL SYNOPSIS of BIRDS.c

Vol. I. P.t 1.



King Vulture. N.o 3.

LONDON:
Printed for Benj. White.
MDCCLXXXI.

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PREFACE.

THE intent of the following ſheets is to give, as far as may be, a conciſe account of all the Birds hitherto known; nothing having been done in this way, as a general work, in the Engliſh language, of late years.

In other countries, however, it has been paid more attention to; witneſs that valuable work of *M. Briſſon*, who has brought down his account to the year 1760*, when he publiſhed his *Ornithology*.

That great and able Naturaliſt *M. de Buffon*, is likewiſe proceeding faſt with a grand work† on the ſame ſubject, which, when finiſhed on the extenſive plan that he has chalked out for himſelf, will do him much honour. Of this ſeven volumes are already publiſhed, and we are promiſed two others in a very ſhort time, which are intended to cloſe the undertaking.

In this work of *M. de Buffon*, not only every thing which has been treated of before is properly noticed, and the many contra-

* This means only the edition in quarto; for there is another edition in octavo, publiſhed in 1763, which contains ſome few additions. Whoever has peruſed this work, will be fully convinced of the accuracy and preciſion with which this gentleman has treated the ſubject throughout; and it is but juſtice here to acknowledge the liberty we have taken with theſe deſcriptions, in reſpect to ſuch Birds as have not fallen under our inſpection.

† *Hiſtoire naturelle des Oiſeaux.*

dictions of various authors reconciled, but many new ſubjects have been added, rendering it a valuable work.

There have been many authors who, from time to time, have treated on Birds, and many different ſyſtems have ariſen in conſequence of their labours; but it is much to be lamented, that ſcarce any two agree in the ſame opinion.

The great RAY, our countryman, may juſtly be eſteemed the firſt author of *Syſtem*; and it is to him we are indebted for the valuable Ornithology of *Francis Willughby*, Eſq; which, though publiſhed ſo far back as 1678 *, is yet reckoned the beſt general work of its kind in the Engliſh language.

A whole volume would ſcarce ſuffice to give an account of the various writers in Ornithology, and their works in every language; but this is not meant to be a part of our undertaking, and is indeed quite unneceſſary, as we mean to draw materials for our purpoſe from authors of the beſt credit only; not condemning any of them for their attempt to communicate the knowledge of the age they lived in, as we may juſtly ſuppoſe it was well received in their days; and no doubt but the time will come, when our preſent notions of things will be held as cheap by our ſucceſſors, as thoſe of the century paſt are by the preſent age. We will therefore paſs over even the names of all here, except the one to whom all future writers on Natural Hiſtory muſt feel themſelves

* The firſt edition was in the Latin tongue, in 1676, but not tranſlated into Engliſh till two years after.

indebted; I mean, the ever-memorable and great Sir CHARLES LINNÆUS, who at one view has drawn together, as it were, all Nature and her productions, in his *Syſtema Naturæ*. This work has brought down our ſubject, among the reſt, through twelve editions, as far as the year 1767†. In this undertaking, his aim has been conciſeneſs; but in gaining this, he has loſt ſight, I fear, of *ſufficient* inſtruction; having done little more than pointed out where ſuch inſtruction may be found.

His arrangement of Birds is, in general, approved of, and his diviſion into Genera ſcarcely to be altered for the better; but as it is now ſome years ſince he wrote, many new lights have been thrown on Natural Hiſtory, ſufficient to excuſe future writers, if in ſome few inſtances, at leaſt, they ſhould differ from him; which will be the caſe in the work now before us.

There is one thing in *Linnæus*'s arrangement of Birds, which, I muſt confeſs, has ever appeared to me unaccountable, and in which he differs from RAY at his firſt ſetting out. Mr. *Ray* divided all Birds into two grand diviſions; *viz.* Firſt, Thoſe which frequent the land: Secondly, Thoſe which frequent the water: but *Linnæus* ſeparates the Land Birds into two parts, and thruſts in the Water Birds between. This is certainly *unnatural*, and therefore will not be admitted in the preſent undertaking.

The baſis then of this work will be on the prime diviſion of *Ray*; but we ſhall adhere to the *Linnæan Genera*, except in a very

† In the *Mantiſſa Plantarum*, publiſhed in 1771, will be found a few more Birds deſcribed at the end; but theſe are only twenty in number.

few inſtances; and for which alteration good reaſons will be given.

The whole of this undertaking will be compriſed in three volumes; the firſt of which will contain the *Accipitres* and *Picæ* of *Linnæus*; the ſecond will conſiſt of the *Paſſeres* and *Gallinæ* of the ſame author; and the third volume cloſe the work with his *Grallæ* and *Anſeres*. To each volume will be added a complete Index of its contents, and in the laſt, an Explanation at length of the authors referred to; alſo, a Generic Catalogue of the Birds mentioned throughout the work.

In theſe ſheets will be found near four times the number of Birds mentioned in the *Syſtema Naturæ*; the additions to which will be drawn from the authors which have appeared ſince that publication, added to a great number of ſpecies, not mentioned before by any one. This we ſhall be enabled to do, from the numerous collections in Natural Hiſtory *, which have been formed of late years in England, and in which, in courſe, a multitude of new ſubjects have been introduced from various parts of the world; but more eſpecially within theſe few years, from the indefatigable reſearches of thoſe who have made ſo great diſcoveries in the Southern Ocean.

* Among theſe, the magnificent one at *Leiceſter Houſe*, formed by Sir *Aſhton Lever*, ought to be particularly mentioned; as likewiſe the favours received from the inſpection of numerous ſubjects, the produce of the laſt and the former voyages to the *South Seas*, in the poſſeſſion of *Joſ. Banks*, Eſq; P. R. S. Soho Square.

It

It will be neceſſary, however, to remark, that on account of the uncertainty of the return of the laſt circumnavigating ſhips, the *Accipitrine order*, here firſt publiſhed, was printed off before their arrival in England, by which means a few new ſpecies of the *Falcon* genus have been excluded from their place. This has, of neceſſity, obliged us to introduce them by means of duplicate pages, marked with an aſteriſk.

To each Genus will be joined *one copper-plate at leaſt*, of ſome new Bird not figured before, if poſſible, for two reaſons; the one to point out to the eye of the leſs-informed Naturaliſt, wherein one genus differs from another; the other, to add ſomewhat to the ſtock of engravings in Ornithology.

In a work of this kind, it will be expected, that we ſhould begin with an Introduction on the *Nature* of the Feathered Creation; ſuch as general manners, nidification, incubation, migration of particular ſpecies, and ſuch-like; but this ſubject has been treated of in another work * in the moſt ample manner, and will therefore make it altogether unneceſſary, becauſe all that I could do on this head, muſt prove only a repetition of what is there mentioned.

I have, therefore, nothing more to add, but a juſt acknowledgment of the very great obligations I am under to many of my

* The work I here allude to, is the Genera of Birds, by *Thomas Pennant*, Eſq; in which will be found every thing neceſſary for the reader's information on this head.

friends,

friends, who have afforded aſſiſtance of every kind in this undertaking, which I ſhall entitle "A General Synopsis of Birds;" and is meant to contain every thing which its author could gather on the ſubject to this day; wherein he has aimed at ſuch conciſeneſs as may be conſiſtent with affording a clear diſtinction between one ſpecies and another; in which attempt, it is hoped, he has not totally miſſed his intention. All he wiſhes, therefore, is, that it may be received with candour, till ſomewhat better ſhall appear, and a more able pen take up the ſubject.

JOHN LATHAM.

Dartford,
Jan. 1, 1781.

BIRDS.

BIRDS.

DIVISION I. LAND-BIRDS.

DIVISION II. WATER-BIRDS.

BIRDS.

DIV. I. LAND-BIRDS.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

GENUS I. VULTURE.

N° 1. Condur.
2. Creſted.
3. King.
4. Arabian.
5. Carrion.
6. Bearded.
7. Alpine.
A. Aſh-coloured
B. Egyptian.
8. Cinereous.
N° 9. Malteſe.
10. Black.
11. Fulvous.
12. Hare.
13. Golden.
14. Angola.
15. Tawny.
16. Bengal.
17. Secretary.

LINNÆUS deſcribes the genus in this manner:
The bill ſtrait; hooked at the end only.
The head without feathers; the ſkin on the fore part naked.
Tongue bifid at the end.
To which Mr. *Pennant* * adds, that the edge of the bill is cultrated, and the baſe covered with a thin ſkin.

* Genera of Birds, 1773, p. 2.

Noſtrils differing in different ſpecies.

Tongue large and fleſhy.

Head, cheeks, and often neck, either naked, or covered only with down, or ſhort hairs; the neck retractile.

Craw often hanging over the breaſt.

Legs and feet covered with great ſcales; the firſt joint of the middle toe connected to that of the outmoſt by a ſtrong membrane.

Claws large, little hooked, and very blunt.

Inſides of the wings covered with down.

The bill, according to *Linnæus*, would ſeem to characteriſe this genus; but, in my opinion, is not ſufficient, as that of many of the *Falcon genus* is ſtrait at the baſe likewiſe, though, for the moſt part, the point is more crooked and ſharp than in the *Vulture*.—The want of feathers on part of the head, and ſometimes the whole head and neck, with the manners below mentioned, ſeem to make a better diſtinction; but after all, not ſo clear as one would wiſh.

It has been obſerved, that the *true Vulture* does not kill it's prey by *choice*; coveting only ſuch animals as are found dead, and becoming putrid. Indeed, it has been obſerved, that large flocks have alighted on a ſick or maimed animal, and, attacking it all together, finiſhed it's exiſtence: but I will only ſuppoſe that to happen when much preſſed by hunger; all authors agreeing, that, if left to themſelves, they would rather feed on fleſh which inclines to putridity, than on freſh meat. Their ſmell, for this purpoſe, is exquiſite; ſcenting a carcaſe many miles off, and flying to it from all quarters.

In this circumſtance of their diſpoſition I am clear, from the *Carrion*

rion Vultures of Jamaica; two of which I kept for ſome time. They would indeed eat any raw fleſh, but expreſſed a particular happineſs when any tainted food was offered them; fluttering with expanded wings, without ceaſing, and falling on with double the appearance of appetite, as well as devouring twice the quantity, as at other times.

It is obſerved, that Vultures, in general, are leaſt numerous in proportion to the coldneſs of the climate; and in the more northern ones, they are wholly wanting. — A kind diſpoſition of Providence this! leſt the putrid effluvia of the dead ſhould, in the hotter regions, too much injure the health of the living.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid towards defining the genus, ſome will be found, wherein both the *Vulture* and *Falcon* are ſo ſtrongly marked, as to render it doubtful where to place them. In this caſe, the *manners* muſt be taken in, if they can be known. Mr. *Pennant* juſtly obſerves, that they are "greedy and voracious "to a proverb, and not timid*; for they prey in the midſt of ci- "ties, undaunted by mankind."

* This circumſtance, perhaps, may ariſe from their not being perſecuted by man; which happens to the greater part of birds, whoſe chance it is either to to be accounted as obnoxious by him, or are ſuitable to his appetite for food.— The *Storks* in *Holland* are a proof of this; walking boldly in the middle of the ſtreets, as if they knew none would hurt them: which is truly the caſe; as that perſon thinks himſelf fortunate, who has a neſt of one of theſe on his chimney. And if a ſtranger ſhould kill one purpoſely, he would run great chance of loſing his life by the enraged multitude.

This tameneſs of the volatile part of the creation in general, when not annoyed by man, is manifeſt, from the accounts of our circumnavigators; who inform us, that on the more deſart places where they touched, birds of all kinds were ſo familiar, as not to fly away at their approach; regarding them more as objects of wonder than fear.

1. CONDUR V.

Vultur gryphus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. 121. N° 1.
Le Condor, *Briſſon ornith.* i. p. 473. N° 12.
Le Condor, *Buffon oiſ.* i. p. 184.
Cuntur, *Raii Syn.* p. 11. N° 9.

THIS bird is not only the largeſt of this genus, but perhaps of all others which are able to fly.—The accounts of authors, in regard to it's extent of wing, are various, *viz.* from nine feet to eighteen feet, from the tip of one wing to that of the other. One * gives it ſtrength ſufficient to carry off ſheep, and boys of ten years old; while another † ventures to affirm, that it can lift an elephant from the ground, high enough to kill it by the fall!

M. *de Salerne* ‡ ſays, that one of this kind was ſhot in *France*, in the year 1719, which weighed eighteen pounds, and whoſe extent of wing was eighteen feet. But to come nearer the truth, perhaps we had better abide by thoſe whoſe deſcriptions bear a moderate proportion.

In *Hawkeſworth's* Voyages §, mention is made of one of theſe birds, ſhot at *Port Deſire*, off *Penguin Iſland*; the deſcription of which, will ſerve our purpoſe: — "The head of this bird re-
"ſembled that of an eagle, except that it had a large comb upon
"it. Round the neck, it had a white ruff, exactly reſembling a
"lady's tippet: the feathers on the back as black as jet, and as

DESCRIPTION.

* *Freſier* Voy. de la Mer Sud. p. 111.
† *Marc Paul* Deſcrip. Geog. b. 3. ch. 40.
‡ Ornith. de *Salerne*, p. 10.
§ Vol. i. p. 15.

"bright

" bright as the fineſt poliſh could render that mineral: the legs " were remarkably ſtrong and large, and the talons like thoſe of " an eagle, except they were not ſo ſharp: and the wings, when " they were extended, meaſured, from point to point, no leſs " than twelve feet." — This laſt account ſeems by no means to exceed the natural ſize, ſince we have an account in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* * of one of the quill-feathers of this bird, brought from *Chili*, which meaſured two feet four inches; the diameter of the quill, half an inch; and the extent of wing, ſixteen feet. This bird was met with in lat. 33 S. not far from the iſland *Mocha*, in the *South Seas*, in the year 1691. The ſeamen ſhot it on a cliff by the ſea-ſide, and, taking it for a kind of turkey, made a meal of it. In this account we are told that the colour was black and white, like a magpie, and the creſt, or comb, ſharp like a razor.

It has been ſuppoſed, that theſe birds were peculiar to *South America*; but *Buffon* believes they are likewiſe inhabitants of *Aſia* and *Africa*, and not unlikely of *Europe* alſo, if the *Laemmergeir* † of the *Germans* be the ſame bird, which he ſeems inclined to think; and that the *Roc* or *Ruch*, mentioned frequently in the *Arabian Tales*, may alſo prove to be the like: to which I may add, the *probability* of the ſame bird giving riſe to one of the labours of *Hercules*, recorded by the ancients; I mean, the deſtroying the birds called *Stymphalides*. But this is mere conjecture: other authors have a different opinion ‡. PLACE.

* Vol. xviii. p. 61. See alſo the ſame account in *Raii Synopſis Avium*, p. 11.

† Hiſt. des oiſeaux, vol. i. p. 193, 194.

‡ " Some authors maintain, that under this fable of the *Stymphalidæ* was figured a certain band of robbers, who infeſted this country [*Arcadia*] and were exterminated by *Hercules*." *Ogle's Antiq. Gems*, vol. i. p. 111.

Alberto

Alberto Fortis, in his travels into *Dalmatia*, in the year 1778, p. 245, ſays, that he meaſured a Vulture himſelf, (one found near the mouth of the *Cettina*) whoſe extent of wings was above twelve feet; and in a note below ſays, that the ſort found in the *Swiſs* mountains, called *Le Vautour des Alpes*, is of the ſame race.

We further learn, that the throat of the *Condur* is naked, that is, bare of feathers, and of a red colour; the comb brown, but not indented; that in ſome, the upper parts are variegated with black, grey, and white; and under the belly ſcarlet, as was that bird mentioned by M. *Salerne* *.

Mr. *Briſſon* obſerves, that theſe birds vary in colour; which will account for the difference in plumage by which authors have deſcribed them: which circumſtance frequently happens in other birds, as well as in this ſpecies.

2. CRESTED V.

Vultur harpyia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 121. N° 2.
L'Aigle huppé du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 446.
Urutaurana, *Raii Syn.* p. 7. Yzquauhtli, p. 161.
Oronooko Eagle, *Brown's Jam.* p. 471.
Creſted Eagle, *Will. orn.* p. 63, tab. 4. *fig. bad.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is in ſize ſomewhat bigger than a Turkey: the bill is black: cere and irides yellow. The head is covered with feathers, and adorned with a creſt; which is compoſed of four feathers: two of theſe are placed at the top of the head, and are about two inches in length; and two others, which are ſhorter, on each ſide: which feathers the

* Orn. de *Salerne*, p. 10.

bird

bird can erect at will. The hind part of the neck is fulvous: the upper parts of the body, for the moſt part, black; beneath, white. Tail barred with brown and black, alternate: vent and thighs barred white and black; edges of the tail-feathers whitiſh: legs covered with white feathers, and ſpotted, or rather barred, with black. *Linnæus* ſays, that the legs and claws are both naked, and that they are of a yellow colour; and thinks it much allied to the *Falcon* genus, ſince the head is deſtitute of feathers in no part.

This bird inhabits *Mexico*, *Braſil*, and other parts of *South America*. It is ſaid to be able to cleave a man's ſkull aſunder, with one ſtroke of the bill. PLACE.

3. KING V.

Vultur papa, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 122. N° 3.
Le Roi des Vautours, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 470. t. 36. N° 11.
——————— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 169. t. 6.
——————— *Pl. enlum.* N° 428.
Cozcaquauhtli, *Raii Syn.* p. 161.
The Vulture, *Albin.* 2. t. 4.
King of the Vultures, *Edw. orn.* t. 2.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ. *

THIS ſpecies is about the ſize of an hen Turkey. The bill is red at the end; the middle black: the cere is orange-coloured, which is continued on the upper part, ſo as to form a DESCRIPTION.

* By this is meant, the Muſeum of Sir *Aſhton Lever*, at *Leiceſter Houſe*; well known to *abound* in the various productions of nature and art: in which the inquiſitive mind cannot fail of receiving the utmoſt ſatisfaction in every department.

carunculated dentated ſkin or flap, which hangs over one or the other ſide of the bill indifferently, as the bird turns it's head. The ſpace round the eyes is of a ſaffron-colour; the iris of the eye whitiſh. The crown of the head, and the neck, are bare of feathers; the whole of which it can draw into a large ruff of looſe aſh-coloured feathers, which are placed on the ſhoulders. A fillet of blackiſh down encompaſſes the head, ariſing from the hindhead. At the corner of the bill, between that and the eyes, is a purple brown ſpot. The upper parts of the body are of a reddiſh buff-colour; under parts white, with a tinge of yellow: quills greeniſh black: tail black: craw pendulous and orange-coloured: the legs are dirty white: claws black. — This bird is

PLACE. a native of *South America* and the *Weſt Indies:* it lives on carrion, and feeds alſo on rats, lizards, ſnakes, and excrement of all kinds; and in courſe is of a diſagreeable odour, from the nature of the food it lives on.

4. ARABIAN V.

Vultur monachus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. *p.* 122. N° 4.
Le Vautour d'Arabie, *Briſ. orn. app.* p. 29.
Creſted black Vulture, *Edw. orn.* t. 290.

DESCRIPTION. ACCORDING to *Edwards*, the ſize exceeds that of a common eagle, by one third. The bill is blueiſh at the baſe; at the end black: the cere is blue: irides hazel. The head and neck are covered with downy aſh-coloured feathers. The crown of the head is gibbous, and elevated into a large knob. The orbits are white. On the ſhoulders is placed an aſh-coloured ruff of looſe feathers, into which it can draw it's head during ſleep. The colour of the body is duſky brown, nearly black, above; beneath, the

the ſame, but paler: leſſer wing coverts tipped with white: tail the colour of the body: thigh-feathers ſo looſe and long, as nearly to cover the legs. The legs themſelves are of a blueiſh colour: claws black. — This bird was ſhewn alive in *London*, in the year 1757, and ſaid by the keeper to have come from *Arabia*.

+ 5. CARRION V.

Vultur aura, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 122.
Le Vautour du breſil, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 468. N° 10.
——————— *Buff. oiſ.* i. p. 175.
——————— *Pl. enl.* N° 187.
Vultur braſilienſis, *Raii Syn.* p. 10. *Carrion Crow*, p. 180.
Urubu, Tzopilotl, or Aura. *Will. orn.* p. 68.
Carrion Crow, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 294. t. 254.
Gallinazo, *Ulloa's Voy.* v. i. p. 60. 201.
Turkey Buzzard, *Cateſb. Car.* i. t. 6.
Carrion Vulture, *Am. Zool* *. N°
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE ſize of this ſpecies is about that of a Turkey, though it varies in ſize in different parts. The bill is white; the end black: irides blueiſh ſaffron-colour. The head, and part of the neck, are bare of feathers, and of a red, or rather rufous colour. The ſides of the head warted, not unlike that of a Turkey. The

* I here refer to the Zoology of *North America*, and that of the *northern Aſiatic* and *European regions*; at this time near completed, by *Thomas Pennant*, Eſq.

As the running number is not yet fixed, I am obliged, in my references, to leave a blank N°; which the reader may, on publication of the work, readily fill up with his pen.

whole plumage is brown black, with a purple and green gloſs in different reflections; but in ſome birds, eſpecially young ones, greatly verging to dirty brown. The feathers of the quills and tail, blacker than the reſt of the body. The legs are fleſh-colour; the claws black.

PLACE. This bird is very common in the *Weſt Indies*, and both *North* and *South America*. It feeds on dead carcaſes, ſnakes, *&c.* like moſt of this genus; which makes the ſmell of it very offenſive.

MANNERS. In general, very tame in its wild ſtate; but particularly ſo, when trained up from being young. This I experienced in two birds ſent me from *Jamaica*. They were ſuffered to run wild about the garden, and were alert and briſk during the ſummer months: but impatient of the leaſt cold; for a rainy day, with the ſlighteſt degree of cold, obliged them to creep for ſhelter. — I am told, that in the *Weſt Indies* they rooſt together of nights, in vaſt numbers, like Rooks in this country. They are reckoned a moſt uſeful animal in the places where they reſort; which ſecures their ſafety, added to a penalty for killing one, which is in force in *Jamaica*, and, I believe, other iſlands of the *Weſt Indies*. — I have been informed, that the one inhabiting *North America* exceeds in ſize that of the *Weſt Indies*, by nearly one third.

Vultur barbatus, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 123.
Le Vautour barbu, *Briſ. orn. app.* p. 26.
Vultur bœticus, *Raii ſyn.* p. 10.
Cheſnut Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 66.
Bearded Vulture, *Edw. orn.* t. 106.

6. BEARDED V.

SIZE of an Eagle; extent of wing, according to *Edwards*, ſeven feet and half; from bill to claws two feet eight inches. The bill is of a purpliſh fleſh-colour, deepeſt at the baſe, and hooked at the point only: under the lower mandible is a tuft of black feathers hanging down like a beard: the inſide of the mouth is blue: the eye-lids are red, and the irides of a bright yellow: the head for the moſt part is covered with white down; the forehead, the cheeks, and round the eyes, black, which narrowing into a fillet behind each eye, meet behind at the crown, encircling the head: from the angles of the mouth it is again black, paſſing a little way downwards on each ſide, like whiſkers: the neck is covered with narrow, long feathers, pointed at the end, and of a whitiſh colour: the body is blackiſh brown above, the edges of the feathers paleſt; the under parts are white, with a tinge of brown: the legs are covered with downy white feathers: the toes are lead-colour, and the claws brown. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies inhabits *Africa:* the ſpecimen from which *Edwards* drew his bird came from *Santa Cruz* in *Barbary*. PLACE.

7. ALPINE V.

Vultur percnopterus, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 123.
Le Percnoptere, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 149.
——————— *Pl. enl.* 426.
Le Vautour des Alpes, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 464. N° 8.
Percnopteros ſeu Gypaetos, *Raii. ſyn.* p. 8.
Vulterine Eagle of Aldrovand, *Will. orn.* p. 64, t. 4.
Lew. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE male, according to *Linnæus*, is wholly white; the quills black, with hoary edges, except the two outer ones, which are wholly black. The female is all over brown, with four of the outer quills black. The bills in both black: cere yellow: noſtrils perpetually dripping moiſture. The feet naked.

MANNERS. They are ſaid to fly in large troops, and are very uſeful in deſtroying mice, which are numberleſs in *Paleſtine*. To this we may add the ſize, which *Briſſon* ſays rather exceeds that of a common Eagle, and indeed we may ſay much larger, as *M. Fortis** furniſhes a note to that purport.

* After ſaying, he meaſured one himſelf, which was above twelve feet from tip to tip of the wing, he adds, "The extraordinary bulk of the Vultures of thoſe parts is not to be wondered at, nor the truth of this fact called in queſtion. The Vultures of the *Swiſs* mountains are of the ſame race, and not only carry off kids, lambs, wild goats, and children, but will alſo attack grown up men. The ſpecies is called *Vautour des Alpes*, and it is particularly deſcribed by old *Conrad Geſner*, though unaccountably neglected by moſt other ornithologiſts. A well-ſtuffed ſpecimen of this noble bird may be ſeen in the curious collection of the *Reverend Mr. Sprungli*, near *Bern* in *Switzerland*." Travels into *Dalmatia*, p. 245.

Vautour

Vautour a tête blanche, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 466. N° 9.
Le petit Vautour, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 164.
Vautor de Norwege, *Pl. enl.* 449.
Vultur albus, *Raii. Syn.* p. 10.
White Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 67, N° 6.
Cinereous Vulture, *Ditto*, p. 66, N° 1.

7. VAR. A. ASH-COLOURED V.

DESCRIPTION.

BRISSON deſcribes this bird as having a blueiſh bill, the tip black: the iris of a dull red: and that it is the ſize of a large Cock: the body fuliginous, ſpotted with cheſnut: head and neck white, with brown lines: quills half white half duſky: baſe of the tail white, the end brown with a whitiſh tip: legs covered with dull yellow feathers.

Buffon thinks this Vulture to be the ſame with a Vulture which he received from *Norway*, above quoted. This variety had the head and neck bare of feathers, and of a reddiſh colour; the body almoſt entirely white, except the quills, which were black. In the *Planches Enluminées*, the bill is coloured yellow, with a black tip; the legs white; claws black.

Vautour d'Egypte, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 457. N° 3.
Sacre d'Egypte, *Buf.* i. p. 167.
Sacre Egyptien, *Belon Hiſt. d'Oif.* p. 110. t. in. 111.

7. VAR. B. EGYPTIAN. V.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ſaid to be of a rufous aſh-colour, ſpotted with brown; and is about the ſize of a kite: has a bill between that of a Raven and a bird of prey, with the legs and gait of a raven. It is common about the *pyramids* of *Egypt*, where it is found in large

MANNERS. large troops. It lives on carrion, and is, with the *Ibis*, in great eſteem for deſtroying ſnakes and reptiles, which are common in *Egypt*; which circumſtance has cauſed it frequently to be engraven on obeliſks. About *Grand Cairo* it is called *Achbobba**.

M. Buffon ſays, this bird is not ſufficiently known, and is likely to prove the ſame with N° 5. But *Linnæus* having ſet it down, as well as the former, as varieties of his *Percnopterus*, has determined us to follow his example till better informed.

8. CINEREOUS V.

Le Vautour, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 453. N° 1.
Le Vautour, ou grand Vautour, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 158, t. 5.
——————————— *Pl. enlum.* 425.
Vultur cinereus, *Raii Syn.* p. 9, N° 1.
Cinereous, or Aſh-coloured Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 66, N° 1.

DESCRIPTION. *BRISSON* deſcribes this bird in the following manner:—The ſize is that of an Eagle, or rather bigger: length three feet ſix inches, breadth ſeven feet nine inches. The head and upper part of the neck are covered with brown down: beneath the throat hangs a kind of beard, compoſed of very narrow feathers like hairs: the reſt of the body is covered with brown feathers: the quills and tail are of the ſame colour, but ſomewhat inclining to aſh: legs covered with feathers quite to the toes, which are yellow; the claws black. This ſpecies is an inhabitant of *Europe*: frequents high mountains, and lives principally on dead carcaſes.

* See *Shaw's Travels*, vol. ii. pp. 9, 92.

Le Vautour brun, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 455. N° 2.
Le Vautour de Malte, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 161.
——————— *Pl. enl.* 427.

9. MALTESE V.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is in bulk between a Pheaſant and Peacock; is two feet and an half in length, and the wing, when cloſed, reaches to two thirds the length of the tail.—The bill is black: head covered with brown down: neck covered with narrow feathers. The whole bird is of a general brown colour, but the quills are darkeſt; the primaries are white at the tips, and ſpotted with brown: tail grey brown: legs naked, yellowiſh: claws duſky. This bird inhabits many parts of *Europe*, chiefly the iſland of *Malta* *.

* In the iſle of *Candia* alſo, as well as in all the iſlands of the *Mediterranean* Archipelago, Vultures are very common; the ſkins of which are nearly as thick as a calf's hide. The natives of theſe places, as well as in *Egypt* and *Arabia*, make great uſe of ſuch ſkins, properly prepared, by way of *furrs*. The furriers of thoſe parts have a way of extracting the feathers without diſturbing the down; which, after going through proper operations, become valuable, and ſell very dear.

The uſe that is made of theſe is to wear them on the breaſt and ſtomach, as they are ſuppoſed to promote digeſtion.

The Vultures of the iſle of *Cyprus* are of the ſize of a Swan, feathered on the back and wings like an Eagle, and the neck covered with down as ſoft as the fineſt furr.

Theſe birds live only on carrion, and when they meet with a proper opportunity, are ſaid to fill themſelves ſo full, as not to want food again for fifteen days. Having thus done, they become unable to raiſe themſelves from the ground for flight; at which time they are eaſily killed, ſometimes being hunted down with dogs, at other times diſpatched with clubs, or other weapons, by the inhabitants. *Deſcr. de l'Archipel. Dapper*, p. 50.

Le

10. BLACK V.

Le Vautour noir, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 457. N° 4.
Le Vautour, *Pl. enl.* 425?
Vultur niger, *Raii. Syn.* p. 9, N° 2.
Black Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 66, Chap. v. N° 2.
Swarthy Vulture, *Charl. ex.* p. 71, N° 4.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is wholly black, except the wings and tail, which are brown: the legs are covered with feathers to the toes. It exceeds every way the Golden Vulture in ſize, and is found frequently in *Egypt*.

M. Buffon ſays *, that it is a mere variety of the *Cinereous Vulture*, N° 8; to which I can ſay nothing: but muſt remark, once for all, that it will be frequently found impoſſible ſo to reconcile the various ſentiments of authors, as to place them all upon one juſt baſis. We ſhall therefore be obliged, not only in this, but in many other inſtances throughout this work, to leave things as they are found, letting every reader adhere to the opinion he ſhall beſt approve of, rather than obtrude one of our own, except upon very ſolid grounds, and for which good reaſons will be given.

* *Oiſ.* vol. i. p. 163.

Le

Le Vautour fauve, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 462. N° 7.
Le Griffon, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 151.
Vultur fulvus, bœtico congener *Bel.—Raii. Syn.* p. 10. N° 7.
Fulvous Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 67. N° 7.
Vulture, *Albin.* iii. p. 1. t. 1.

11. FULVOUS. V.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird exceeds the Eagle in ſize, being, according to *Briſſon*, three feet ſix inches in length, and eight feet in breadth. The bill in colour is blue grey, with the tip black: the head, neck, and ruff, white: parts above rufous-grey, with ſome mixture of white in the wing-coverts: quills and tail black: middle of the breaſt bare of feathers, and covered with a downy matter, or rather hair, which is of the colour of the back: the under parts are white, mixed with rufous-grey: legs aſh-coloured, covered with white down: claws black.

M. de Buffon doubts whether this is not a variety of the Golden Vulture; and *Ray*, from the name he applies to it, ſeems of the ſame opinion.

Le Vautour hupé, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 460. N° 6.
Le Vautour a Aigrettes, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 159.
Vultur leporarius *Geſneri*, *Raii Syn.* p. 10. N° 4.
Hare Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 67. N° 4.

12. HARE V.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is rather leſs than the Golden Vulture, or next ſpecies, and is all over of a ſhining reddiſh black; the breaſt much inclining to a fulvous colour. The bill is black: the legs yellow: claws duſky, or black.

MANNERS. While this bird is at reſt, either ſitting or ſtanding, it erects a creſt, appearing as if it was horned, which does not appear while it is flying. It flies very ſwift, and runs faſt, preying both on living as well as dead animals, alſo fiſh; catching the firſt not only in flight, but by often fairly running them down.

13. GOLDEN V.

Le Vautour doré, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 458. N° 5.
Vultur fulvus *Geſneri*, *Raii Syn.* p. 10. N° 5.
Vultur bœticus, *Raii Syn.* p. 10. N° 3.
Golden Vulture, *Will. orn.* p. 67. N° 5. t. 4.

DESCRIPTION. BIGGER than the *Golden Eagle*. Length four feet eight inches. The head and hind part of the neck are rufous white: the body is black above, and rufous beneath: quills and tail brown: the ſhafts of the feathers, on the upper parts, are white: legs covered to the toes with pale rufous feathers: the toes themſelves brown: claws horn-colour.

M. de Buffon ſays, that it appears clear to him, that this and N° 11 are varieties of each other.

14. ANGOLA V.

Angola Vulture, *Penn. Tour in Wales*, p. 228. t. 19.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE ſize of this ſpecies is about half as big again as a kite. The bill is whitiſh, long, and but little hooked: cere blueiſh: orbits fleſh-coloured and naked: irides ſtraw-coloured: head and neck clothed with feathers: craw pendulous: head, neck, back, breaſt, belly, and leſſer wing coverts, of a pure

Bengal Vulture, N.° 10.

white: greater wing coverts, and primaries, black; the laſt tipped with white: lower part of the tail black; the end white: legs dirty white, and ſcaly.

Mr. *Pennant* deſcribed this from the fine collection of birds at *Bryn ŷ pys*, the ſeat of *Richard Parry Price*, Eſq. There were two of them which came from *Angola*. They were, ſays he, "very "reſtleſs and querulous, and more active than is uſual with this "ſluggiſh race."

Theſe are now finely preſerved in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM.

Tawny Vulture, *Brown's Illuſt.* p. 2. t. 1.

15. TAWNY V.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill is duſky, ſhort, and thick: cere large, and beſet with briſtles: ſpace between the bill and eyes naked; reſt of the head covered with feathers: the chin bearded with a tuft of long ſlender feathers: head, neck, back, breaſt, belly, and thighs, of a pale tawny-colour: coverts of the wings mixed with brown: tail dirty white, barred with brown: legs ſlender, blueiſh: claws long, ſlightly bent. Length of the bird two feet four inches. Inhabits *Falkland Iſlands*. — Deſcribed from a ſpecimen in the *Royal Society's Muſeum*.

PLACE.

16. BENGAL V.

N. S. PLATE I.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH two feet ſix inches. The bill is ſtout and thick, being moſtly crooked at the end, like other Vultures; the baſe is lead-colour, the end black: the eyes are of a very dark brown; the upper eye-lid beſet with hairs like eye-laſhes: the head and neck are bare of feathers, being covered only with a

down of a deep brown colour; but the fore part of it, from the chin to the breaſt, is quite bare; of a dirty light brown, and ſomewhat wrinkled: lower part of the neck, all round, is thinly ſet with narrow feathers, like a ruff: the body above, is of a deep black brown: the wing coverts have pale ſhafts; the quills very dark, almoſt black; beneath, the colour is paler than on the upper parts: the ſhaft of each feather white, or very pale buff-colour: thighs the ſame: the crop hangs over the breaſt, as in many of the Vulture genus: the legs are ſtrong, much warted, and of a deep brown colour: claws black.

PLACE. The ſpecimen from which the above deſcription was taken, is now alive in the *Tower*. The keeper informed me, that it came from *Bengal*.

17. SECRETARY V.

PLATE II.

Meſſager du Cap de bonne Eſperance, *Pl. enl.* 721.
Sagittarius, *Voſmaer monog.* tab. 8.
Secretaire, *Son. Voy.* p. 87. t. 50.
Falco ſerpentarius, *J. F. Miller.* t. 28.
Secretary, or Sagittarius, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxi. p. 175.
Lev. Muſ.

THIS is a moſt ſingular ſpecies, being particularly remarkable from the great length of it's legs; which, at firſt ſight, would induce one to think it belonged to waders: but the characters of the *Vulture* are ſo ſtrongly marked throughout, as to leave no doubt to which claſs it belongs.

DESCRIPTION. The bird, when ſtanding erect, is full three feet from the top of the head to the ground. The bill is black, ſharp, and crooked,

The Secretary N° 17.

crooked, like that of an Eagle: cere white: round the eyes bare of feathers, and of a deep yellow or orange-colour: the irides pale grey: the upper eye-lid beſet with ſtrong briſtles, like eye-laſhes: the head, neck, breaſt, and upper parts of the body, are of a blueiſh aſh-colour: baſtard wing, prime quills, vent, and thighs, black; in the laſt, the feathers have white tips: tail rounded, browniſh aſh; the end, for above an inch, black; the tip white: the two middle feathers the ſame in colour as the others, but more than as long again as any of them: the legs are very long, ſtouter than thoſe of a Heron, and of a brown colour: claws ſhortiſh, but crooked, not very ſharp, and of a black colour: from the hind head ſprings a number of long feathers, which hang looſe behind, like a pendent creſt: theſe feathers ariſe by pairs, and are longer as they are lower down on the neck: this creſt the bird can erect or depreſs at pleaſure: it is of a dark colour, almoſt black: the webs are equal on both ſides, and rather curled; and the feathers, when erected, ſomewhat incline towards the neck.

This ſingular ſpecies inhabits the internal parts of *Africa*, and is frequently ſeen at the *Cape of Good Hope*. It is alſo met with in the *Philippine Iſlands* *.

The deſcription I have given above, was taken from three which were alike, which I ſaw in *England* alive, ſome years ſince; two of which are now in the *Leverian Muſeum*. From confinement, they had loſt their two long tail-feathers; but this want was kindly ſupplied by ſome accurate drawings, which Mr. *Banks* favoured me with, taken from the life, at the *Cape*. Theſe

* *Son.* Voy. p. 88.

were

were in the body of the ſame colour with my deſcription, but had the tail-feathers black throughout, with pale whitiſh tips.

That figured in the *Planches Enluminées* is brown above, white beneath: the breaſt yellowiſh: tail wholly black throughout. The toes are faulty, being near three times the length of nature.

Mr. *Sonnerat* ſays, that the bird is naked above the knees; and that the two *outer* tail-feathers are the long ones, which, he ſays, are as long as the whole body. In this he is not far amiſs; but in the two firſt aſſertions, I am clear, he has been miſinformed.

In *Miller*'s plate of this bird, I obſerve the tail to be croſſed with numerous alternate bars of black and white, and the creſt tipped with white *. I think it neceſſary to be thus prolix on the colours, to ſhew how much it varies, either by age, ſex, or in different ſpecimens, naturally.

MANNERS. As to the manners of this bird, it is on all hands allowed, that it principally feeds on rats, lizards, ſnakes, and the like; and that it will become familiar: whence *Sonnerat* is of opinion that it might be made uſeful in ſome of our colonies, if encouraged, towards the deſtruction of thoſe peſts. They call it at the *Cape of Good Hope, Slangeater*, i. e. *Snake-eater*. A great peculiarity belongs to it, I believe obſerved in no other; which is, the faculty of ſtriking forwards with it's legs, never backwards. This circumſtance I have obſerved myſelf.—Dr. *Solander* informs me, that he has ſeen one of theſe birds take up a ſnake, ſmall tortoiſe, or ſuch like, in it's claws; when, daſhing it from thence againſt the ground with great violence, if the victim was not killed at firſt, it

* He has omitted the bare ſpace round the eyes; which gives it more the appearance of a Falcon than a Vulture: which laſt genus it certainly belongs to.

repeated

repeated the operation till that end was anſwered; after which it ate it up quietly.

Dr. *J. R. Forſter* mentioned a further circumſtance, which he ſays was ſuppoſed to be peculiar to this bird; that ſhould it by any accident break the leg, the bone would never unite again. — The fact I can by no means call in queſtion; but it being peculiar to this ſpecies, ſhould be well conſidered; at leaſt till we know whether an union of the bone will take place again in the *Flamingo*, *long-legged Plover*, *Avocetta*, and ſuch kind of birds, which are liable to the ſame accident.

Genus II. FALCON.

N° 1. Crowned Eagle.
2. Black E.
3. Bald E.
4. Sea E.
5. Golden E.
6. Ringtail E.
A. White-tailed E.
7. Fierce E.
8. Cinereous E.
9. Plaintive E.
10. Black-cheeked E.
11. Chineſe E.
12. White E.
13. Louiſiana White E.
14. Rough-footed E.
15. Leſſer White-tailed E.
16. Spotted E.
17. Jean le blanc.
18. New Holland White E.
19. Statenland E.
20. Braſilian E.
21. Pondicherry E.
22. Black-backed E.
23. White-crowned E.
24. Ruſſian E.
N° 25. Æquinoctial E.
26. Oſprey.
A. Carolina O.
B. Cayenne O.
27. Mansfeny
28. Buzzard.
29. Greater Buzzard.
A. Spotted B.
30. Cream-coloured B.
31. American B.
32. Harpy.
33. Honey B.
34. Moor B.
A. Bay Falcon.
B. White-rumped Bay F.
35. Aſh-coloured B.
36. Barred-breaſted B.
37. Collared F.
38. New Zeeland F.
39. Goſhawk.
40. Cayenne F.
41. Long-tailed F.
42. Swallow-tailed F.
43. Kite.
44. Black K.
45. Auſtrian

N°45. Auſtrian K.
46. Ruſſian K.
47. Braſilian K.
48. Gentil F.
49. Common F.
A. Yearling F.
B. Haggard F.
C. White-headed F.
D. White F.
E. Black F.
F. Spotted-winged F.
G. Brown F.
H. Red F.
I. Red Indian F.
K. Italian F.
L. Arctic F.
50. Iceland F.
A. White Iceland F.
B. Spotted Iceland F.
51. Barbary F.
52. Peregrine F.
A. Tartarian F.
53. Spotted F.
54. Rough-legged F.
55. Booted F.
56. Rough-footed F.
57. Placentia F.
58. Saint John's F.
59. Sacre.
A. American S.
N° 60. Newfoundland F.
61. Starry F.
62. Northern F.
63. Creſted Indian F.
64. Caracca F.
65. Black and White F.
66. Ceyloneſe creſted F.
67. Grey F.
68. Brown Jerfalcon.
69. White Jerf.
A. Iceland Jerf.
70. Surinam Falcon.
71. Laughing F.
72. Brown Lanner.
73. White L.
74. Hen Harrier.
75. Ringtail.
A. Marſh Hawk.
76. Hudſon's Bay Ringtail.
A. Cayenne R.
77. Stone F.
78. Mountain F.
A. Aſh-col. Mountain F.
79. Keſtril.
A. Lark Hawk.
B. Grey Keſtril.
80. Fiſhing F.
81. Brown H.

N° 82. Red-throated F.
83. Speckled B.
84. American Brown H.
85. Sparrowhawk.
A. Spotted Sp.
B. White Sp.
86. Pigeon H.
87. Guiana F.
88. Ingrian F.
89. Great-billed F.
90. Hobby.
N° 91. Orange-breaſted H.
92. Spotted-tailed H.
93. Merlin.
A. New York M.
B. Caribbee M.
C. Falconers M.
94. Little F.
95. Saint Domingo F.
96. Minute F.
97. Bengal F.
98. Siberian F.

THE bill is hooked, and furniſhed with a waxy ſkin at the baſe, called the cere.

The head and neck thickly beſet with feathers.

The tongue bifid at the end.

This is the *Linnæan* definition. Mr. *Pennant* * adds:

Noſtrils ſmall, oval, placed in the cere.

Legs and feet ſcaly; middle toe connected to the outmoſt, as far as the firſt joint, by a ſtrong membrane.

Claws large, much hooked, and very ſharp; that of the outer toe the leaſt.

The female larger and ſtronger than the male.

This genus of birds is ſo well known, that ſcarcely any one is at a loſs where to place any ſpecies he ſhall ſee. The only miſtake that can happen, is in confounding it with the firſt genus, for the reaſons therein mentioned. The chief characteriſtics are the bill and claws; being both of them very hooked and ſharp.

* Genera of Birds, 1773, p. 2.

ſharp. The luxury of theſe, for the moſt part, is to kill their own prey, and eat it while freſh.—Both this and the *Vulture* will often take in as much food as will laſt for many days without a freſh ſupply; and nature has likewiſe enabled it to bear a very long abſtinence in turn. — Their food is not always fleſh; many of the ſpecies eat fiſh, and others are content with ſnakes and reptiles, as will be noted in it's place. — They are apt to vary much in the plumage, according to age; which has been the occaſion of enumerating more ſpecies than really exiſt. — It is obſerved, that every climate is furniſhed with them, not being confined, like the Vulture, to the warmer regions. — I cannot find that the Falcon tribe ever unites into companies: and, except in breeding-time, ſeldom two are ſeen together. The method taken in arranging theſe, will be chiefly according to their ſizes *, beginning at the largeſt, and ending with the leaſt; as *Linnæus*'s method of ſeparating them from each other by the colour of the *cere*, muſt frequently deceive, being known to vary in birds of the ſame ſpecies.

Falco coronatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 124. N° 1.
L'Aigle hupé d'Afrique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 448. N° 14.
Crowned Eagle, *Edw.* iii. t. 224.

1. CROWNED EAGLE.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is one third leſs in ſize than the large Eagles. The bill and cere are ferruginous: the irides orange red: fore part of the head, and round the eyes, whitiſh: parts above

* Not to a nicety in reſpect to their gradation by length.

brown, each feather edged with pale brown: beneath the body is white, with round black ſpots: breaſt rufous: the ſides faſciated with black: tail above deep grey, tranſverſely banded with black: toes bright orange: claws black.

The feathers on the top of the head are long enough to form a creſt, which may be erected or depreſſed at will.

Buffon * ſays that this bird, and the *Creſted Vulture*, N° 2, vary ſo little, as to induce him to believe them the ſame, differing only from climate.

2. BLACK E.

Falco melanæetus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 124. N° 2.
L'Aigle noir, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 434. N° 8.
L'Aigle commun, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 86.
———— *Pl. enl.* 409.
Melanaætos, *Raii Syn.* p. 7, N° 4.
Schwartzer-braune Adler, *Friſch* t. 69.
Black Eagle, *Will. orn.* p. 61, ſect. 3. t. 2.
———— *Albin.* ii. p. 2.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH two feet ten inches. Bill horn-colour, with a tinge of blue: cere reddiſh: irides hazel: general colour blackiſh: the head and upper part of the neck mixed with rufous: lower half of the tail white, with blackiſh ſpots, the end half blackiſh: legs covered with dirty white feathers: toes yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Europe*.

* *Hiſt des Oiſ.* i. p. 137, N° 2.

Falco.

Falco leucocephalus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 124. N° 3.
L'Aigle a tête blanche, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 422. N° 2.
Le Pygargue, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 99.
———— *Pl. enl.* 411.
Bald Eagle, *Cateſ. Car.* i. t. 1.
———— *Am. Zool.* N°
Lev. Muſ.

3.
+ BALD E.

LENGTH three feet three inches; weight nine pounds. The bill and cere are yellow: the irides white: the head, * neck, and tail are white; the reſt of the body dark brown: upper part of the ſhins covered with brown feathers, as the reſt of the body; the lower half and toes are yellow: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Europe*; but more common in *North America*, preying on both fleſh and fiſh; the latter it does not procure for itſelf, but, ſitting in a convenient ſpot, watches the diving of the *Oſprey* into the water after a fiſh, which the moment it has ſeized, the *Bald Eagle* follows cloſe after, when the *Oſprey* is glad to eſcape by dropping the fiſh from his bill; and ſuch is the dexterity of the former, that it often ſeizes the unmerited prey before it can fall to the ground. *Cateſby* ſays, the male and female are much alike. MANNERS.

* It does not get the white head and neck till the ſecond year.

Falco

4.
+ SEA
E.

Falco Oſſifragus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 124. N° 4.
Le grand Aigle de Mer, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 437. N° 9.
L'Orfraie, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 112, t. 3.
Le grand Aigle de Mer, *Pl. enl.* 112, the male.
Orfraie ou Oſſifrague, *Pl. enl.* 415, the female.
Haliætus ſeu Oſſifraga, *Raii Syn.* p. 7, N° 3.
Sea Eagle, or Oſprey, *Will. orn.* p. 59, t. 1.
——————— *Br. Zool.* i. p. 167, t. 17.
——————— *Am. Zool.* N°
*Br. Muſ.** *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is a trifle leſs in ſize than the Golden Eagle: the length is three feet four inches and a half. The bill is of a blueiſh horn-colour: cere luteous: under the chin the hairs almoſt as narrow as briſtles: the upper parts are covered with ferruginous brown, the margins of the feathers darkeſt: belly whitiſh, ſpotted with ferruginous: the inſides and tips of the tail feathers are of a deep brown; the outſides of ſome are ferruginous, of others blotched with white: legs yellow, feathered a little below the knees with ferruginous feathers: claws deep black, very large, and remarkably hooked.

Linnæus ſays, that the interior webs of the tail feathers, and the ſhaft, are white; and that the *female* is of a dull ferruginous colour.

* The author means here to ſignify the *Britiſh Muſeum*, which has been the repoſitory for every curious matter for ſeveral years paſt, and among the reſt, not ill ſtored with ſpecimens in ornithology; an account of which will be noticed in this manner throughout this work.

Inhabits *Europe:* not unlike the *Golden Eagle*; but the laſt is feathered to the toes. It lives chiefly on fiſh, but is not indebted to any other help than it's own, in order to procure them, as is the caſe in the laſt ſpecies. It is frequent likewiſe in *North America*; and was alſo met with in *Botany Iſland* by *Captain Cooke*.

5. GOLDEN E.

Falco chryſaetos, *Linn ſyſt.* i. p. 125. N° 5.
——————— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 13.
L'Aigle doré, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 431. N° 7.
Le grand Aigle, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 76.
——————— *Pl. enl.* 410.
Chryſaetos, *Raii ſyn.* p. 6, N° 1.
Golden Eagle, *Will. orn.* p. 58, t. 1.—*Albin.* ii. t. 11.
——————— *Br. Zool.* i. p. 161, t. 16.
Lew. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large ſpecies, weighing twelve pounds; the length is three feet, breadth ſeven feet four inches. The bill is deep blue: cere yellow: irides hazel: head and neck of a deep brown, bordered with tawny: hind head of a bright ruſt-colour: the whole body dark brown: quill feathers chocolate, with white ſhafts: tail deep brown, blotched with obſcure aſh: legs yellow, and feathered quite to the toes, which are very ſcaly, and the claws remarkably large, the middle one being two inches in length.

Inhabits *Europe*.

6.
RING-TAILED.
E.

Falco Fulvus, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 125. N° 6.
L'Aigle commun, *Pl. enlum.* 409.
L'Aigle, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 419. N° 1.
Aquila fulva, *Raii ſyn.* p. 6, N° 2.
Golden Eagle, with a white ring about it's tail, *Will. orn.* p. 59.
Black Eagle, *Br. Zool.* i. p. 165.
Ringtail Eagle, *Am. Zool.* N°

DESCRIPTION. BILL blackiſh horn-colour: cere yellow: irides hazel: general colour brown: head and neck inclining to rufous: tail white for two thirds of its length, the reſt blackiſh: legs feathered to the toes, which are yellow: claws black.

6.
VAR. A.
WHITE-TAILED
E.

Falco fulvus β. *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 125. N° 6.
Le Pygargue, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 99.
L'Aigle a tête blanche, *Pl. enl.* 411.
White-tailed Eagle, *Edw.* i. t. 1.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs in having almoſt the whole of the tail white, except juſt the tip, which is brown. The breaſt is ſcattered with triangular ſpots: the forehead, between the eyes, naked. *M. Briſſon* ſuppoſes that this, the *Erne*, and the *Bald Eagle*, are only varieties.

Lev. Muſ.

7 a. WHITE-BELLIED E. N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH two feet nine inches. Bill browniſh yellow, large, and aquiline: head, neck, breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent, white: back, wings, and tail, dark brown, except the end of the laſt, which is white for about three inches: the legs are yellow, and very ſtout: the claws black.

This bird was brought to *England* in one of the laſt circumnavigating ſhips, and is now in the *Leverian Muſeum*. Its native place unknown.

7 b. JAPONESE H. N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH one foot eleven inches. The bill is rather ſmall for the ſize of the bird, blue at the baſe, and blackiſh at the tip: the under part of the lower mandible yellowiſh: the cere duſky: forehead nearly of a buff-colour: the upper parts of the head and body brown, each feather marked with ferruginous juſt at the tip: acroſs the hind-head there is a mixture of pale cream-colour, and lower down the feathers are much blotched with the ſame: the ſides of the head, beneath the eye, paliſh, ſtreaked with brown: from the chin ſprings a creſcent of black, placed much like that in the *Hobby*: the chin is white, ſtreaked with fine lines of black: the fore part of the neck and breaſt brown, each feather margined with yellowiſh white: belly the ſame, but darker; the ſhafts of a deep brown: the quills are dark, and on the inner web of each are ſeveral oval ferruginous ſpots, placed tranſverſely; the tips of all of them tipped with the ſame, except the four or five outer ones, which are plain: the wings, when cloſed, reach rather beyond the middle of the tail, which is eight inches long, of a deep brown; all the feathers are ſpotted on each ſide of the webs with ferruginous, except the two outer feathers, which are plain on the outer web: the legs are yellow: the claws pretty large, hooked, and black.

A good ſpecimen of this is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Banks*, from which the above deſcription is taken.

7 c.
ORIENTAL
H.
N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſeventeen inches. The bill pretty large, hooked, and black; the under mandible yellow at the baſe: the upper part of the body, in general, of a very dark brown, but darkeſt on the head: over the eye is a ferruginous ſtreak: the under part of the body ferruginous brown, with a black ſtreak down the middle of each feather, which is beſides marked with ſome ſpots of pale ferruginous: thighs and vent much the ſame, but the laſt banded with brown: the quills are dark brown, the inner webs marked with oval ſpots of white, placed tranſverſely; beſides which, there is an obſcure duſky-white ſpot on all, except the three firſt: the under wing-coverts are ferruginous, ſpotted with white: the tail eight inches long; all the feathers marked with obſcure dirty-white ſpots, from the baſe to within an inch and a half of the end, which is duſky: the legs are pale lead-colour: claws black.

PLACE.

This is alſo in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Banks*. Both of them flew on board a ſhip, near the coaſt of *Japan*.

7 d.
JAVAN
H.
N. S.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſeventeen inches. Bill yellow at the baſe, and black at the tip: the cere yellow: forehead white: upper parts of the body reddiſh-brown, inclining moſt to red on the wing-coverts; the ſhafts of which are darkeſt: the under wing-coverts of a dirty reddiſh-white, undulated with ferruginous: quills dark brown on the outer, and deep ferruginous on the inner webs, which are tranſverſely barred with black; the ends nearly black: nape of the neck blotched with white, as in the Sparrow Hawk: the tail-coverts are tipped with white: the tail brown, even at the end, and banded with black; the bands five in number: the wings reach to near the end of the tail: the throat and breaſt like the upper parts, but paler; the margins of the feathers very pale: the belly ferruginous brown, barred with white: thighs the ſame, but paler: vent white: legs yellow and ſtout: claws black.

PLACE.

Suppoſed to inhabit *Java*, as the above bird flew on board a ſhip off that iſland.

Accipiter ferox, *N. C. ac. ſc. Petrop.* vol. xv. t. 10. p. 442. 7. FIERCE E.

THIS bird is very little inferior in ſize to the former. The bill is lead-colour: cere green: irides yellow: eyelids and pupil blue: over the eyes are long, black, ſtiff hairs: the upper parts are ferruginous brown: the crown and hind head have a little mixture of white: the fore part of the neck is ferruginous, with a mixture of white: the breaſt and belly white, ſpotted with cheſnut: the quills are black on the upper ſurface; within brown and white; beneath white; towards the end grey: the wing-coverts are paler than the body, ſpotted with ferruginous forwards, and white behind: tail brown; the feathers on the poſterior ſide white, faſciated with four bands of deep brown: the rump is whitiſh: legs white, thick, and rough: claws crooked. DESCRIPTION.

This bird is ſaid to be remarkably fierce; will not touch dead animals; was found frequent near the city of *Aſtrachan*, in the winter of 1769. MANNERS.

Vultur albiulla, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 123. N° 8. 8. CINEREOUS E.
L'Aigle a queue blanche, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 427. N° 5.
Le grand Pygargue, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 99.—*Pl. enl.* 411.
Pygargus, *Raii. ſyn.* p. 7. N° 5.
Braun-fahle Adler, *Friſch.* t. 70.
White-tailed Eagle, *Will. orn.* p. 61.
Cinereous Eagle, *Br. Zool.* i. p. 170, t. 18.

SIZE of a Turkey: length two feet nine inches. Bill of a pale yellow colour, ſtrait at the baſe: cere and irides the ſame: ſpace between the eyes bare, and of a blueiſh colour: the head DESCRIPTION.

and neck pale aſh-colour: body and wings cinereous, clouded with brown: quills very dark: tail white: legs feathered a little way below the knees, and of a bright yellow colour: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe*, particularly *Scotland* and the *Orknies*. The male is of a darker colour than the female. On *Mr. Pennant*'s authority, and juſt reaſons, we here place it with the *Falcons*, as the head and neck are both completely feathered. Indeed the ſtraitneſs of the bill might lead *Linnæus* to unite it with the *Vultures*; but he is the only one who has thought fit to rank it with that genus.

9. PLAINTIVE E.

Falco Plancus, *J. F. Miller*, tab. 17.
Cook's Voy. vol. ii. p. 184, t. 32.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty-five inches. Bill black: cere, and round the eyes, orange: crown of the head black; the feathers longiſh, forming a creſt: the neck, and upper part of the body, the breaſt, and upper part of the belly, are grey, ſtriated with numerous undulated tranverſe black lines: between the legs black: vent grey brown, with undulated lines: wings brown; ſome of the coverts white, barred with brown; the four outer quills black, the inner ones white, with dark bars: tail white, with numerous black bars; the end, for more than an inch, black: legs bright yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Terra del Fuego*.

Black

Chinese Eagle. N° 11.

Black-bellied Falcon, *Forſt. Am. Cat.* p. 8.
Black-cheeked Falcon, *Am. Zool.* N°

10. BLACK-CHEEKED E.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large ſpecies, being equal to an Eagle in ſize. The head and neck are of a deep aſh-colour: the belly black.

For further particulars, as well as manners, conſult *Am. Zoology.*

11. CHINESE E. N. S. Pl. 3.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies is of a ſize little inferior to that of an *Eagle.* The bill is black and hooked: the cere yellow: irides brown: the parts above are of a reddiſh brown colour: the top of the head pretty dark; the edges of the feathers darkeſt. Acroſs the middle of the wing is a bar of dark brown, pretty broad, and moſt part of the quills are of the ſame colour to the end: the tail of the ſame colour as the upper part; the baſe, the middle, and the end of a dark brown: all the under parts, from the chin to the vent, are of a yellowiſh buff-colour: the legs are yellow, very ſtout: claws large, hooked, and black.

This is an inhabitant of *India:* the deſcription and drawing of the bird lent me by *Mr. Pennant:* ſee plate iii. of this work.

In a collection of drawings exhibited in *King-Street, Covent-Garden, April* 28, 1780, I obſerved a bird which was not very different from the above, perhaps a variety. It was creſted, the creſt compoſed of aſh-coloured and black feathers intermixed: the bill black: iris of a pale yellow: ſides of the head, round the eye, of an aſh-colour: back and wings deep chocolate brown;

the edges of the feathers yellowiſh: acroſs the wings, and great part of the quills, the colour darker than in the reſt of the wing: tail cinereous; the baſe, the middle, and end black, or very dark brown; the very tip beneath white: the chin and throat of a ferruginous yellow: breaſt and belly the ſame, but blotched irregularly with black, or dark brown: the edge of the wing ferruginous and black mixed: legs ſtrong and aquiline: claws large and black.

This bird was drawn as if of a large ſize; from what place not mentioned.

12. WHITE E.

L'Aigle blanc, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 424. N° 3.
Aquila alba cygnea, *Klein Hiſt. av.* p. 42. N° 7.
White Eagle, *Charl. onom.* p. 63. N° 9.

DESCRIPTION. *BRISSON* deſcribes this bird to be as big as the Golden Eagle, and wholly as white as ſnow; and inhabits the *Alps*, and the rocks on the borders of the *Rhine*.

M. Buffon is of opinion that all White Eagles are varieties only, and in courſe this ſhould not have place as a diſtinct ſpecies; but as the firſt-mentioned author has thought fit to make it ſo, I here retain it on his authority.

13. LOUISIANE WHITE E.

White Eagle, *Du Pratz Hiſt. Louiſ.* vol. ii. p. 75.
———— *Amer. Zool.* N°

DESCRIPTION. THIS, he ſays, is ſmaller than the Eagle of the *Alps*, but more handſome, being nearly white, except the ends of the quills, which are black: it is reckoned a rare bird, and eſteemed much

much by the natives, who purchaſe the quill-feathers at a dear rate, to make the *ſymbol of peace* *, of which theſe feathers compoſe the fan part.

L'Aigle tacheté, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 425. N° 4.
Le petit Aigle, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 91.
Stein Adler, *Friſch.* t. 71.
Rough-footed Eagle, *Charl. enom.* p. 63. N° 6.

14. ROUGH-FOOTED E.

SIZE of a large cock: length two feet ſeven inches and a half. DESCRIPTION. Cere yellow: iris the ſame: general colour of the bird is dull ferruginous; beneath the wings and thighs ſpotted with white; under tail-coverts white: legs covered to the toes with dull ferruginous feathers, ſpotted with white: legs yellow: claws black.

This bird inhabits *Europe*, and lives chiefly on *Rats*.

* *Mr. Du Pratz* tells us in the firſt volume, that this ſymbol of peace, called the *Calumet of Peace*, conſiſts of a tube or pipe of a foot and half, or more, in length, covered with the ſkin of the neck of a beautiful-coloured duck: at one end is fixed a kind of fan, compoſed of the quill-feathers of the *White Eagle*, in ſhape about one quarter of a circle; at the end of each feather is a ſmall tuft of hair dyed of a red colour. The other end is naked, in order to ſmoke at.

15. SPOTTED E.

Morphno congener, *Raii ſyn.* p. 7. N° 7.
——————— *Will. orn.* p. 63.
Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this bird is two feet. The bill is large, hooked, and black: cere yellow: all the parts above are of a deep ruſty brown colour: the feathers on the head and neck are very narrow, like thoſe of the Kite, pale at the ends, and for ſome way down the ſhafts: the ſcapular feathers, and wing-coverts, are each marked with an oval whitiſh ſpot at the end, which ſpots become larger as they are lower on the wings; and in the greater coverts they occupy almoſt the whole breadth of the feather, giving the wings a moſt beautiful appearance: the feathers on the middle of the back are likewiſe ſpotted, but of a pale buff-colour. The greater quills are deep brown, plain, nearly black; ſecondaries the ſame, but tipped with dirty white; thoſe neareſt the body have the end for near an inch white: the upper tail-coverts dirty white: the tail deep brown, tipped with dirty white: belly and vent dark brown, ſtreaked with dirty pale buff: thighs brown, ſtriped down the ſhafts from the middle to the end of each feather with white: legs feathered to the toes, which are yellow: claws black.

OBSERVATION. If I am not miſtaken, this bird will prove to be the *Morphno congener* of *Aldrovandus*; which I have ventured to aſſert at the beginning, and which may be ſeen by comparing the above with what *Willughby* ſays of it, adding that the iris is cinereous.

Both *M. Briſſon* and *M. de Buffon* join this with the ſynonyms of the laſt ſpecies; but I believe without reaſon. Their bird I do not know; but am clear that this has exiſtence, having myſelf deſcribed it from a ſpecimen in good condition now in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

Le

16. LESSER WHITE-TAILED E.

Le petit Aigle a queue blanche, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 429. N° 6.
Le petit Pygargue, *Buf.* i. p. 99.
Braun-fahle Adler, *Friſch.* t. 70.
Pygargus of Aldrovand, *Will. orn.* p. 62.
Erne, *Geſner*, p. 205.—Fawn-killing Eagle, *Charl. onom.* p. 63. N° 4. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a large cock: length two feet two inches. Bill, cere, and irides yellow: parts above, of a dull ruſt-colour; beneath, ferruginous, mixed with blackiſh: head and neck aſh-coloured, inclining to cheſnut: the tips of the feathers blackiſh: tail white: legs yellow and naked: claws black.

Inhabits *Europe*. — *M. Buffon* thinks that this Eagle, the *Bald*, and the *White-tailed Eagle*, or *V. Albiulla* of *Linnæus* *, are varieties of the ſame ſpecies. The ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum* ſomewhat differs from the above deſcription, in having the head pale aſh; the ſhoulders the ſame, but darker; and ſome white about the eyes: alſo the outer webs of the tail, above half-way from the baſe, are brown; otherwiſe the tail is white. — This ſpecimen ſaid to come from *Africa*.

17. JEAN LE BLANC.

Le Jean le blanc, *Brif.* i. p. 443. N° 11.
——— ——— *Buf.* i. p. 124. t. 4.—*Pl. enl.* 413.
Pygargus, *Johnſt. av.* p. 4. t. 2.

DESCRIPTION. THE bulk of this does not fall far ſhort of that of the Black Eagle: length two feet one inch. The colour of the bill

* The Erne of Mr. *Pennant*. See *Br. Zool.* N° 45.

is cinereous: the irides yellow: parts above grey-brown; beneath white, ſpotted with rufous brown: the outſides and tips of the tail-feathers are brown; within white, tranſverſely ſtreaked with brown: legs yellowiſh, naked: claws cinereous.

FEMALE. This bird is frequent in *France*, but ſcarce elſewhere; and is ſaid to eat mice, rats, and frogs. The female is almoſt wholly of a grey colour, having no white except on the rump; and that of a dirty colour.—Generally makes it's neſt on the ground, among heath, broom, furze, *&c.*; ſometimes, though not often, upon pine and other high trees: lays generally three eggs, of a grey ſlate-colour.—This is a different bird from the Henharrier, though by ſome confounded with it.

MANNERS.

18. NEW HOLLAND WHITE E. N. 8.

LENGTH twenty inches. Orbits of the eyes yellow: cere the ſame: the whole body of a pure white: the legs are yellow: the hind claw double the length of the others.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*.—Communicated by Dr. *G. R. Forſter* *.

19. STATENLAND E. N. 8.

LENGTH twenty-five inches; ſize of the *Plaintive E.* N° 9. The cere is yellow: body brown: tail black: end of the tail tipped with dirty yellowiſh white.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE. Inhabits *Staten Land*. Has a cry much like that of a hen, ſo as to deceive one into the ſuppoſition at firſt hearing.

* I am much obliged by many hints and obſervations communicated to me by that gentleman, in the courſe of his voyage round the world.

I am indebted likewiſe to the above-mentioned gentleman for this ſhort account; and on his opinion I place it as a new ſpecies.

L'Aigle du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 445. N° 12.
Urubitinga, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 141.—*Raii Syn.* p. 8. N° 9.
———— *Will. orn.* p. 64.

20. BRASILIAN E.

DESCRIPTION.

BRISSON ſays it is as big as a gooſe of half a year old. The bill is thick and black: cere yellowiſh: eyes large: general colour brown: wings blackiſh, mixed with cinereous: tail white for two-thirds of it's length, then black, with a white tip: the legs are naked, and yellow.

This is an inhabitant of *Braſil.*

L'Aigle de Pondichery, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 450. N° 15. t. 35.
———— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 136.
———— *Pl. enl.* 416.

21. PONDICHERRY E.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird, according to the drawing, muſt be an handſome ſpecies. In ſize it equals the Jerfalcon. Length one foot ſeven inches. The bill is cinereous, with the tip yellow: cere blueiſh: colour of the body cheſnut; the ſhaft of each feather blackiſh: the head, neck, and breaſt, are white, with a longitudinal brown line down the middle of each feather: the end-half of the ſix firſt prime quills is black: tail-feathers cheſnut; the ſix middle feathers are of a pale fulvous colour at the tip; the three others have narrow blackiſh bands on the inner webs: legs luteous: claws black.

This ſpecies is found at *Pondicherry*, in the *Eaſt Indies*. It is held as a ſacred bird, and worſhipped in conſequence, by the natives on the coaſt of *Malabar*.

22. BLACK-BACKED E.

Black-backed Eagle, *Brown's Ill.* p. 4. t. 2.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a large bird, ſaid to be of the ſize of the *Golden Eagle*. The bill is black: cere yellow: head, hind part of the neck, belly, and wing coverts, are ferruginous: the fore part of the neck, breaſt, back, and quills, are black: baſe of the tail, to the middle, is white; the end half black: legs yellow, covered to the toes with ferruginous feathers: claws black.

From whence it came, unknown.

23. WHITE-CROWNED E.

Aquila leucorypha, *Pallas Voy.* 2. p. 454. N° 5.

DESCRIPTION. THE ſize is equal to an *Oſprey*, and not much unlike that bird; but the limbs are longer; it expands ſix feet, and weighs nearly ſix pounds. The bill is ſtrait at the baſe: cere of a livid aſh-colour: irides grey brown, with a black outer circle: the head is grey brown, with a triangular white ſpot on the crown: throat white: ſides of the head darker than the reſt (as in the Oſprey): the upper part of the body is of a clouded brown colour; the parts beneath, the ſame, but paler: ſecond coverts have grey margins: quills very dark: tail longiſh, even at the end, black at the tip, and white beneath; ſome of the ſide-feathers are dotted within with white: the legs are pale; one third

third of the ſhins covered with feathers: claws large, black: no membrane between the toes.

This bird frequents the more ſouthern parts of the *Jaick*.

Aquila mogilnick, *Nov. com. ac. Petr.* vol. xv. t. 11. β.

24. RUSSIAN E.

DESCRIPTION.

THE ſize is not mentioned; but by the name *Eagle*, it cannot be very ſmall. The bill is black: cere and ſides of the bill luteous: eye-lids blue: iris lurid: head, neck, and back, of an obſcure ferruginous brown, here and there mixed with a little white: the poſterior and inferior ſides of the quills ſpotted with grey; the tips of the fourth, fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh, black; the reſt undulated, with rufous tips: wings reach almoſt to the end of the tail: the under parts are the ſame colour as thoſe above, but without any mixture of white: greater wing-coverts brown, with ferruginous tips; leſſer coverts half brown half rufous: tail black, with grey bands; the tips rufous: the legs are feathered to the claws, like to thoſe of ſome kinds of owls; they are of a luteous colour, with black claws.

Inhabits *Ruſſia*, along with N° 46, and often ſeen with it near the city of *Tſchercaſk*.

25. ÆQUINOCTIAL E.

N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this ſpecies is twenty-one inches; breadth three feet and a half. The bill is of a pale colour, with a black tip: the head, neck as far as the breaſt, and the upper part of the body, dark brown, inclining to black: ſcapulars and wing-coverts chocolate brown; the baſe and margin of each feather

ther ferruginous: quills black; one third of the middle part of both prime and ſecondaries ferruginous; ſome of them ſpotted with brown on their inner webs, but the two firſt of the prime quills are wholly black: the wings reach to one third of the tail: the breaſt is rufous; on each feather are four tranſverſe ſtripes of brown; under the wings the ſame, but paler; as are the thighs and under tail-coverts: the tail itſelf almoſt black; the two middle feathers plain; the others, about the middle, have an oblique white mark on each ſide of the ſhaft, beginning at the ſhaft, and paſſing upwards on each ſide, imitating the letter V; in all of them touching the ſhaft, but in ſome not quite reaching the margin: the end of all the tail-feathers tipped with white: the legs are yellow: claws pale.

PLACE. This was received with ſome other birds from *Cayenne*, and is at preſent in the collection of Miſs *Blomefield**. A label tied to it's leg, had the name of "*Le pagani roux*, ou *L'Aigle a plumage gris roux*;" which I ſuppoſe to be the names given by the *French* inhabitants of that iſland.

* I here take the opportunity of acknowledging the aſſiſtance received from the well-choſen collection of Miſs *Blomefield*, of *Portland-ſtreet*; in which will be found many new ſpecimens of foreign birds from various parts, in the beſt preſervation; and which will be noticed in their place in the following ſheets.

Falco haliætus, *Lin. Syſt.* p. 129. N° 26.
L'Aigle de Mer. *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 440. t. 34. N° 10.
Le Balbuzard, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 103. t. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 414.
Morphnos, *Raii Syn.* p. 7. N° 6.
Bald Buzzard, *Will. orn.* p. 69. t. 6.
Oſprey, *Br. Zool.* i. p. 174.—*Fl. Scot.* i. t. 1.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

26.
OSPREY.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length is one foot eleven inches. The bill is black: cere blue: iris yellow: moſt of the feathers on the head are brown, with white margins: hind head, throat, and neck, white, with very little mixture of brown: on each ſide of the neck, beginning from beneath the eye, is a band of brown, reaching almoſt to the ſhoulders: the body is brown above, and white beneath: tail-feathers tranſverſely barred with white on the inner webs; the two middle ones plain brown: legs naked, ſhort, ſtrong, and of a blueiſh aſh-colour: claws remarkably long, hooked, and black: bottoms of the feet blueiſh.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird inhabits *Europe*; chiefly in places near the water, as it's prey is fiſh, which it plunges after into the water with great rapidity, ſeldom miſſing it's aim; and, bringing them up in it's talons, retires to a ſmall diſtance to feaſt on them. It alſo preys on ducks; but all authors agree that it is fondeſt of fiſh.

I ſhall take the liberty here to remark an error that *Linnæus* has fallen into, from old authors who have mentioned it before him, *viz.* that the left foot is *ſubpalmated.* — This, I can aſſure the reader, has not the leaſt foundation in truth *.

Le

* I do not believe that there is either bird or quadruped, in which each ſide of the body does not correſpond in ſize and ſhape, in a natural ſtate, though the

26. VAR. A. CAROLINA O.

Le Faucon pêcheur des Antilles, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 361. N° 14.
Le Faucon pecheur de la Caroline, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 362. N° 15.
——————————— *Buf. oif.* i. p. 142.
Le Peſcheur, *Raii Syn.* p. 19. N° 2.
Fiſhing Hawk, *Cateſb. Car.* i. t. 2.
Oſprey, *Am. Zool.* N°
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE difference between this and the laſt is not much; the tail in this ſpecies being of a plain brown colour: in the former it is banded: and it is ſaid to be longer in the body than the *European* one. Mr. *Pennant* muſt think them the ſame, ſince he has quoted the ſame figure in *Cateſby* for his *Oſprey*.

the contrary is ſometimes ſeen in the inſect tribe. In the common *Lobſter*, and ſeveral of the *cancer genus*, the claws differ much; but moſt ſo in the *Carolina Sand-Crab (cancer vocans Linn.)* one of the claws of which is ſo monſtrouſly large, as to oblige the animal to ſupport it on the back when in motion; while the other is very ſmall, ſcarcely larger than one of the legs.—In reſpect to winged inſects, it is obſerved, that even the marks of the wings exactly correſpond on each ſide. Indeed, a ſingular circumſtance occurs in one of the Blatta † or Cockroach genus, which, I believe, is the only one recorded, at leaſt obſerved by me. In this ſpecies, one of the elytra, or wing-caſes, is marked with four white ſpots, and the other with three only; which holds good in every ſpecimen of it I have yet ſeen.

As to *Luſus Naturæ*, they are far from being uncommon; ſuch as a duck without webs to the toes, which I have often ſeen; a common ſnail with the ſpiral turns of the ſhell reverſed, one of which was found in my garden a few years ſince; alſo a flounder having the eyes and lateral line on the left ſide, inſtead of the right (mentioned in the *Br. Zool.* vol. iii. p. 229.) *&c.*

Theſe, and an hundred ſuch which might be mentioned, muſt be reckoned as ſingularities happening now and then, but by no means to be ſet down for permanent diſtinctions of ſpecies.

† *Blatta heteroclita, Pall. ſpic.* N° 9. t. 1. fig. 3.

This inhabits *Carolina*, and other parts of *North America* and the *Weſt Indies*.—The two numbers of *Briſſon*, above quoted, are clearly one and the ſame bird.

26. VAR. B. N. S. CAYENNE O.

SIZE of the Oſprey. Length twenty-ſix inches: breadth five feet two inches. Bill black: cere obſcure: general colour of the bird a dark ruſty brown. A white line paſſes from the upper mandible, over each eye, to the hind head, which, with the nape, is white alſo: crown of the head brown and white, mixed: from the chin quite to the vent, it is white: under the eye, and down each ſide of the neck, paſſes a ſtripe of brown, in the ſame manner as in the Oſprey: the two middle feathers of the tail are plain brown, the others barred brown and white; the two outmoſt are marked on both ſides of the ſhaft, but the reſt on the inner webs only; the tips of all of them are white: the legs are ſhort, ſtrong, and chagrined beneath the feet; the colour yellowiſh: claws very large, ſtrong, hooked, and black. DESCRIPTION.

This bird came from *Cayenne*, and is in the collection of Miſs *Blomefield*. — It appears to me clearly, to be a variety of the Oſprey; having every appearance of that bird at firſt ſight: which proves the Oſprey to be a bird common to every climate.

27. MANSFENY.

Le Faucon des Antilles, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 361. N° 13.
Mansfeny, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 144.
Mansfeny, *Hiſt. des Antill.* ii. p. 252.
——— *Raii Syn.* p. 19. N° 1.

THIS has the ſhape and plumage of an Eagle; differing only in ſize; being not much bigger than a Falcon. In colour DESCRIPTION.

it

it is wholly brown; but has legs and claws of twice the size of a Falcon.

PLACE. This bird is found in the *Antilles*, or *Caribbee Islands*. It's food chiefly consists of small birds, snakes, and lizards.

28. +COMMON BUZZARD.

Falco buteo, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 127. N° 15.
——— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 15. N° 4.
La Buse, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 406. N° 32.
——— *Buf. oif.* i. p. 206. t. 8.—*Pl. enl.* 419.
Buteo vulgaris, *Raii Syn.* p. 16.
Common Buzzard, *Will. orn.* p. 70.—*Albin.* i. t. 1.
Buzzard, *Br. Zool.* i. p. 188. N° 54. t. 25.
———*Am. Zool.* N°
Lev. Muf.

DESCRIPTION. IT is bigger than a Kite in the body: length one foot eight inches. Bill lead-colour: cere luteous: irides dark: the body is ferruginous brown above; beneath pale, varied with brown: tail above brown, barred with darker brown; beneath greyish, and tipped with rufous white: legs luteous: claws black.

This is the common Buzzard of all authors, and is a bird known by every one. It's food is various; eating birds, small quadrupeds, reptiles, and insects. It is very subject to vary in different specimens; scarcely two being alike.

Le

Le Gros Buſard, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 398. N° 28.
Huner-habigt; Huner-Geyer. *Friſch.* t. 72.

29. GREATER BUZZARD.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our Buzzard: length one foot eleven inches. The bill is black: the cere yellow: irides ſaffron-colour: above the feathers are brown, with rufous edges; beneath rufous, with oval brown ſpots; in ſome unſpotted: under tail-coverts plain rufous: tail brown, with broad bars of deeper brown: legs yellow: claws black.

Le Buſard varié, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 400. N° 28. A.

29. VAR. A. SPOTTED B.

DESCRIPTION.

A TRIFLE leſs than the preceding, being in length only one foot eight inches. It differs from it in having the wings more variegated; the upper wing-coverts being ſpotted with aſh-colour; the leſſer quills, from the middle to near the end, are white; the end itſelf blackiſh: on each of theſe feathers is a blackiſh ſpot on the outer webs, which, when the wing is cloſed, form a tranſverſe blackiſh band.

This is a variety only of the laſt-mentioned.

30. + CREAM-COLOURED B. N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Buzzard: length twenty inches. Bill black: cere yellow: iris the ſame: general colour a dark cream, or browniſh buff; paleſt on the under parts: crown of the head plain: the feathers on the back have the middle and the ſhafts brown: greater wing-coverts obſcurely barred with brown:

greater quills very dark cream-colour, verging to brown; the ſhafts very pale: the belly and ſides are daſhed with perpendicular blotches of brown, but irregularly: the thighs are of a pale buff white, with narrow bars of pale brown: between the legs and the vent the ſame, but without bars: tail rather ſhorter than in the common Buzzard; of the ſame colour with the back; at firſt ſight appearing of a plain colour, but on cloſe inſpection ſeveral narrow bars of a ſomewhat darker colour may be perceived: the legs are ſhort, ſtout, and of a yellow colour: claws black.

PLACE. This beautiful ſpecimen was ſent to me from *Jamaica* by an intelligent friend, and a good naturaliſt, who did not hint the leaſt of it's being a variety of the common Buzzard, which I ſhould otherwiſe have ſuſpected; but remarked that it was ſcarce in that iſland.

Lev. Muſ.

31. AMERICAN B. N. S. SIZE of our Buzzard, or, if any thing, rather bigger. The bill is black: cere pale yellow: on the upper parts the colour is brown: the feathers on the back have pale edges: the chin is white, lightly daſhed with brown: fore part of the neck and breaſt are of a paler brown than the back, and a trifle mottled: the belly is white; each feather has the ſhaft brown, which ſpreads out into a lozenge-ſhaped mark as it advances to the tip, not unlike a ſpear with the head downwards: the vent is plain white: the quills are duſky: tail of a plain ferruginous colour,

colour, with the baſe inclining to white, and a narrow band of black near the end: legs pale yellow: claws black.

This bird came from *North America*, and is in the *Leverian Muſeum*.

Le Buſard roux, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 404. N° 30.
La Harpaye, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 217.—*Pl. enl.* 460.
Fiſchgeyer; Brandgeyer, *Friſch.* t. 78.

32. HARPY

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the female Goſhawk: length one foot eight inches. The bill is black: iris ſaffron-colour: general colour of the plumage rufous; but the back, ſcapulars, greater coverts, and rump, incline to brown: where the parts are rufous, each feather has a longitudinal ſtripe of brown down the middle of each feather. Thighs plain rufous: tail aſh-colour: the greater quills are black, the leſſer ones aſh-colour; except the three which are next to the body, which are brown: the legs are yellow: claws black.

This ſpecies is frequent in the low places, and banks of rivers and ponds, both in *France* and *Germany*. Preys often on fiſh, which it takes alive out of the water. *Friſch* ſays, that it is endowed with a very quick ſight, more ſo than any other rapacious bird.

33. HONEY B.

Falco apivorus, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 130. N° 28.
La Bondree, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 410. N° 33.
——— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 208.—*Pl. enl.* 420.
Buteo apivorus, *Raii ſyn.* p. 16. N° 2.
Honey Buzzard, *Will. orn.* p. 72, t. 3.—*Albin.* i. t. 2.
——— *Br. Zool.* i. N° 26.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE length is twenty-three inches: weight thirty ounces. Bill and cere black: irides golden yellow: head aſh-coloured: neck, back, ſcapulars, and wing-coverts, deep brown: the chin nearly white, or very pale yellow, ſtreaked with narrow lines of brown: fore part of the neck rufous brown: breaſt and belly barred with tranſverſe regular bars of rufous brown and white, each feather being white, with two bars upon it: tail of a dull brown colour, with a bar of darker brown near the end, and another in the middle. The legs are ſhort, ſtout, and of a dull yellow: claws black.

This deſcription is from a ſpecimen of my own, but whether male or female I never knew.

In the *Br. Zoology*, the chin, breaſt, and belly are white; the two laſt marked with duſky ſpots, pointing downwards; and three duſky bars on the tail.

Linnæus remarks, that the tail has only one cinereous band, and the tip is white.

Briſſon obſerves, that the ſide tail-feathers are banded with white on the inner webs, and are ſpotted with brown.

Albin's ſpecimen had no bars on the tail.

I mention the above, to ſhew how much theſe birds differ. This ſpecies, I believe, is not ſo common in *England* as the other Buzzards; at leaſt, with all my attention, I never procured but one freſh ſpecimen, from whence the above deſcription was taken.

Willughby ſays that it feeds on *Waſp-Maggots*, as well as on Frogs and Lizards; perhaps on the *Larvæ* of *Bees* alſo, whence the name.

Falco æruginoſus, *Lin. ſyſt.* p. 130. N° 29.
Le Buſard de marais, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 401. N° 29.
Le Buſard, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 218, t. 10.
————*Pl. enl.* 423? 424.
Schwartz-braune fiſch-geyer, *Friſch.* t. 77.
Milvus æruginoſus, *Raii ſyn.* p. 17. N° A. 4.
More Buzzard, *Will. orn.* p. 75, t. 7.
Moor Buzzard, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 57, t. 27.
Lev. Muſ.

34. MOOR B.

THE length of this bird is twenty-one inches: weight twenty ounces. The bill is black: cere and irides yellow: colour of the whole bird a chocolate brown, with a tinge of ferruginous: the legs are long and ſlender. According to *Linnæus*, the throat, crown of the head, ſhoulders, and legs, are luteous. DESCRIPTION.

Mr. *Pennant* obſerves, that the luteous marks which *Linnæus* gives as characteriſtics of the ſpecies, are by no means ſo, being varieties only of the common one, which is wholly of a ruſty chocolate brown, with a yellowiſh ſpot on the head.

Even this is by no means always the caſe, ſince I have now by me a ſpecimen, which is chocolate brown throughout, without

out the leaſt appearance of luteous on the head, nor on any other part. This was ſhot in *Kent*.

It preys on Rabbits, young Wild Ducks*, and other water-fowl, as well as fiſh.

34. VAR. A. BAY-FALCON.

Falco ſpadiceus, or Chocolate Falcon, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 281.
Chocolate Falcon, *Forſt. Amer. Cat.* p. 9.
Bay Falcon, *Am. Zool.* N°

DESCRIPTION. THIS appears to be a variety of the Moor Buzzard. Mr. *Forſter*, who deſcribes it in the *Phil. Tranſ.* above quoted, ſays, that it is very like the Moor Buzzard, only being leſs, and in wanting the light ſpot on the head. *Queré*, Is not this my plain variety?

34. VAR. B. WHITE-RUMPED BAY F.

BILL black: cere yellow: general colour ferruginous, with a tinge of brown: cheeks and round the eyes darkeſt: rump white: the two middle tail-feathers of a deep aſh-colour; the others of the ſame colour with the body; all of them barred with four bars of very dark brown: the tips duſky: legs yellow, long, and ſlender: claws black.

I venture to place this as a variety only, and not as a diſtinct ſpecies, the more eſpecially, as all the Buzzards differ much, though of the ſame ſpecies. I am indebted for this deſcription to a fine

* In ſome places it is called the Duck Hawk.

drawing

drawing in *Mr. Banks*'s * poſſeſſion, ſaid to come from *Hudſon's Bay*.

Le Faucon de la Baye d'Hudſon, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 356. N° 10.
——————————*Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 223. 35. ASH-COLOURED B.
Aſh-coloured Buzzard, *Edw.* t. 53.—*Forſt. Amer. Cat.* p. 9.
Cinereous Falcon, *Am. Zool.* N°

SIZE of a middling Hen. The bill is of a blueiſh colour: cere the ſame: iris yellow: over the eye is a white line ſpotted with brown; under the eye a duſky line: above, the bird is of a cinereous brown; beneath, deep brown, mixed with white: the prime quills are deep brown; the firſt of them ſpotted on the outſide with white: the tail beneath is cinereous, banded with white; above cinereous brown, with tranſverſe grey bands: the legs are of a blueiſh aſh-colour, covered with feathers for half their length: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and is ſaid to prey chiefly on the White Partridge or Ptarmigan. PLACE.

* To this gentleman the world is much obliged, by his great attention to every department of natural hiſtory in common; and in regard to the preſent undertaking, the author would do him injuſtice, did he not own himſelf particularly ſo, by the unreſerved uſe of his moſt valuable and extenſive library of natural hiſtory; without which, this work would have fallen ſhort of that ſmall degree of perfection which it has attained.

Lev.

Lev. Muſ.

36. BARRED-BREASTED B. N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twenty inches: ſize of our common Buzzard. Bill blue: the parts above are of a deep brown colour; the feathers with ferruginous margins: the chin is the ſame, but paler: the greater wing-coverts margined with white: greater quills black, on the outer edge marked with white ſpots, except for three inches at the end, which are unſpotted: the tail-feathers deep brown, acroſs which are two narrow bars of dirty white; the tip is alſo of the ſame colour: the fore part of the neck and breaſt are rufous, with black ſhafts, beſides which, on the breaſt and belly, are interrupted bars of white and pale ferruginous mixed: thighs and vent dirty white; the firſt plain, the laſt obſcurely barred with brown: tail rather ſhort: legs ſtrong and yellow: claws black.

This came from *North America*, and is now in fine preſervation in the *Leverian Muſeum*.

37. COLLARED

Falco ruſticolus, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 125. N° 7.—*Faun. ſuec.* p. 19. N° 56.

LINNÆUS ſays, that it is the ſize of a Hen. The bill lead-colour: cere and eyelids luteous: the parts above aſh-coloured and white; beneath white, with cordated ſmall brown ſpots: round the neck a white collar: the tail is banded with twelve or thirteen alternate white and brown bands: legs luteous: claws black.

Inhabits *Sweden*.

Br. Muſ.

New Zeeland Falcon. N°. 38.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

38. NEW-ZEALAND F. N. S.

THE male is of the ſize of the *Gentil Falcon:* length eighteen inches. The bill blue at the baſe, and black at the tip: cere luteous: orbits blue: irides the ſame: in each noſtril is a lobe or diviſion. General colour above black brown; beneath ſpotted with rufous: quills and tail ſpotted with grey: legs luteous.

FEMALE. The female is larger, meaſuring in length twenty-three inches. Cere and orbits naked and yellow: head and breaſt deep brown: throat, neck, and belly, marked with longitudinal whitiſh lines: thighs ferruginous, marked with longitudinal black ſtriæ: vent pale yellow, with ferruginous longitudinal ſtriæ: tail brown, tranſverſely faſciated with white: legs yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Queen Charlotte's Bay, New Zealand.* It has much the air of a Vulture, both about the head and neck: the feathers of which laſt are looſe and waving, as in ſome Vultures: added to the bird's not being well cloathed with feathers about the eyes and bill: however, I am aſſured that the manners are entirely thoſe of the Falcon genus, which will at once ſet aſide any further thoughts about it.

That in the *Leverian Muſeum* is a female, but has no apparent bands on the tail. *Dr. Forſter,* who examined it with me, is of opinion that it may be a young bird.

39. GOSHAWK

Falco palumbarius, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 130. N° 30.
L'Autour, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 317. N° 3.
———*Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 230. t. 12.—*Pl. enl.* 418, 461.
Groſſe geſperberte falck; groſſe gepfeilte falck, *Friſch.* t. 81, 82.
Accipiter palumbarius, *Raii ſyn.* p. 18. N° 1.
Goſhawk, *Will. orn.* p. 85. t. 3, 5.—*Br. Zool.* 1. N° 52.
———*Amer. Zool.* N°
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH one foot ten inches and a quarter: in ſize it is larger, but more ſlender in ſhape, than the common Buzzard. The bill is blue, with a black tip: cere yellowiſh green: iris yellow: over the eye is a line of white: on the ſide of the neck is a bed of broken white: head and parts above deep brown: breaſt and belly marked with numerous tranſverſe black and white bars: tail aſh-coloured, long, with four or five duſky bars: legs yellow: claws black.

Willughby obſerves, that "the thighs are covered over with reddiſh feathers, having a black line in the middle down the ſhaft:" alſo "in each feather of the breaſt there is a black circular line near the top, running parallel to the edges of the feather, and in ſome alſo the ſhaft and middle part of the feather is black."

This ſpecies was formerly held in great eſteem for the ſport of falconry, being uſed not only to Partridge and Pheaſant, but alſo greater fowl, as Geeſe and Cranes, and ſometimes for Rabbets. Indeed, moſt of the Hawks may be trained up for this purpoſe, though ſome are infinitely more docile than others.

The

The *Goſhawk* is not, I believe, very common in *England*, but in *Scotland* is frequent, where it breeds, and is very deſtructive to game. It is found alſo in *North America*.

Petit autour de Cayenne, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 237.
———————————*Pl. enl.* 473.

40. CAYENNE F.

Description.

THE bill of this bird is blue: the iris orange: the head and neck behind blueiſh white: back and wings dark aſh: the under parts from the throat to the vent are nearly white: prime quills black; ſecond quills barred with black: on the tail are four or five alternate bars of black and white; the black ones by much the broadeſt: tip white: legs ſhort, and of a blue colour: claws black.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

Accipiter macrourus, *N. C. Ac. Petr.* 15. t. 8, 9.

41. LONG-TAILED F.

Description.

THIS is nearly of the ſize of the Lanner, being in length one foot ſeven inches, in breadth nearly two feet. The bill is black, at the baſe green: cere luteous: noſtrils oval, half covered with black ſtiff briſtles: eyelids and irides of a ſaffron-colour: parts above cinereous, inclining to reddiſh on the back; beneath quite white, with a tinge of aſh-colour on the upper part of the neck: tail rounded, very long, of itſelf meaſuring nearly eight inches and three quarters; in colour it is whitiſh, and croſſed with alternate bands of deeper and paler brown; the

two middle feathers plain: legs yellow: claws black, hooked, and ſharp.

FEMALE. The female is brown above, the feathers edged with cheſnut; moſt ſo on the head: beneath, inclining to yellow: quills deep brown, with whitiſh tips: tail brown; the four middle feathers tranſverſely marked with deeper brown; the others marked with broad interrupted faſciæ; the tip of the outer one ſpotted with black: all of them have ferruginous tips.

PLACE. This bird inhabits *Ruſſia*; where it is called *Lun*.

42. SWALLOW-TAILED F.

Falco furcatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 129. N° 25.
Le Milan de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 418. N° 36.
——————— *Buf. oiſ.* p. 221.
Falco Peruvianus, cauda furcata, *Klein. av.* p. 51. N° 14.
Swallow-tailed Hawk, *Cateſ. Car.* i. t. 4.
——————— *Am. Zool.* N°
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a moſt elegant ſpecies: in ſize it yields to the *European* Kite. Length two feet. The bill is black: cere obſcure: irides red: the body above is of a fine deep purpliſh brown, inclining to black: the rump and upper tail-coverts more inclining to green than the other parts: quills and tail very deep purple, inclining to green: the head, neck, breaſt, belly, and ſides, the thighs, and under tail-coverts, are all pure white: the tail is very long, being alone thirteen inches, and is very forked; the two outer feathers exceed the middle ones in length by eight inches.

MANNERS. This bird inhabits *Carolina* in the ſummer months; where it

is called *Snake-hawk*; though it lives chiefly on inſects, which it is ſaid to pick from the tree while flying.

M. de Buffon ſays that this bird more properly is a native of *Peru*, as it retires there on the leaſt approach of cold weather.

43. † KITE.

Falco milvus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 126. N° 12.
Le Milan royal, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 414. N° 35. t. 33.
——————— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 197. t. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 422.
Milvus, *Raii Syn.* p. 17. N° A. 6.
Kite, or Glead, *Will. orn.* p. 74. t. 6.
Kite, *Br. Zool.* N° 53.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this ſpecies is two feet. It has a browniſh bill: the cere is yellow: and the irides of a ſtraw-colour: the feathers on the head and neck are long and narrow, of a hoary-colour, with a daſh of brown down the middle: the body is ferruginous: the middle of each feather above is dark, and the margins pale; beneath likewiſe the feathers have a ſtreak down the ſhafts: quills blackiſh: the tail is twelve inches in length, and forked; by which the bird is at once diſtinguiſhed from all others: legs yellow: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is very common in *England*, where it continues the whole year: it lays two or three eggs, which are roundiſh, and of a whitiſh colour, ſpotted with dirty yellow. It is not peculiar to *England*. *Linnæus* mentions it as a bird of *Sweden*; and, according to voyagers, is found as far as *Guinea* * and *Senegal* †;

* *Boſman* Voy. de *Guinee*, p. 278.
† Hiſt. des Voy. *Prevoſt*, vol. iii. p. 306.

though

though perhaps it may a little differ from climate. — I do not find it to be in any part of the *American* continent.

44. BLACK KITE.

Le Milan noir, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 413. N° 34.
———— *Buf. oif.* i. p. 203.—*Pl. enl.* 472.
Braunermald-Geyer, *Kram. Elen.* p. 326. N° 5 ?
Black Gled. *Sibb. Scot. illuſt.* P. 2. lib. 3. p. 15.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is ſaid to be leſs than the common Kite. Bill and cere the ſame: the parts above are of a very dark brown colour, inclining to black: the head, breaſt, and under parts are whitiſh: greater quills black: legs yellow and ſlender: claws black.

DIFFERENCE. It is diſtinguiſhed from the common Kite, 1ſt, By it's ſize being leſs; 2dly, By it's being of a very dark colour; and, 3dly, In having the tail-feathers nearly even at the end, or at leaſt very little forked.

I much ſuſpect this to be the ſame with that in *Kramer*, above quoted; but as he gives no ſynonyms, I cannot be quite certain.

45. AUSTRIAN KITE.

Brauner-Geyer; Brauner Milon, *Kram. Elen.* 327. N° 6.

DESCRIPTION. IT is about the ſame ſize with the Kite. The bill is yellow, with a black tip: cere, and angles of the mouth, yellow: irides black: palate of the mouth blue: forehead and throat whitiſh, ſpotted with brown: head, neck, back, breaſt, and wings, cheſnut; the ſhafts of the feathers black: belly and rump teſtaceous brown, obſcurely ſpotted with brown: the prime quills

are blackiſh; the ſecondaries tipped with white: tail very little, if at all, forked, croſſed with ſeveral blackiſh bands: tips of the feathers white: the legs are yellow, feathered to the middle: claws black.

This bird, according to *Kramer*, inhabits *Auſtria*; lives chiefly in woods; and feeds on birds and dormice.

46. RUSSIAN KITE.

Accipiter Korſchun, *N. C. Ac. Petr.* vol. xv. t. 11. a.

THIS is ſo much like a Kite, as almoſt to paſs for a mere variety of that bird. The length is twenty-one inches and an half. The bill lead-colour: cere green: noſtrils covered with briſtles: the head, upper part of the neck, and the throat, are of an elegant cheſnut: region of the eyes white: ſides of the head pale brown, as is all the reſt of the body: the quills are vinaceous at the tips: tail the ſame: legs luteous and wrinkled: claws black. — Inhabits *Ruſſia*. DESCRIPTION.

This is ſaid to be a ſolitary bird, feeding on ſmall birds and mice. Often ſeen at *Tanain*, near the city of *Tſchercaſk*.

47. BRASILIAN KITE.

Le Buſard du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 405. N° 31.
Caracara, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 222.
Milvus Braſilienſis, *Raii Syn.* p. 17. N° 6.
Braſilian Kite, called Caracara, *Will. orn.* p. 76. t. 9.

SIZE of a Kite. Bill black: irides gold-colour: round the eyes yellow: general colour rufous, ſpotted with white and yellow: wings reach to near the end of the tail: legs yellow: claws DESCRIPTION.

claws black: the tail is nine inches in length, the colour white and brown mixed; but whether it is forked or no, is not mentioned. Some of these birds have a white breast and belly.

This species inhabits *Brasil*, and is a great enemy to poultry.

43. GENTIL FALCON.

Falco gentilis, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 126. N° 13.
——————— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 15.
Le Faucon gentil, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 339. N° 5.
Falco gentilis, *i. e.* nobilis dictus, *Raii Syn.* p. 13. N° 5.
Falcon gentle, *Will. orn.* p. 79.—*Albin.* ii. t. 6.
Gentil Falcon, *Br. Zool.* N° 50. t. 21, 22.—*Am. Zool.* N° *Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. IF we compare the size of this bird with that of a Goshawk, it will be found to exceed it. The bill is lead-colour: cere yellow: irides bright yellow: head inclining to ferruginous, with oblong black spots: the upper part of the body and the wings are brown; each feather of the last tipped with ferruginous: the quills are dusky, barred on the outer webs with black; the lower parts of the inner webs marked with white: wings reach to the middle of the tail: the tail itself banded * with black and cinereous alternate, and tipped with white: legs short and yellow: claws black.

M. de Buffon † is of opinion, that this bird is the same with the common Falcon, or next species, and called *Gentil* when in full feather.—It is certain that they differ much in dif-

* *Scopoli* says, the bands are four in number.
† *Buf. oif.* vol. i. p. 258.

ferent

ferent periods of life; as may be ſeen in the two plates in *Britiſh Zoology*, above quoted.

The following liſt of Falcons will appear numerous, and are by ſome accounted varieties only.—This circumſtance I can by no means aſcertain; and will therefore follow *Briſſon*'s catalogue of them, leaving the reader to judge for himſelf.

Le Faucon, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 321. N° 4.
———— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 249.
Schwartz braune Falck, *Friſch.* t. 74.

49. COMMON FALCON.

THE common ſize is that of a middling Hen: the length about eighteen inches. The general colour brown: the feathers with rufous edges: tail brown, tranſverſely banded with deeper brown. DESCRIPTION.

From this are ſaid to ſpring the following varieties:

Le Faucon fors, *Briſſ. orn.* i. p. 324.
———— *Buf. oiſ.* i. t. 15.—*Pl. enl.* 470.

49. VAR. A. YEARLING F.

THIS inclines to aſh-colour, and is the young of the laſt.

49. VAR. B. HAGGARD F.

Le Faucon haggard, ou Boſſu, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 324.
——————————— *Buf. oiſ.* i. t. 16.—*Pl. enl.* 471.
Falco gibboſus, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. N° 6.
Haggard Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 80.

THIS receives the above name when it is grown old, and draws it's head into the ſhoulders, looking as it were hump-backed *(boſſu)*.

49. VAR. C. WHITE-HEADED F.

Le Faucon a tête blanche, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 325.
Rauh-fuſs-geyer; Gelb-braune geyer, *Friſch.* t. 75.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS variety has the head white, ſpotted with ſmall brown ſpots. The bill is aſh-coloured: cere pale yellow: iris the ſame: back and wing-coverts ſpotted with brown, rufous, grey, and whitiſh, indiſcriminate: under parts grey, with brown ſpots; each ſpot encircled with rufous: feet feathered to the toes: legs yellow: claws black.

49. VAR. D. WHITE F.

Le Faucon blanc, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 326.
Falco albus, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. N° 7.
Weiſſe-Falck, Weiſſe-geyer, *Friſch.* t. 80.
White Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 80. N° 7.

DESCRIPTION.

THE body of this is white, covered with minute ſpots or yellow; but theſe are ſcarcely viſible, except on a cloſe inſpection.

One

One of theſe in *M. Aubrey*'s collection was quite white, except a few brown ſpots on the back and wings. — Tails of both barred with brown.

I have ſeen a drawing of a white Falcon from *China*, of a cream-coloured white above; beneath, quite white; both above and below marked with ſlender longitudinal ſtreaks of brown; but on the thighs very pale, and a little curved in ſhape: the under part of the tail quite plain; the upper part not viſible in the figure.

I was furniſhed with this deſcription, among others, from ſome fine drawings of birds in the poſſeſſion of Captain *Broadley*, who brought them from *China*.

49.
VAR. E.
+ BLACK
F.

Le Faucon noir, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 327.
Le Faucon paſſager, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 263.—*Pl. enl.* 469.
Tlatli; Falco columbarius *Nebbi* dictus, *Raii Syn.* p. 161.
Schwartz braune habigt, *Friſch.* t. 83.
Black Hawk, or Falcon, *Edw.* i. t. 4.
Duſky Falcon, *Amer. Zool.* N°

DESCRIPTION.

THIS has a lead-coloured bill and cere: irides yellowiſh: above the feathers are of a deep brown; thoſe on the upper part of the neck, the wing-coverts, and rump, have white edges: on each ſide of the head is a black mark, from the corner of the mouth, bending downwards, like a muſtachoe; about which the parts are of a dirty white: the under parts are brownish; each feather tipped with black: wing-coverts black, ſpotted with white: edge of the wing white: quills and tail blackiſh, banded beneath with brown: legs lead-colour; under the toes reddiſh: claws black.

It is *M. de Buffon*'s * opinion, that this bird is a diſtinct pecies, and not a variety.

49. Var. F. SPOTTED-WINGED F.

Le Faucon tacheté, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 329.
Spotted Falcon, *Edw.* t. 3.—*Am. Zool.* N°

Description. SIZE of a Crow. The bill in this bird is lead-colour: the cere of a greeniſh yellow: angles of the mouth orange: eyes placed in a lead-coloured ſkin: irides obſcure: above, the bird is brown: on each ſide of the head is a large black mark, beginning under the eyes, and paſſing to the beginning of the neck: the under parts are white, ſpotted with brown; the ſpots largeſt on the breaſt and belly: wing-coverts browniſh, with round white ſpots: legs bright yellow: claws black. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*.

Mr. *Edwards* ſuppoſes this and the laſt to be male and female; *M. de Buffon* † imagines it to be the *Faucon ſors*, or very little different; which of them is in the right, I will not pretend to determine.

49. Var. G. BROWN F.

Le Faucon brun, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 331.
Braun fahle Geyer, *Friſch.* t. 76.

Description. SIZE of a Jerfalcon. The bill is of a dark aſh-colour: cere yellowiſh: head browniſh, marked with longitudinal ferruginous brown ſpots: the upper part of the body brown, ſpotted with deeper brown; beneath white, ſpotted with brown: the ſpots on the breaſt launce-ſhaped: legs yellow: claws black.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* i. p. 268. † P. 269.

This

This bird bears ſome affinity to N° 31; inſomuch that I am not clear about the diſtinction.

Le Faucon rouge, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 332.
Falco rubens, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. N° 10.
Red Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 81. N° 10.

49. VAR. H. RED F.

THIS appears to differ from the common Falcon, in having the ſpots of a black and red colour, inſtead of white. It is leſs in ſize than the Peregrine Falcon. DESCRIPTION.

Le Faucon rouge des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 333.
Falcones rubri indici Aldrovandi, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. N° 11.
Red Indian Falcons of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 81. t. 9.

49. VAR. I. RED INDIAN F.

THE bill is cinereous: cere and eyelids luteous: the iris is obſcure: at the outer angle of the eye is an oblong fulvous ſpot: the head and upper parts are of a browniſh aſh-colour: the breaſt and under parts, the rump, upper tail, and wing-coverts, are of a reddiſh fulvous colour: on the breaſt are a few ſpots of the ſame: the tail is banded with black and aſh-colour, in a ſemicircular manner: legs luteous: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

The above is the deſcription of the female.—In the male, the colours are more vivid: when the colours in the former are cinereous brown, in the latter they are nearly black. The male is alſo much ſmaller than the other ſex, as is uſual in this genus. MALE.

They inhabit the *Eaſt Indies*.

Le

49. Var. K. ITALIAN F.

Le Faucon d'Italie, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 336.
Falco Italicus, *Jonſt. av.* p. 19.

Description. THE bill in this is blue: the head and neck of a reddiſh yellow, marked with very narrow ferruginous lines: breaſt yellow, with ſome ſpots of a ferruginous colour: end of the wings marked with round ſpots of white: legs yellow.

Inhabits the *Alps*.

49. Var. L. ARCTIC F.

Le Faucon d'Iſlande, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 336.

Description. *M. BRISSON* ſays it is the ſize of a *Goſhawk*; that the bill is blueiſh aſh, with a black tip: the cere, irides, and legs, luteous: claws black: that it is of the ſame colour with the common Falcon; and it's length is one foot and above nine inches; and that it inhabits *Iceland*; from whence it was ſent to *M. Reaumur*.

50. ICELAND F.

Falco Iſlandus, *Brun. orn. bor.* p. 2. N° 9.

Description. COLOUR brown: on the upper parts each feather is whitiſh, faſciated with brown, and margined with white: tail brown, faſciated with white: neck beneath white, marked with longitudinal black ſpots: breaſt and belly white, marked with cordated black ſpots.

Falco

50.
VAR. A.
WHITE
ICELAND F.

Falco Iſlandus, *Brun. orn. bor.* p. 2. N° 7.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is white, marked with ſmalliſh cordated black ſpots on the upper parts: tail-feathers quite white; the two middle ones obſoletely faſciated with black.

50.
VAR. B.
SPOTTED
ICELAND F.

Falco Iſlandus, *Brun. orn. bor.* p. 2. N° 8.

DESCRIPTION.

COLOUR white, with large cordated ſpots: the tail-feathers white, and all of them faſciated with black.

Mr. Brunnich ſeems to be uncertain whether the above be diſtinct ſpecies, or only varieties. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xli. p. 297. there is a figure of the firſt of theſe Falcons, and a fuller account by much than that given by *Mr. Brunnich*; ſaying, that it meaſures one foot nine inches. The bill duſky: cere yellow: the head white, faintly tinged with ruſt-colour: the ſhafts of each feather duſky: the back duſky, ſpotted and margined with white: outer webs of the quill-feathers are duſky, mottled with reddiſh white; the inner webs duſky alſo, barred with white: tail a little rounded; each feather marked with fourteen or more bars of duſky and white; each colour oppoſing the other on different ſides of the ſhaft: the wings reach to the end of the tail, excepting one inch: the neck, breaſt, and belly, are white, with oblong dark ſpots, pointing downwards; on the belly the marks are duſky, and of different ſhapes: the thighs are white, tranſverſely barred with brown: the legs are yellow: claws black; the hind one very long.

PLACE. These, as well as ſeveral other ſpecies of Falcons, inhabit *Iceland* *. The King of *Denmark* is ſaid to ſend there annually, to buy all up that can be procured; and for that purpoſe has eſtabliſhed a *Falcon-houſe* at *Beſſeſted*, to which the *Icelanders* bring them as ſoon as taken. The white ones are in moſt eſteem: they allow fifteen *rixdollars* † for one of theſe; ten, for one that is nearly white; and for the ſort laſt deſcribed, only ſeven; with a preſent beſides, to each Falcon-catcher, by way of encouragement.

I ſuppoſe that theſe Falcons are very docile, as they catch them in nets, at any ſize or age. On the contrary, many of the ſorts uſed in falconry are obliged to be taught very young, or they never will be under command.

51. BARBARY F.

Falco barbarus, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 125. N° 8.
Le Faucon de Barbarie, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 343. 6. A.
Falco tunctanus, *Raii ſyn.* p. 14. N° 9.
Tunis, or Barbary Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 81.
Falcon from Barbary, *Alb.* v. iii. p. 1. t. 2.

DESCRIPTION. FOR ſize and colour this bird reſembles the *Lanner*. The length is ſeventeen inches. The bill is black: cere luteous: irides yellow: the plumage above is of a blueiſh aſh-colour, ſpotted with black: on the wings are few or no ſpots: the breaſt is of a yellowiſh white, with a blue tinge: on the lower part of the belly are longiſh black ſpots: the quills are black, with the outer edges white: the wings reach almoſt to the end of the

* *Horrebow's Hiſtory of Iceland*, p. 58.
† *Mr. Brunnich* ſays, ſeventeen rixdollars.

tail: the feathers of the tail are blueiſh aſh-colour, with ſeven tranſverſe brown bands.

Linnæus makes this a diſtinct ſpecies.

Briſſon makes it a variety of the Peregrine Falcon, or next ſpecies. It inhabits *Barbary*.

52.
+ PEREGRINE F.

Le Faucon pelerin, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 341. N° 6.
——————— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 249. et ſuiv.
Falco peregrinus, *Raii Syn.* p. 13. N° 1.
Peregrine, or haggard Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 76. t. 8.
Peregrine Falcon, *Br. Zool.* N° 48. t. 20.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the common Falcon. The bill is blueiſh: cere and irides luteous (in ſome duſky); above, it is cinereous, with tranſverſe cinereous brown bands; beneath rufous white, croſſed with tranſverſe blackiſh bands: tail barred with alternate cinereous and blackiſh bands, and tipped with white: legs yellow: claws black.

Mr. *Pennant* obſerves, that the legs are ſhort, and the toes very long; alſo, that it is ſubject to vary in the colour of it's plumage.

52.
VAR. A.
TARTARIAN F.

Le Faucon de Tartarie, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 345.
Faucon de Tartarie ou Barbarie, *Bel. Hiſt. des oiſ.* p. 116.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS differs in being a trifle bigger, and in having the wings rufous above, and very long toes.

M. Briſſon joins this with the two former, as varieties only.

M. de Buffon * says, that the laſt-deſcribed is the ſame with the Haggard Falcon, or N° 50. Var. B.—This gentleman's remarks are not made without juſt foundation, for the moſt part; and we are ſorry that our plan, as a *ſynopſis*, will not admit us to take them in oftener. All that need be ſaid on this ſubject is, that the variety of the Falcon-tribe is almoſt endleſs, as well as the opinion of the different authors who treat on the ſubject.

53. SPOTTED F.

Spotted Falcon, *Br. Zool.* N° 55. t. 26. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Buzzard. Bill black: cere yellow: irides pale yellow: crown and hind part of the neck white, ſpotted with light reddiſh brown: back and ſcapulars the ſame, edged with white: quills duſky, barred with aſh-colour: beneath, the neck, breaſt, belly, and thighs are white: on the neck and breaſt are a few ruſty ſpots: rump white: tail barred with lighter and darker brown: middle feathers barred with white and deep brown: the legs very ſtrong.

Mr. Pennant is the only one who has deſcribed this bird. Two of them have been ſhot at *Longnor*, in *Shropſhire*.

* *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* i. p. 259.

54. ROUGH-LEGGED F.

Falco Norwegicus, *Leemius de Lapp.* p. 236?
Graafalk, *Acta nidroſa*, vol. iv. p. 417. t. 13?
Falco lagopus, *Brun. orn. bor.* p. 4. N° 15.
Rough-legged Falcon, *Br. Zool.* app. t. 1.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length is two feet two inches. Bill duſky: cere yellow: head, neck, and breaſt of a yellowiſh white, marked in ſome parts with oblong brown ſtrokes: the belly of a deep brown: thighs and legs of a pale yellow, marked with brown: ſcapulars blotched with brown and yellowiſh white: coverts of the wings brown, edged with ruſt: ends of the primaries deep brown; the lower parts white: the extreme half of the tail brown, tipt with dirty white; that next the body white: legs covered with feathers as low as the feet: the feet yellow.

This ſpecies is a native of *Denmark*, with the former. We owe this deſcription and figure to *Mr. Pennant*. The ſpecimen referred to was ſhot near *London*, and is now in the *Leverian Muſeum*.

55. BOOTED F.

Le Faucon patu, *Briſ. orn.* vi. app. p. 22. t. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

IT is from *M. Briſſon* that we have deſcribed this ſpecies. He ſays that it is the ſize of the Jerfalcon; length one foot ſeven inches and a quarter. The bill blackiſh: cere and eyelids luteous: parts above blackiſh-brown, with a tinge of violet, and variegated with dirty grey: beneath yellow brown, with longi-

tudinal blackiſh lines: head and upper part of the neck fulvous grey, with lines of the ſame: over the eyes a black ſtripe: tail brown; towards the end blackiſh; tip grey, ſpotted with whitiſh on the ſides: legs feathered to the toes, which are luteous: claws black.

The above author ſays that this bird is in the *Muſeum* of *Madame de Bandeville*, but does not mention from what country.

56. ROUGH-FOOTED F.

Rough-footed Falcon, *Forſt. Cat. N. A.* p. 9.
———————*Am. Zool.* N°

NO doubt but we ſhall ſee an illuſtration of this ſpecimen in the *Am. Zool.* ſoon to be publiſhed. *Mr. Forſter* mentions it as a new ſpecies, it therefore cannot be the former. But it is not improbable that it may prove to be one of the following, which I deſcribe from *Mr. Banks's* drawings.

57. PLACENTIA F. N. S. DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH (in the drawing) nineteen inches. Bill black: cere yellow: colour of the plumage duſky chocolate brown, inclined to ferruginous: the feathers on the head and thighs the lighteſt: quills very dark: inſide of the wings and tail cinereous white, the laſt not barred: the breaſt is pretty dark; on it, here and there, are ſome blotches of white, and on the belly ſome cinereous ones: vent cinereous: the legs are feathered down to the toes: the feathers which cover the legs are daſhed perpendicularly with brown:

brown: legs yellow: claws black.—Deſcribed from a drawing at *Mr. Banks's*.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*.

58.
ST. JOHN'S F. N. S.

SIZE (in the drawing) of the laſt. Bill horn-colour, with a black tip: cere yellow: forehead, juſt over the bill, white: the head and neck are ferruginous: the chin the ſame, but a little mottled: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are deep brown, with light margins, ſome of the margins nearly white: ridge of the wing white: thighs feathered down to the toes: the feathers are ſtriated with ſome broad and ſome narrow ſtriæ: baſe of the tail clay-coloured, and the reſt of it rather light-coloured, barred with black; on ſome of the feathers the bars do not croſs the webs tranſverſely, but in an oblique manner: legs yellow: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

This came from *Newfoundland* with the laſt.

59.
SACRE.

Le Sacre, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 337.
——— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 246. t. 14.
Falco ſacer, *Raii ſyn.* p. 13. N° 2.
Sacre, *Will. orn.* p. 77.
Lew. Muſ.?

SIZE of the Jerfalcon. The bill of this bird is blue: eyes black: back, breaſt, and upper wing-coverts ſpotted with brown: DESCRIPTION.

brown: thighs white on the inſide: tail ſpotted with kidney-ſhaped ſpots: legs blue.

M. Briſſon places this among his variety of Falcons, and ſays that it is a bird of paſſage.

M. de Buffon will have it to be a diſtinct ſpecies from any of the Falcon tribe, being more allied to the *Lanner*.

59. VAR. A. AMERICAN SACRE.

Falco facer, *Phil. Tr.* vol. lxii. p. 382.
The Sacre, *Am. Zool.* N°

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty-two inches; breadth three feet; weight two pounds and a half. Bill and cere blue: irides yellow: head whitiſh, with longitudinal ſtreaks of brown: throat white, ſpotted with brown: parts above brown, the feathers ſpotted and edged with ferruginous, the ſpots not touching the ſhafts: beneath this bird is white, with longitudinal dark brown ſpots: the quills are black brown; the margins and ends of the prime ones white, tranſverſely ſpotted within with pale ferruginous: the leſſer quills marked with round ſpots on the outſides.

This bird inhabits *North America*, and was ſent from *Severn River*, *Hudſon's Bay*, where it is called *Speckled Partridge Hawk*. It is ſaid never to migrate. *Quere*, Is this a variety of the laſt, or a different ſpecies?

LENGTH

60. NEWFOUNDLAND F. N. S.

LENGTH twenty inches. Bill pale aſh; tip black: cere yellow: iris deep yellow: parts above brown: nape ferruginous: back, wing coverts, and ſcapulars, margined with a paler colour: cheeks inclining to aſh-colour: belly ferruginous, with irregular dark blotches: vent clay-coloured: thigh-feathers of a mottled aſh-colour, with round dark ſpots on the feathers; the lower ones have four great blotches of the ſame: tail barred of a deeper and lighter brown; four bars in all: legs ſtrong, yellow, feathered half way down: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Newfoundland.*—Deſcribed from a drawing in *Mr. Banks*'s collection.

61. STARRY F.

Le Faucon etoilé, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 359. N° 11.
Blue-footed Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 82. chap. xi. near the end.

THIS is ſaid to be like the Peregrine Falcon in ſize and ſhape, but has ſhorter wings, and a longer tail. The general colour is blackiſh, marked with ſpots reſembling ſtars: beneath it is black and white mixed: quills blackiſh: legs blue.

DESCRIPTION.

The iris is of the colour of gold.

62. + NORTHERN F. N. S.

SIZE of a Ringtail: length eighteen inches. Bill horn-colour: irides reddiſh: parts above deep lead-colour: edges of the feathers very dark; the top of the head is darkeſt; on the hind head a ſlight mixture of white: beneath ferruginous brown,

DESCRIPTION.

with interrupted bars of white; theſe bars are produced from each feather being of this ferruginous colour, with two or three ſpots of white on each ſide the ſhaft, which laſt itſelf is brown: the tail of a deep lead or aſh-colour, croſſed with four bars of a ſtill deeper colour; the outer feather is more inclined to brown than the others; the tips of all are white: between the dark bars, on the under part of the tail, the colour is nearly white; the outer feather is neither barred above nor beneath on the outer web: the under tail-coverts plain white: the legs are pretty long, and of a yellowiſh colour: claws brown.

PLACE. This was preſented to me as a native of *North America*, I believe *Hudſon's Bay*. I cannot liken it to any one yet deſcribed.

63. CRESTED INDIAN F.

Le Faucon hupé des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 360. N° 12.
——————— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 271, N° 4.
Falco Indicus Cirrhatus, *Raii ſyn.* p. 14. N° 12.
Creſted Indian Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 82. N° 12.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Goſhawk nearly. The bill dark blue: cere luteous: irides yellow: parts above black: the top of the head is rather flat, and adorned with a forked creſt, which hangs downwards: parts beneath ſtriated black and white: the neck is fulvous; and the tail tranſverſely banded with black and aſh-colour: the legs are luteous, and feathered to the toes: claws black.

This inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*.

Creſted

Creſted Falcon, *Dillon's Trav. through Spain*, p. 80. t. 3.

64. CARACCA F.

DESCRIPTION.

"THIS curious bird," ſays *Mr. Dillon*, "which is about the ſize of a Turkey, raiſes his feathers on his head in the form of a creſt, and has a hooked bill; the lower mandible rather ſtrait: his back, wings, and throat are black; the belly white: the tail diſtinguiſhed by four cinereous and parallel ſtripes, and is an undeſcript bird, not taken notice of by *Linnæus* *."

Baron Dillon, in the plate referred to above, ſays that his draught was taken from one of theſe alive, at the *menagerie* at the royal palace of *Buen Retiro*, at *Madrid*, in the year 1778.

Black and White Indian Falcon, *Pen. Ind. Zool.* t. i.

65. BLACK AND WHITE F.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſixteen inches: weight ten ounces. Bill black: irides reddiſh yellow: orbits ſpeckled with white: head, neck, back, ſcapulars, quills, and ſome of the middle coverts of the wings, black; the reſt of the wings, body, and tail, pure white: legs yellow: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Ceylon*, and called by the *Cingaleſe*, *Kaloe koeſo elgoya*. In *Ceylon* Hawks of ſeveral kinds are trained for falconry, but whether this enters the liſt is not certain.

* In the collection of drawings at *Sir A. Lever*'s, there is one of this very bird, ſaid to be taken from the life, and moſt likely from the very ſubject; which differs not from *M. Dillon*'s deſcription, except in having the appearance of a white collar on the neck. The bill, both in *M. Dillon*'s as well as *Sir A. Lever*'s drawing, appears to be remarkably hooked, and different from that of the Falcon genus.

66. CEYLONESE CRESTED F.

N. S.

DESCRIPTION. BILL duſky: cere yellow: colour wholly white as milk: on the head are two feathers hanging behind, like a pendent creſt.

This bird inhabits *Ceylon* *.—Communicated by *Mr. Pennant:* the ſize not mentioned.

67. GREY F.

Grey Falcon, *Br. Zool.* N° 49.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Raven. Bill ſhort, ſtrong, hooked, and of a blueiſh colour: cere and edges of the eyelids yellow: irides red: head ſmall, flat, of a deep brown on the fore part, white behind: ſides of the head and throat cream-coloured: belly white, with oblong black ſpots: hind part of the neck, and the back, of a deep grey: wings reach beyond the end of the tail; quill-feathers ſpotted with white: tail long, wedge-ſhaped, and ſpotted; the two middle feathers plain: legs long, naked, and yellow.

This bird was ſhot near *Halifax*, in *Yorkſhire*, in the year 1762.

68. BROWN JER-FALCON

Falco Jerfalco, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 130. N° 27.—*Faun. ſuec.* p. 24. N° 64.

DESCRIPTION. THE cere is blue: the body brown, faſciated with cinereous beneath: the ſide tail-feathers are white. It varies in having ſometimes blue and ſometimes yellow legs. It's prey are Cranes, Herons, and Pigeons.

* If *M. de Buffon*'s rule holds good, which is, that every white bird of this genus is a variety, and not a diſtinct ſpecies, this may moſt probably turn out a variety of our *Creſted Indian Falcon*, N° 63.—See *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 73.

So far from the *Syſtema Naturæ*. *Linnæus* quotes ſeveral other authors, but none of them correſpond with his deſcription: indeed, the *Fauna Suecica*, which he mentions among the reſt, ſays, that it has a dark cinereous back; that the belly is of a light aſh, with tranſverſe ſpots; that it is the ſize of a cock, and infeſts dove-houſes.

69.
\+ WHITE JERFALCON.

Le Gerfault, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 370. N° 19. t. 30. f. 2.
————————*Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 239. t. 13.
———————— *Pl. enl.* 215, 446, 462.
Gyrfalco, *Raii ſyn.* p. 13, N° 3.
Gerfalcon, *Will. orn.* p. 78. N° 3.
White Falcon, D°. p. 80. N° 7.
Gyrfalcon, *Br. Zool.* N° 47.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Goſhawk. Bill blue aſh: tip blackiſh: cere blue aſh: irides, and ſkin round the eyes, blue: general colour white, ſpotted with brown: legs of a pale blueiſh aſh-colour: claws lead-colour.

This, as *Mr. Pennant* obſerves, is the *Gyrfalco* of all the ornithologiſts, except *Linnæus*. *M. de Buffon* mentions three kinds of the Jerfalcon; the firſt brown above, white beneath, ſpotted with brown; tail grey, with tranſverſe brown lines: the ſecond differing very little from the firſt: the third white.

Whether *Linnæus* was ſenſible of theſe varieties cannot be ſaid, as he does not mention one word about it: however, it is clear that he did not mean this white kind from his deſcription, notwithſtanding he might quote it in his ſynonyms.

The ſort above deſcribed is found in *Iceland*, and in other very cold climates. The ſpecimen from which *Mr. Pennant* deſcribed his, was ſhot near *Aberdeen*. It inhabits the *North of Scotland*.

69. VAR. A. ICELAND JER-FALCON.

Le Gerfault d'Iſlande, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 373. t. 31.

DESCRIPTION. THE bird has luteous irides: it is brown above, ſpotted with white on the back and wings: the lower part of the back, the rump, and upper tail-coverts, have bands of an hoary colour: the throat of a rufous white, as is the lower part of the neck, each feather longitudinally marked with brown: the parts beneath are white, ſpotted with black: legs yellow.

Inhabits *Iceland* with the laſt.

70. SURINAM F.

Falco ſufflator, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 127. N° 17.
Surinam Falcon, *Bancroft N. Hiſt. of Guiana*, p. 153.
Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. *LINNÆUS* deſcribes this bird in the following manner:—The cere is yellow: noſtrils furniſhed with a fleſhy lobe between them: covering of the eyes bony *: body above brown; the

* *Oculorum operculis oſſeis.* I ſuppoſe he means that the opaque part of the *cornea*, ſo called by anatomiſts (or white of the eye) is of a bony texture: if ſo, it is by no means peculiar to this bird: it is of a very hard ſubſtance in moſt of the genus, but remarkably ſo in the *Owl* tribe, in which the eyes are large, and it is very conſpicuous.

feathers

feathers white at the baſe: the under parts, and the tail-feathers, ſpotted with brown, white, and luteous: legs yellow.

It inhabits *Surinam*. When this bird is either angry or frightened, it *blows* up* the head till it is of the ſize of the body. PLACE and MANNERS.

In *Miſs Blomefield*'s collection is a bird very like this, if not the ſame, viz. about the ſize of the Hen-harrier: above brown, with a mixture of ferruginous: forehead and throat paleſt: hind head and neck marked as the fore parts: from the baſe of the bill to a little beyond the eyes, is a ſtreak of brown, ending in a point at the back part: the under parts are white, ſtreaked with brown: the breaſt tinged with ferruginous: thighs buff-colour: quills ſpotted with ferruginous; beneath dirty white, with obſcure narrow bars of brown: legs yellow.

This ſpecimen came from *Cayenne*.

Falco cachinnans, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 128. N° 18.

71. LAUGHING F.

CERE luteous: eyelids white: body mixed brown and whitiſh: neck, throat, breaſt, belly, and under the wings, white: tail banded with luteous and black: legs luteous. DESCRIPTION.

This bird, on obſerving any perſon, ſets up a kind of *laugh*.

* This is likewiſe mentioned by *Bancroft*, who ſays the bird diſtends his head with *air*, when either angry or terrified.—This ought to be enquired into, as it muſt ariſe from a ſtructure peculiar to this bird.—As to the diſtenſion of the throat and breaſt of the *Powter-Pigeon*, it ariſes merely from the *crop* being filled with wind, and I believe has not any thing different in it's ſtructure from that of other Pigeons.

To

VARIETY. To this ſhort deſcription I ſhall add a further one, from a ſpecimen in the ſame collection as the laſt. The length is ſixteen inches. On the wings, when cloſed, is a large ſpot of a buff-colour, croſſed with ſlender ſtripes of brown; this mark ariſes from the greater quills, all of which, except the two firſt, are buff-coloured in the middle: the under parts are whitiſh, but on the breaſt and belly many of the feathers have a daſh of brown, and ſome few wholly brown: crown of the head daſhed with brown: thighs pale buff, obſoletely ſtreaked with brown.

This came from *Cayenne*. A paper ſent with it, gave it the name of "*Pagani gris tacheté*." Many marks, both in this and the laſt ſpecies, coincide ſufficiently to pronounce them the ſame ſpecies with thoſe of *Linnæus* referred to; and it is very probable that they may be either varieties, or perhaps differing in ſex from thoſe which he deſcribes.

72. BROWN LANNER.

Falco lanarius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 129. N° 24.
Le Lanier, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 363. N° 16.
——— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 243.
Lanarius, *Raii ſyn.* p. 15. N° 13.
Lanner, *Will. orn.* p. 82. N° 13.
Lanneret, *Alb.* vol. ii. t. 7.
Lanner, *Br. Zool.* N° 51. t. 23.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is rather inferior in ſize to the Buzzard. The bill is blue: cere pale greeniſh blue: irides yellow: parts above brown, with paler edges: crown of the head brown, mixed with yellow clay-colour: over each eye is a broad white line paſſing

ſing to the hind head; beneath it a black mark pointing downwards: throat white: breaſt tinged with dull yellow, marked with brown ſpots paſſing downwards: thighs and vent the ſame: the quills are duſky, marked with oval ferruginous ſpots on the inner webs: tail the ſame: legs ſhort, ſtrong, and of a blueiſh caſt.

Inhabits *Europe*; breeds in *Ireland*; one ſhot in a decoy in *Lincolnſhire*. I believe it is far from common in *England*.

73. WHITE L.

Le Lanier blanc, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 367. N° 18.
Lanarius, *Aldrov. orn.* i. p. 380. Fig. in 181, 183 *.

DESCRIPTION.

OF theſe *Briſſon* mentions two ſorts from *Aldrovandus*: the firſt is one foot ſeven inches and a half long. Has the bill and claws black: cere and irides yellow: head, neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, thighs, rump, and under tail-coverts, inclining to brown: the quills, and the tail above, nearly black: under the tail pale grey: cere yellow: legs luteous.

VAR. A.

The ſecond has the bill, &c. the ſame with the other, but is two feet one inch in length. The head and back brown, mixed with grey: rump whitiſh: upper wing-coverts and breaſt grey: belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, grey alſo, but marked with longitudinal ferruginous ſpots: the three outſide tail-feathers are white, ſpotted with pale ferruginous; the fourth on each ſide, counting from the outſide, ſpotted with black; the two middle ones are grey. Perhaps they are both varieties of the *Brown Lanner*.

Briſſon does not mention their place.

* Theſe figures are not accurate.

Falco

74. † HEN HARRIER.

Falco cyaneus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 126. N° 10.
Le Lanier cendré, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 365. N° 17.
Le Faucon a Collier, D° i. p. 345. N° 7. *the male.*
L'oiſeau St. Martin, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 212.—*Pl. enl.* 459.
Grau weiſſe geyer, *Friſch.* t. 79, 80.
Blue Hawk, *Edw.* 5. t. 225.
Hen Harrier, *Br. Zool.* N° 58. t. 28.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE length is ſeventeen inches; width three feet three inches; weight twelve ounces. The bill is black: cere and irides yellow: edges of the eyelids the ſame: general colour blue-grey: back of the head white, ſpotted with pale brown: breaſt, belly, and thighs, white; on the firſt, a few ſmall duſky ſtreaks: the two middle tail-feathers are grey; the outer webs of the others are the ſame, but the inner webs are white, barred with duſky: legs yellow, long, and ſlender: claws black.

M. Salerne * has followed *Mr. Ray* †, in ſuppoſing it to be the ſame bird with the *Jean le Blanc*, N° 17: but this cannot be; we have not the laſt in *England*; beſides, the *Jean le Blanc* is above two feet in length, and not much leſs in ſize than the Black Eagle.

* *Orn. de Salerne*, p. 23. N° 5. † *Raii Syn.* p. 17. N° 5.

Falco

75.
+ RINGTAIL.

Falco pygargus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 126. N° 11.
——————— *Scop. ann.* i. p. 14.
Le Faucon a Collier, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 345. N° 7. *the female.*
La Soubuſe, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 215. t. 9.
——————— *Pl. enl.* 443. *the female.*—480. *the male.*
Pygargus, *Raii. Syn.* p. 17. N° A. 5.—*Will. orn.* t. 7.
Ringtail, *Will. orn.* p. 72.
Ringtail, *Br. Zool.* N° 59.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH one foot ſeven inches and an half. The bill is pale: cere and irides yellow*: parts above duſky, beneath paliſh, with oblong rufous, and in ſome, duſky ſpots: under the eyes is a whitiſh ſpot: from the hind head, on each ſide, to the chin, paſſes a kind of wreath in a circular manner; this is made up of ſtiffer feathers than the reſt, and of a lighter colour: the rump is white: tail longiſh, barred with duſky, and tipped with white: beneath, the belly and breaſt are of a yellowiſh brown, with a caſt of red, marked with oblong duſky ſpots, but not always; as *Mr. Pennant* obſerves, that he has ſeen one of theſe which had the laſt-named parts quite plain: the legs are long and yellow: claws black.

Authors have never blundered more, than in making this bird the ſame ſpecies with the laſt mentioned. *Mr. Pennant*, in *Br. Zool.* under that head, ſays, "This has been ſuppoſed to be "the female of the former; but, from ſome late obſervations "by the infallible rule of *diſſection*, *males* have been found of

* *Scopoli* ſays the orbits are whitiſh.

"this ſpecies." To this I may add my own obſervations; the bird I now poſſeſs, as an *Engliſh* ſpecimen, being ſet down in my notes as a *male*.

In the *Planches enluminées*, the male ſeems to be the brighteſt in colour. The ground-colour of the under parts being ferruginous, and thoſe above inclining to rufous. The ruff ſeems to be leaſt perfect in the male.

75. VAR. A. MARSH-HAWK.

Marſh-hawk, *Edw. glean.* t. 291.
——— *Am. Zool.* N°
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſeems to differ ſo little from the former, that I readily join my opinion to that of *Briſſon*, in making it a variety. The difference which I obſerve is, a black line from the bill through the eye: it is larger alſo, being, according to *Edwards*, two feet in length; and has lines of white round the eye to the throat: the little white mark under the eyes is ſeen in both: the general colour pretty much the ſame: the tail in *Edwards*'s figure, rather ſhorter than in the *Britiſh* Ringtail.

I received a ſpecimen not long ſince from *Jamaica*, which differs a little from both; but I am clear it belongs to the ſame ſpecies. The remark my friend ſent along with it was, that the irides were *brown*; that it was a bold-ſpirited bird, and would not heſitate to kill chickens, pigeons, *&c.* before one's face.

Falco Hudſonius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 128. N° 19.
Epervier de la Baye d'Hudſon, *Briſ. orn. App.* p. 18. N° 47.
Ringtail Hawk, *Edw.* 3. t. 107.
Ringtail Falcon, *Am. Zool.* N°

76. HUDSON'S BAY RINGTAIL.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Jerfalcon: length one foot nine inches and a half. Bill black: cere yellow: the upper parts of the bird are brown; the under parts white, with rufous brown ſpots, of different ſhapes: over the eye is a ſtreak of white: the rump is alſo white: hind head and lower part of the neck are grey brown, varied with darker brown: the two middle tail-feathers are browniſh; the others of a blueiſh aſh-colour, except the outer one, which is white: all of them are tranſverſely barred with brown: the legs are light yellow: claws black. — *Linnæus* ſays, it has a blueiſh ſpot on the wings.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*.

76. VAR. A. CAYENNE R.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH two feet; breadth four feet. Bill black: cere blue: parts above, deep chocolate-brown: the fore part of the neck the ſame, but paler: on the hind head is a little mixture of white: at the hind head ariſes a kind of wreath, which paſſes behind the ears to the throat, in a circular form, not much unlike that of the Ringtail: over the eye is a pale yellow line, which ſprings from the bill, and meets the wreath at the part where it begins behind; each feather of the wreath is black down the ſhaft: the chin is of a whitiſh colour; from this paſſes a liſt of pale buff-colour to the breaſt, the ſhaft of each

feather of which is brown: the breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent, are reddiſh buff-colour; the laſt the paleſt: the feathers on the breaſt and belly have a brown ſtreak down the ſhafts: thighs and vent plain: prime quills dark on the inner, and cinereous blue on the outer webs, with bars of brown at an inch diſtance each; theſe bars are leſs diſtinct on the inner webs: the firſt and ſecond of the quills are quite plain, without markings: the ſecondaries are much the ſame as the prime quills, but the brown bars rather obſolete: moſt of the wing-feathers are white at the tips: the wings when cloſed, reach the middle of the tail: rump white: the tail barred with pale and dark brown; the inner webs of three or four of the outer feathers have much white on the inner webs; the outer webs incline to ferruginous; the ends of the feathers are very pale; the two middle feathers are barred as the reſt, but with cinereous and deep brown; the bars are five in number: legs yellow: claws black.

This bird came from *Cayenne*, and is in *Miſs Blomefield*'s collection. It was entitled *Duc de Buffon*.—It ſeems clearly a variety of the laſt ſpecies, differing only from climate: hence we learn, that theſe birds are diſſeminated throughout *America*, as the iſland of *Cayenne* and *Hudſon's Bay* are very far aſunder. It is worth remark, the near reſemblance of the four laſt-deſcribed, ſo much indeed, that with the leſs ſcrupulous ornithologiſt, they might even paſs for mere *varieties* of each other.

77. STONE FALCON.

Le Faucon de Roche, ou Rochier, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 349. N° 8.
Le Rochier, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 286.—*Pl. enl.* 447.
Lithofalco, & Dendrofalco, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. N° 8.
Stein-falck, *Friſch.* t. 86.
Stone, or Tree falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 80.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Keſtril: length twelve inches and a quarter. Bill blueiſh aſh-colour: cere and irides luteous: above cinereous, with black ſhafts to the feathers: beneath rufous, with longitudinal brown ſpots: tail cinereous; at the end blackiſh; the very tip white; all the feathers, except the two middle ones, are barred tranſverſely with black. This appears very like the Merlin, repreſented in the *Planches Enluminées*, N° 468.

78. MOUNTAIN F.

Le Faucon de Montagne, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 352. N° 9.
Falco montanus, *Raii Syn.* p. 13. N° 4.
Mountain Falcon, *Will. orn.* p. 78.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is leſs than the Peregrine Falcon, but has a ſhorter tail. The bill is black: plumage above brown, or aſh-colour: throat and fore part of the neck whitiſh, ſpotted with either ferruginous or black; and in ſome the neck and breaſt are quite black: tail aſh-coloured, end black, the very tip white: legs yellow: claws black. When the bird is come to it's full colour, the head is black; the breaſt has more white in it the oftener it has moulted; and the back and ſides are of a deeper aſh-colour.

This is in brief what *M. Briſſon* ſays of the bird: but he remarks the probability of it's being a variety of the Stone Falcon, and likewiſe mentions a further variety; which follows.

78. VAR. A. ASH-COLOURED MOUNTAIN F.

Le Faucon de Montagne cendree, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 355.
Falco montanus ſecundus Aldrovandi, *Will. oru.* t. 9.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is in length one foot nine inches. The bill is black: iris yellow: general colour cinereous; paleſt on the wing-coverts: beneath white as ſnow: legs luteous.

79. KESTRIL F.

Falco tinnunculus, *Lin. Syſt.* p. 127. N° 17.
——————— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 16.
La Creſſerelle, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 393. N° 27.
——————— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 280. t. 18.—*Pl. enl.* 401, 471.
Tinnunculus, ſeu Cenchris, *Raii Syn.* p. 16. N° 16.
Rothe-falck, & Rothel-geyer, *Friſch.* t. 84, 85.
Keſtrel, Stannel, or Windhover, *Will. orn.* p. 84. t. 5.
Keſtrel, *Br. Zool.* N° 60.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. THE male and female differ much in this ſpecies: the firſt weighs ſix ounces and a half. The cere is yellow: irides dark-coloured: crown of the head, and the tail, of a fine light grey; the lower end of the laſt marked with a broad black bar: the back and wing-coverts are of a rufous brick-colour, ſpotted with black; beneath of a pale ferruginous colour, ſpotted with black alſo: thighs and vent plain.

FEMALE. The female weighs eleven ounces. Colour of the back and wings more pale and duſky than in the male, croſſed with numerous tranſverſe lines of black: the head is pale red brown, ſtreaked with black: tail the ſame, croſſed with numerous black bars; near the end it has the ſame black bar as in the male; the end of both is very pale at the tip.

This,

This, especially the male, is a very beautiful species: it feeds on mice, small birds, and insects. This is the bird that we so often see in air hovering it's wings, and, as it were, fixed to one spot for some length of space. At this time it may be supposed watching it's prey, which, when the eye has fixed once upon, it darts to the earth with rapidity, in order to secure it.—This was once used in falconry, for small birds and young Partridges. MANNERS.

79. VAR. A. LARK HAWK.

L'Epervier des Alouettes, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 379. N° 22.
Mauſe-falck, *Friſch.* t. 88.

DESCRIPTION.

M. DE BUFFON * ſuppoſes this not to be different from the female Keſtril, as will appear from reading the deſcription in *Briſſon*, as well as comparing the figure in *Friſch*, above referred to.

79. VAR. B. GREY KESTRIL.

S. G. Gmelin † mentions a variety of the Keſtril which is grey, with the ſhafts of the feathers black.

80. FISHING FALCON.

Le Faucon pêcheur de Senegal, ou Le Tanas, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 275.—*Pl. enl.* 478.
Faucon peſcheur, *Damp. Voy.* vol. iii. Fr. edit. p. 318.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is rather leſs than the Falcon, but has ſome reſemblance to it. The bill and irides are yellow: the whole head ferruginous: parts above cinereous; the edges of the feathers fer-

* *Oiſ.* vol. i. p. 283.
† *Voy.* vol. i. p. 49. t. 10.

ruginous brown: the under parts, thighs, and vent, pale yellowiſh white, with a daſh of brown on the middle of each feather: quills dark aſh: tail light brown above, blueiſh aſh beneath: legs brown: the feathers on the head are rather long, ſo as to form a kind of creſt.

MANNERS. This ſpecies inhabits *Senegal*, and is called there by the natives *Tanas*. Though it is ſomewhat like the Falcon tribe, yet it differs entirely in it's nature, as it feeds oftener on fiſh than on any other prey; taking them out of the water as the *Oſprey*, above deſcribed. It does not ſwallow the fiſh whole, but, retiring to a convenient place, eats it piece-meal.

81.
BROWN HAWK.

Brown Hawk, *Brown. Illuſtr.* p. 6. t. 3.

DESCRIPTION. IN length thirteen inches. Bill blue, with a black tip: iris yellow: the upper part of the head, the back, and the tail-coverts, are brown: wing-coverts the ſame, but edged with white: ſcapulars brown, ſpotted with white: quills duſky, with pale brown edges: fore part of the neck and the under parts are white, croſſed with numerous ſemicircular yellow lines: tail pale brown, marked with four duſky lines: legs very pale yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Ceylon*.

Le

Le petit Aigle d'Amerique, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 142.
——————————— *Pl. enl.* 417.

82. RED-THROATED F.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH from ſixteen to eighteen inches. The bill is blue, ſtraight at the baſe: cere, and round the eye, yellow: iris orange: throat and neck of a fine purpliſh red: upper parts of the body blue, with a reddiſh caſt: belly and vent reddiſh white: legs yellow: claws black.

This is a moſt beautiful ſpecies: inhabits *Cayenne*, and other parts of *South America*.

M. de Buffon calls this an *Eagle*, though ſo ſmall, as the bill is crooked moſtly at the tip.

Lev. Muſ.

83. SPECKLED BUZZARD. N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH more than twelve inches: in ſhape like our common Buzzard. The bill is duſky: the whole head and neck, as far as the ſhoulders, whitiſh; the ſhaft of each feather blotched irregularly with ruſty brown: back, and wing-coverts, brown; ſeveral of the feathers, eſpecially on the wing-coverts, are ſpotted with white: tail dark brown, croſſed with ſeveral bars; but theſe are nearly obſolete, appearing only on a cloſe inſpection: the quills are very dark, almoſt black: the under parts, from the breaſt, are white; down the ſhaft of each feather is a blotch of brown; theſe marks ſpread out larger and broader as they proceed downwards to the belly: thighs pretty much the ſame: vent plain white: legs yellow: claws black.

A fine ſpecimen of this bird is in the *Leverian Muſeum*, which came from *North America*.

84. AMERICAN BROWN HAWK.

Falco fuſcus, *J. Fr. Miller*, t. 18.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. IN the *Leverian Muſeum* is a fine pair of theſe birds; from which the following deſcription is taken.

MALE. The ſize and ſhape of our Sparrow Hawk. The bill of a pale lead-colour: cere duſky: the body above, is of a cinereous brown, with a trifle of white on the ſcapulars: top and ſides of the head ſtreaked with narrow longitudinal ſtripes of white: behind the eye is a ſtreak of a pale colour: the under parts are white: the chin plain: the fore part of the neck, the breaſt, and belly, marked with reddiſh brown ſtreaks down the ſhaft of each feather: thighs dirty white; down the middle of each feather is a brown ſtreak: tail cinereous brown, croſſed with three bars of dark brown; the end very pale.

FEMALE. Another along with this, ſuppoſed to be the female, is marked much the ſame, but the longitudinal ſtripes on the under parts are more numerous; beſides which, are ſome tranſverſe bars of light brown: the legs in both are ſlender, like the Sparrow Hawk, and of a yellow colour: the claws alſo are like that bird, and black.

The bird figured by Mr. *Miller*, above quoted, ſcarcely differs in the markings. The iris in his plate is white, or very pale; but the claws ſeem to be remarkably thick and ſhort, ſuch as I never ſaw in any Hawk. Whether they were ſo in the ſpecimen from which he took his drawing, or any miſtake in the engraving, I cannot determine.

Falco

85.
4. SPARROW-HAWK.

Falco niſus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 130. N° 31.
——— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 17.
L'Epervier, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 310. N° 4.
——— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 225. t. 11.
——— *Pl. enl.* 412, 466, 467.
Sperber, *Friſch.* t. 90. *male.* 91. *female.* 92. *variety.*
Accipiter fringillarius, *Raii Syn.* p. 18. N° A. 2.
Sparrow Hawk, *Will. orn.* p. 86.
——— *Br. Zool.* N° 62.
Lev. Muſ. Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SCARCE any birds of the ſame ſpecies differ more in ſize than the *male* from the *female* in this. The firſt weighs five ounces, and is twelve inches in length; the female is nine ounces in weight, and is in length fifteen inches *.

FEMALE.

The female has the head, hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing-coverts, ſcapulars, and upper tail-coverts, brown; the edges of the feathers rufous: on the hind head are ſome whitiſh ſpots: the under parts are white, or inclining to yellowiſh, with rufous brown waves; each feather being of that colour near the end, tending to a point downwards: the chin ſparingly ſtreaked with perpendicular lines of brown: quills duſky, barred with blackiſh on the outer, and ſpotted with white on the lower part of the inner webs: tail barred with very dark brown; the tip white: legs yellow: claws black.

MALE.

The male differs a little, in having the tranſverſe lines on the breaſt leſs abrupt, and not ſo numerous; the under parts of a

* The following deſcription is from birds in my own poſſeſſion, but they are apt to vary much in the ſhade as well as diſpoſition of their colours.

darker colour; and the brown on the back more inclining to dove-colour. Both ſexes are paliſh over the eyes: the bill in both is blue, and the cere yellow.

MANNERS. This bird is the dread of the inhabitants of the farm-yard; making great havock among the young of poultry of all kinds, as well as Pigeons; alſo Partridges. It is a bold bird, well known, and will commit it's depredations in the moſt daring manner, even before one's face.

85. VAR. A. SPOTTED SPARROW H.

L'Epervier tacheté, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 314.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is brown above, with a few ſpots of white: beneath, much the ſame as above, appearing as it were ſcaly: under part of the wings and tail have broad bands of white, and narrow ones of brown, alternate: the tail above is like that of the laſt ſpecies, as are the bill, irides, cere, and legs.

85. VAR. B. WHITE SPARROW H.

DESCRIPTION. THIS, as well as the laſt, is, no doubt, a mere variety, and a moſt beautiful ſpecimen, being now in the poſſeſſion of Captain *Davies**. The plumage is wholly of a milk-white colour,

* In this gentleman's elegant collection will be found many ſcarce ſpecimens, eſpecially from *North America*, which he has been at the pains to collect and arrange himſelf. His friends too are obliged to him for the free communication of every knowledge or obſervation in Natural Hiſtory in his power.

without the leaſt appearance of any bands, or other markings. It was ſhot in *Dorſetſhire*, near which place others have been ſeen of the ſame colour.

86.
+ PIGEON H.

Falco columbarius, *Lin. ſyſt.* . p. 128. N° 21.
L'Epervier de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 378. N° 21.
L'Epervier des Pigeons, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 238.
Pigeon Hawk, *Cateſb. Car.* i. p. 3. t. 3.
———————*Am. Zool.* N°
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is ten inches and a half; breadth twenty-two inches and a half; weight ſix ounces and a half. The bill is whitiſh, with a black tip: irides and cere luteous: the head, hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing and tail-coverts, are brown: throat, fore part of the neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, and under tail-coverts, yellowiſh white, ſtreaked with brown: tail brown, with four narrow darker bands: the legs are yellow: claws black.

Cateſby adds, that the thigh-feathers reach within half an inch of the claws.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Carolina* and other parts of *North America*. At *Hudſon's Bay* it is called the *Small Bird Hawk*.

MANNERS.

It is there migratory, arriving in *May*, and retiring in Autumn: it feeds on ſmall birds; flies in circles; and makes an hideous ſhrieking noiſe at the approach of any one.

Falco

87.
+ GUIANA F.

Falco ſupercilioſus, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 128. N° 22.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Magpie. Bill black: cere and eyelids luteous: lore thinly beſet with black briſtles: eye-brows prominent, naked beneath: parts above brown: rump varied with white and black: beneath wholly undulated with fine tranſverſe lines of black, even the thighs: vent white, with black lines: greater quills ferruginous, with many bands of black; ſecondaries whitiſh on the poſterior margin: tail black, with two broad paler bands, and a cinereous tip: legs luteous: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Surinam*.—A ſpecimen I received from *Cayenne* was much ſmaller than *Linnæus* mentions, though it anſwered to his deſcription; ſo we may ſuppoſe it to be the male, of which he, perhaps, deſcribes the female; and at firſt caſt of the eye puts one in mind greatly of the male Sparrow Hawk, being much of the ſame make and proportions.

88.
INGRIAN F.

Falco veſpertinus, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 129. N° 23.
——————*S. G. Gmelin, voy.* i. p. 67. t. 43.

DESCRIPTION. IT is about the ſize of a Pigeon. The bill is yellow, with a brown tip: the cere and eyelids are luteous: head brown: body blueiſh brown: belly blueiſh white: vent and thighs ferruginous: tail brown: quills blueiſh white; the primaries, from the firſt to the ſeventh, are blackiſh at the tip: the legs are naked and luteous.

This bird inhabits *Ingria*, where it is called by the inhabitants *Kobez*.

89.
GREAT-BILLED F.

Epervier a gros bec de Cayenne, *Buf. oif.* p. 237.
————————*Pl. enl.* 464.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies exceeds the Sparrow Hawk a little in ſize. The bill is longer and thicker than in that bird, and of a black colour: the cere is yellow: iris orange: the general colour of the plumage brown above; the feathers edged with ferruginous brown: on the fore parts, as far as the breaſt, the colour is the ſame, but has a greater portion of the ferruginous mixture: the belly, thighs, and vent are white, marked with numerous narrow ferruginous ſtriæ: the tail is banded black and white: legs yellow: claws black: the legs are ſhorter than in the Sparrow Hawk.

M. de Buffon is the firſt who has mentioned this bird, and informs us that it inhabits *Cayenne*. He calls it the *Great-billed Sparrow Hawk*; the firſt term, as having the bill larger in proportion; and the laſt, as being in figure more like that bird than any other.

90.
+ HOBBY.

Falco ſubbuteo, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 127. N° 14.
Le Hobreau, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 375. N° 20.
————————*Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 277. t. 17.
————————*Pl. enl.* 431, 432.
Stein falck, *Friſch.* t. 86.
Dendro falco, *Raii ſyn.* p. 14. N° 8. & Subbuteo, p. 15, N° 14.
The Hobby, *Will. orn.* p. 83.
————————*Br. Zool.* N° 61.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches: breadth two feet three inches: weight ſeven ounces. The bill is blue: cere and orbits yellow:

yellow: irides hazel: the back is brown: nape of the neck yellowiſh: belly pale, with oblong brown ſpots: on each cheek is a black mark like a creſcent, pointing downward: the vent and thighs are ferruginous, or rather rufous*: legs yellow: claws black.

M. Briſſon ſays the irides are yellow; but in all the ſpecimens which I have ſeen, they are either hazel, or dark brown, in different ſhades.

MANNERS. *Mr. Pennant* informs us, that it breeds in *England*, and migrates in *October*. This bird was uſed in falconry†, but in a very confined manner: particularly in daring of Larks, for which purpoſe the Hawk was caſt off; on ſeeing of which, the Larks adhered to the ground through fear, and the fowler drew his net over them.

* Not always; for in two ſpecimens, one of which I have now by me, the thighs were duſky white, longitudinally marked with brown, and the vent of a plain white.

† *M. Brunnich* informs us, that the Gentile, *Iceland* Falcon, and Hobby, are uſed in falconry about *Copenhagen*; and that the falconers ſupply the tail-feathers, when worn out or broken, with others from a different bird, faſtening the new to the baſe of the old ones; by which means, it is probable, that new ſpecies may have been created by the moſt intelligent deſcribers, who were not poſſeſſed of the knowledge of this circumſtance. *Orn. bor.* p. 3.

91. ORANGE-BREASTED H. N. S. DESCRIPTION.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

SIZE of an Hobby: length fifteen inches. The bill is three quarters of an inch in length, and rather ſtout for the ſize of the bird; it is of a lead-colour, with the baſe very pale, nearly white: the plumage above is of a very dark brown: the hind part of the neck, the top of the head, and the wing-coverts, are of one plain colour, but the reſt of the upper parts are croſſed with tranſverſe interrupted narrow bars of a whitiſh colour, not very numerous: the feathers on the chin very long and narrow, almoſt like hairs, and of a whitiſh colour: throat orange, inclining to brown, marked with roundiſh ſpots of white: breaſt orange: belly dark brown, with interrupted bars of dirty buff, which are made up of the ſpots which each feather is marked with: thighs ferruginous, daſhed with brown on the ſhafts: under tail-coverts the ſame, beſides which are ſome tranſverſe duſky bars: the tail is of the ſame colour as the back; the half next the baſe is croſſed with narrow bars of white, much like the back; the end half of one plain colour, or dark brown: the legs are of a lead-colour, long and ſlender, like thoſe of a Sparrow Hawk, and the toes and claws ſtill longer in proportion; the colour of the laſt is black: the wings reach to the middle of the tail.

The ſpecimen in the *Britiſh Muſeum* is ſaid to have come from *Surinam*; that in the *Leverian Muſeum*, ſimply from the *South Seas*, without ſpecifying any place. I believe this ſpecies has not been noticed before.

92. SPOTTED-TAILED H. N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Sparrow Hawk. Bill black: cere duſky: the head, neck, lower part of the back, and the under parts, are cinereous: the plumage elſewhere of a very dark lead-colour, almoſt black: prime quills ferruginous on the inner webs, but not quite to the end: on each tail-feather (except the two middle ones, which are plain) are three white ſpots on the inner web only; the firſt ſomewhat above an inch from the tip; the next at about equal diſtance between that and the baſe; and the third nearly at the baſe itſelf: the legs are ſhort and yellow: claws black: the wings reach beyond the middle of the tail.

This ſpecimen is in the collection of *Miſs Blomefield*, who received it from *Cayenne*.

I do not find it mentioned by any author.

93. MERLIN.

L'Emerillon, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 382. N° 23.
Æſalon *Bellonii & Aldrovandi*, *Raii Syn.* p. 15. N° 15.
Kleinſte rothe-falck, *Friſch.* t. 89.
Merlin, *Will. orn.* p. 85. t. 3.
———*Br. Zool.* N° 63.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of the Merlin is twelve inches and a half: the ſize ſcarce bigger than a Blackbird. The bill is of a blueiſh lead-colour: cere pale yellow: irides very dark: head ferruginous; each feather marked with a blueiſh black ſtreak down the ſhaft: back and wings blueiſh aſh-colour, ſtreaked and ſpotted with ferruginous: the edges are of the ſame colour: the quills are almoſt black, marked with reddiſh oval ſpots: the under

under wing-coverts are brown, marked with round white ſpots: tail five inches long, croſſed with alternate bars of duſky and reddiſh clay-colour, generally from thirteen to fifteen in number; but in one ſpecimen, Mr. *Pennant* obſerves there were only eight: the breaſt and belly yellowiſh white, with oblong ſpots pointing downwards: the wings reach to within an inch and half of the end of the tail: the legs are yellow: claws black.

This deſcription from the *Britiſh Zoology*; which informs us that the ſpecies does not breed with us, but migrates here in *October*, coming into *England* about the ſame time that the *Hobby* diſappears. This was anciently uſed in falconry, and though inferior in ſize, was not ſo in point of ſpirit, to any of the larger ſpecies. MANNERS.

AS the following appears a variety of the former, I think worth while to deſcribe it as ſuch, as I cannot venture to place it as a diſtinct ſpecies. 93. VAR. A. NEW YORK M.

The length nine inches. The bill blue; tip black; immediately over the bill the feathers are very pale: the forehead is aſh-colour, extending with the ſame colour in a ſtreak over each eye: crown of the head reddiſh cheſnut: on the ſide of the head, under each eye, is a broad ſpace of white, nearly of a triangular figure; this is bordered with duſky black: at the place of the ears is a patch of duſky black: the feathers on the back are of a reddiſh cheſnut, tranſverſely ſtriated with black: wing-coverts the ſame: both prime and ſecondary quills duſky, inclining to black; the laſt edged with white: the under parts of the DESCRIPTION.

bird are of a dirty yellowiſh white, perpendicularly ſtreaked with brown: the chin very pale, without marks: the vent and thighs the ſame: tail cheſnut, barred with black; the bars are ten or eleven in number, but are not complete, as they do not touch the ſhaft, being only, as it were, a tranſverſe, or rather oblique, mark acroſs each web, but appear as bands, till the feathers are extended: the tail beneath is banded with whitiſh and black: the legs yellow: claws black.

PLACE. This was deſcribed from a ſpecimen in the collection of *Captain Davies*, who brought it from *New-York*.

93. VAR. B. CARIBBEE M.

L'Emerillon des Antilles, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 385. N° 24.
Eſmerillon Gry Gry, *Raii Syn.* p. 19. N° 3.
———————— *Du Tertre Hiſt. des Antilles*, 2. p. 253.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is very little bigger than a Thruſh. It is rufous above, ſpotted with black: beneath white, ſpotted longitudinally with black.

It inhabits the *Antilles*: called there *Gry Gry*.

M. Briſſon doubts this being different from the other Merlin, and on his authority I place it as a variety.

M. du Tertre ſays, that his bird preys only on Lizards and Graſſhoppers, and now and then on very young chickens.

L'Eſmerillon

93.
VAR. C.
FALCONERS
M.

L'Eſmerillon des Fauconniers, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 288. t. 19.
L'Emerillon, *Pl. enl.* 468.

THIS bird, according to *M. de Buffon*, is not the Merlin of *naturaliſts*, but known by that name among *falconers*, and has not been particularly noticed nor well deſcribed by any one hitherto. He ſays it is like an Hobby in figure, but has ſhorter wings, and it much more reſembles the Stone Falcon, both as to ſize and length, colours, &c. ſo as to make it rather doubtful whether thoſe two be not only varieties. A ſingularity too preſents itſelf in this bird, which is, that both *male and female* are of the *ſame ſize*, a thing unuſual in this genus. He ſays likewiſe that it is a very courageous bird, attacking not only Larks, but Quails and Partridges. Notwithſtanding all this, *M. de Buffon* quotes *Br. Zool.* folio edit. A. 12. for a figure, ſeeming to prove *his* Merlin, and that of *Mr. Pennant*, to be the ſame.

DESCRIPTION.

REMARKS.

Mr. Salerne * gives a probable reaſon for this confuſion among the Merlins, which ariſes from the bird-catchers calling every bird under the ſize of a Buzzard by the name of *Merlin*; and in this kingdom I have as often found all the ſmaller kinds of Hawks called by the name of *Sparrow Hawk*, without diſtinction.

I have mentioned thus much, as I believe the Merlin is not very common in *England*, and conſequently but little known. I do not know *M. de Buffon's* bird.

* *Orn. p.* 16.

94.
+ LITTLE F.

Falco ſparverius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 128. N° 20.
L'Emerillon de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 386. N° 25. t. 32. f. 1.
——————————*Pl. enl.* 465.
Falco minor rufeſcens, &c. *Brown's Jam.* p. 471.
Little Hawk, *Cateſb. Car.* i. t. 5. *the male.*
——————*Am. Zool.*
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE male is of the ſize of the Merlin, but the female is ſomewhat bigger. The bill is yellowiſh: cere and irides the ſame: the head is of a blueiſh aſh-colour; the crown of the head, and upper parts of the body, orange brown, tranſverſely ſtriated with black: the upper wing-coverts blueiſh aſh-colour, with tranſverſe black ſtriæ: tail red brown, tipped with black.

FEMALE. The female differs from the male in ſome particulars: the head is of a blueiſh aſh-colour; the crown red brown: the hind part of the head is encircled with ſeven black ſpots, *viz.* three on each ſide and one behind: cheeks and throat dirty reddiſh white: hind part of the neck, the back, ſcapulars, and wing-coverts, reddiſh brown, with black tranſverſe lines: rump and upper tail-coverts the ſame, but plain: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and ſides, dirty rufous white, ſtriped down the ſhafts with reddiſh brown: the prime quills blackiſh, ſpotted within with reddiſh brown: tail of the laſt-mentioned colour, tranſverſely ſtriated with black. In both, the legs are yellow, and the claws black. I never yet ſaw the female.

PLACE. This bird inhabits *Virginia, Carolina, St. Domingo.* They abide all the year in *Carolina* and *Virginia.*

3 *M. Buffon*

*M. de Buffon** says that this bird, our Merlin, and that of *St. Domingo*, or next species, are all varieties of the *Gry Gry*, or *Caribbee* M. N° 93. B.

L'Emerillon de St. Domingue, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 389. N° 26. t. 32. f. 2. *female. Lev. Muſ.*

25. ST. DOMINGO F.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this is yellow; the tip black: cere luteous: irides yellow: parts above moſtly red brown, ſpotted with black: beneath dirty white, ſpotted with black: head cinereous: the eight middle tail-feathers are cheſnut, at the ends black; the very tips white; the two outmoſt on each ſide are different, the one having ſome white near the end, and a black ſpot in it, the laſt white on the outſide, and marked with five black ſpots, and one of cheſnut on the inner webs: legs yellow: claws black.—This deſcription is of the female.

The male differs, the ſpots of black on the upper parts being leſs numerous than in the female: throat and fore part of the neck more inclining to red brown. Ten of the middle tail-feathers are cheſnut, with the ends black, and very tips white, as in the female: the outer tail-feather, on the outſide and tip, is white, on the inner web cheſnut, marked with a tranſverſe ſpot of black near the end.

This inhabits *St. Domingo*.

* *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* i. p. 293.

96. MINUTE F.

Falco minutus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 131. N° 32.
Le petit Epervier, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 315. N° 2. *Pl.* 30. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. THIS, according to *Briſſon*, is leſs than the Merlin, being eleven inches and three quarters in length. The bill is black: cere brown: parts above brown, variegated with rufous: beneath white, with tranſverſe rufous brown ſtriæ: tail brown, banded with deeper brown: legs luteous: claws black.

This bird inhabits the *Iſland of Malta*. *M. Briſſon* mentions a variety of this, having only four brown bands on the tail, and lance-ſhaped ſpots on the breaſt.

*M. de Buffon** ſays, it is probable that this bird may prove to be merely the *Tiercelet*, or male of the Sparrow Hawk, called by the Falconers a *Mouchet*.

97. BENGAL F.

Falco cæruleſcens, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 125. N° 9.
Le Faucon de Bengale, *Briſ. orn. app.* p. 20. N° 38.
Little black and orange Indian Hawk, *Edw.* 3. t. 108.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſaid to be the leaſt of the Falcon genus, being in length only ſix inches and a half. The bill is blackiſh: cere and eyelids luteous: the forehead is white: the eye placed in a naked yellow ſkin, round which is a bed of black, paſſing downwards a little way on each ſide of the neck, and this is again bounded by white: general colour of the parts above is purpliſh black;

* *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* i. p. 226.

that

that of the under parts orange, paleſt on the breaſt: the tail is black; the two middle feathers are plain, the others tranſverſely ſtriated on the inſide with white: the legs are luteous: claws blackiſh.

This beautiful ſpecies inhabits *Bengal*. *Mr. Edwards* obſerves, that it is feathered below the knees, and that for ſo ſmall a bird, it is remarkably ſtout and robuſt, full as much, in proportion, as an Eagle. PLACE.

Falco regulus, *Pallas Trav.* vol. ii. p. 707. N° 13. 98. SIBERIAN.

THIS, according to *Dr. Pallas*, is leſs than any yet known. The length he does not mention, but ſays that it weighs leſs than half a pound. It has the bill and air of a Keſtrel. The cere is greeniſh: irides brown*: the crown of the head is hoary brown, marked with blackiſh lines: round the neck is a ferruginous collar: the back is of a hoary lead-colour, the feathers of which have brown ſhafts, towards the tail paleſt: the throat and other parts beneath are whitiſh, with numerous ferruginous brown ſpots: margin of the wings white, variegated beneath: tail nearly even at the end, of a hoary lead-colour, with clouded faſciæ beneath; all the feathers have black edges, and the tips of all are white: the legs are of a deep yellow. DESCRIPTION.

This bird inhabits *Siberia*. It preys chiefly on Larks. It is not very common. PLACE.

* As *Dr. Pallas* obſerves, thoſe of all the more generous ſorts are:

GENUS III. OWL.

*EARED OWLS.

N° 1. Great Eared O.
A. Athenian E. O.
B. Smooth-legged E. O.
C. Magellanic E. O.
2. Virginian E. O.
3. Scandinavian E. O.
4. Ceyloneſe E. O.
5. Long-eared O.
A. Italian E. O.
6. American E. O.
N° 7. Mexican E. O.
8. Red E. O.
9. Short-eared O.
10. Braſilian E. O.
11. Mottled E. O.
12. Indian E. O.
13. Carniolic E. O.
14. Yaickan E. O.
15. Scops E. O.
16. Siberian E. O.

**WITH SMOOTH HEADS.

N° 17. Snowy O.
18. Barred O.
19. Cinereous O.
20. Aluco O.
21. Auſtrian O.
22. Auſtrian White O.
23. Auſtrian Rufous O.
24. Auſtrian Ferruginous O.
25. Sologneſe O.
26. White O.
27. Tawny O.
28. Brown O.
N° 29. Canada O.
30. Hawk O.
31. Mexican O.
32. New Spain O.
33. Coquimbo O.
34. Saint Domingo O.
35. Cayenne O.
36. Caſpian O.
37. Ural O.
38. Acadian O.
39. New Zeeland O.
40. Little O.

THE bill is crooked, as in the laſt, but not furniſhed with a cere.

Noſtrils covered with briſtly feathers.

Head large: both ears and eyes very large.

Tongue bifid.

To which Mr. *Pennant* * adds:

Noſtrils oblong.

Outmoſt toe capable of being turned backwards.

Claws hooked and ſharp.—To which I may add, that the external edge of one or more of the outer quill-feathers is ſerrated, in every individual that has come under my inſpection.

The owl is a nocturnal bird, moſt of them preying by night, or rather twilight; for, as *Buffon* † obſerves, it has neither the faculty of diſcerning objects in open day-light, nor can it ſee when the night is dark. It is only for an hour in the evening and morning that it ſees clearly, except by *moon-light*; and in ſuch nights as are pretty light they hunt after prey the whole night through. Their want of ſight is made good by their quickneſs of hearing; which their ample ears teſtify.

Their dimneſs of ſight in the day-time, can only be ſaid of the major part of them, ſince ſome of the ſpecies both ſee well by day-light, as well as take their prey at that time; but whether theſe have the faculty of ſeeing by twilight equally well, is not mentioned.

More need not be ſaid to identify the genus of Owls, as few can miſtake it.

* Genera of Birds. † *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* vol. i. p. 317.

*EARED OWLS.

1. GREAT EARED O.

Strix bubo, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 131. N° 1.
——— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 18.
Le grand Duc, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 477. N° 1.
Le Duc, ou grand Duc, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 332. t. 22.
——— *Pl. enl.* 435.
Bubo, *Raii Syn.* p. 24. N° 1.
Schuffut, *Friſch.* t. 93.
Great Horn-owl, or Eagle-owl, *Will. orn.* p. 99. t. 12.
Eagle-owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 64. t. 29.
Great Owl, *Am. Zool.* N°
Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. IN ſize it is almoſt equal to an Eagle. Irides bright yellow: head and whole body finely varied with lines, ſpots, and ſpecks of black, brown, cinereous, and ferruginous: wings long: tail ſhort, marked with duſky bars: legs thick, covered to the very end of the toes with a cloſe and full down of a teſtaceous colour: claws great, much hooked, and duſky.

This is Mr. *Pennant*'s deſcription; which will as fully ſuffice as a longer one.

MANNERS. The above noble ſpecies for the moſt part inhabits ruined edifices, mountainous and cavernous places, and inacceſſible rocks; ſeldom being ſeen on the plains, nor often perched on trees. It's prey chiefly conſiſts of Leverets, Rabbits, Moles, Rats, and Mice. Of theſe it ſwallows the largeſt by morſels; bones, hair, and all: the leſſer ones whole. After due digeſtion of the nutritious parts, it emits the indigeſtible ones, in the ſhape of round pellets; which are often found in it's haunts. This bird

bird likewiſe feeds it's young with Bats, Snakes, Lizards, Toads, and Frogs *.

Aldrovandus ſays that it provides well for it's young, and ſo plentifully, that a perſon living in the neighbourhood of the neſt of one of theſe, may be ſupplied therefrom with ſome dainties, and yet leave enough to ſatisfy the young birds.

This is not very common in *France*, nor is it certain that it ſtays there the whole year. Not more than two eggs have been found in the neſt; the colour of them not unlike that of the bird itſelf: in ſize ſomewhat bigger than an Hen's egg.—The *Italians*, according to *Olina*, ſometimes train it up for the uſes of falconry.

It has been ſhot in *Scotland*, and in *Yorkſhire*, and, if a friend of mine does not deceive me, has once been ſeen in *Kent*, perched upon a gate, near to a large wood, in the ſpring 1770.

* It is ſaid that neither Owls, nor other birds of prey, have been obſerved to drink; inſomuch that many, who have kept them, did not furniſh them with water, on the ſuppoſition of their not wanting it. *M. de Buffon* has watched one of the Falcon tribe, which would by no means be tempted to drink while any one was in ſight; but as ſoon as the perſon, who was ſet to watch it, diſappeared, the bird, after looking round to ſee all was ſafe, plunged it's head into the water, *as far as the eyes*, and took ſeveral gulps. *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* i. p. 127.

The reverſe of this was the caſe in my *Carrion Vulture*, for I have ſeen this dip it's bill into the water to fill the mouth, after which it held up the head to ſwallow it, juſt in the manner of our domeſtic poultry.

1.
VAR. A.
ATHENIAN
E. O.

Le grand Duc D'Italie, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 482. N° 1. A.
Bubo Athenienſis, *Lin. Syſt.* p. 131. N° 1. β.
Eagle-owl, *Will. orn.* p. 99. N° 2.
Great Horned-owl from Athens, *Edw. glean.* t. 227.
Black-winged Horn-owl, *Albin.* iii. *pl.* 6.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is deſcribed as of a darker colour throughout, eſpecially on the wings. The legs are ſhorter, and not ſo ſtrong; but the claws are large and ſharp.

Mr. *Edwards* ſays that the face is of a whitiſh grey, and the colour of the whole bird is brown, variegated with black: the height, as it ſat upon the perch, ſeventeen inches.

1.
VAR. B.
SMOOTH-
LEGGED E. O.

Le grand Duc Dechauſſé, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 483. N° 1. B.
Great Horn-owl, *Will. orn.* p. 100. N° 3.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs only in having the legs bare of feathers, and both legs and feet weaker than in the laſt.

1.
VAR. C.
MAGELLANIC
E. O.

Jacurutu, *Marcg. Hiſt. Braſ.* p. 199.
Hibcu des Terres Magellaniques, *Pl. enl.* 385.

DESCRIPTION. *MARCGRAVE* deſcribes this bird as being of the ſize of a Gooſe; having a head like a Cat, a black crooked bill, eyes ſhining like cryſtal, with a yellow circle. Near the holes of the ears it has pointed feathers two fingers long, which can be lifted up to appear like ears: the tail broad; the wings not

not reaching the end of it: legs covered to the feet: colour of the bird variegated with yellow, blackiſh, and white.

There is not a doubt of this bird being a variety at leaſt of the former: though the climates be ſo wide apart, moſt authors agree in making it ſo. In ſhort, it ſeems to be a very general ſpecies, varying, as all birds do, with the climate.

Le grand Duc de Virginie, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 484. N° 2. 2.
Horned-owl, *Ellis's H. Bay*, p. 40. t. 2. VIRGINIAN
Great Horned-owl from Virginia, *Edw.* ii. t. 60. E. O.
Great Owl, *Am. Zool.* N°
Lev. Muſ.

SIZE of the common Eagle-owl. The ear-feathers are large, and ariſe juſt above the baſe of the bill, which is black: the irides gold-colour: parts above brown, variegated with ſlender rufous and cinereous lines: beneath, of a pale aſh-colour, tranſverſely ſtriped with brown: the throat is white: lower part of the neck and ſides of the breaſt are orange-brown, ſpotted with a darker brown: the middle part of the breaſt, the belly, and other parts beneath, are of a pale aſh-colour, ſtriated with brown: the quills and tail banded with the ſame. DESCRIPTION.

The legs and half the toes covered with cinereous feathers: claws horn-colour.

This bird came from *Virginia*.

M. de Buffon * ſays that it is a mere variety of the firſt ſpecies, differing only in the poſition of the ear-like tufts of feathers.

* *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* i. p. 339.

Strix

3. SCANDINAVIAN E. O.

Strix Scandiaca, *Lin. Syſt.* p. 132. N° 2.
——————— *Faun. ſuec.* p. 24. N° 70.
Le grand Duc de Lapponie, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 486. N° 3.

DESCRIPTION. *LINNÆUS* deſcribes this as being of the ſize of a Turkey. The body whitiſh, ſpotted with black. It is ſo very like the Great Snowy Owl, N° 17, that, were it not for the ear-like feathers, one would ſuppoſe it the ſame bird *.

PLACE. This bird inhabits the mountains of *Lapland*. *M. de Buffon* † thinks it to be only a variety of the former ones; the white colour ariſing from the mere coldneſs of the climate, as is frequently the caſe in other birds.

4. CEYLONESE E. O.

Great Ceyloneſe Horned-owl, *Brown's Ill. Zool.* p. 8. t. 4.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is in length one foot eleven inches, and weighs two pounds nine ounces and three quarters. The bill is horn-colour: irides yellow: parts above of a pale reddiſh brown; beneath yellowiſh white ‡: circles round the face of a pale reddiſh brown, ſtreaked with black: the ears are ſhort and pointed: prime quills and tail barred with black, white, and pale red: legs naked to the knees.

PLACE. It is a native of *Ceylon*, and called there *Raia Allia*.

* I do not find that *Linnæus* has ſeen it, but deſcribed it from a painting of *Rudbeck*.

† *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* i. p. 338.

‡ According to the plate, each feather ſeems to be ſtreaked down the ſhaft with black, and has four or five duſky bars on each ſide of it.

Strix

5.
+ LONG-EARED O.

Strix Otus, *Lin. Syſt.* p. 132. N° 4.
——— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 18.
Le Moyen Duc, ou Le Hibou, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 486. N° 4.
——— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 342. t. 22.
——— *Pl. enl.* 29.
Otus, Aſio, *Raii Syn.* p. 25. N° A. 2.
The Horn-owl, *Will. orn.* p. 100.—*Albin.* vol. ii. t. 10.
Rothe Kautzlein, *Friſch.* t. 99.
L'Hibou appellé Canot, *Hiſt. de la N. France, par Charlev.* iii. p. 5, 6.
Long-eared Owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 65.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this ſpecies is fourteen inches and an half. The bill is black: irides bright yellow: the eared tufts conſiſt of ſix feathers; thoſe which ſurround the face are white forwards, and rufous on the back-part; and theſe two colours are ſeparated by a dark ſtreak: the colours in general are brown, rufous, and whitiſh mixed, on the upper parts of the body: beneath, the feathers are rufous at the baſe, and whitiſh at the tip, longitudinally and tranſverſely ſtreaked with black brown: tail-feathers marked with duſky and reddiſh bars; beneath, aſh-coloured: the legs feathered down to the toes: claws black.

This is a bird of *Europe*, and is far from uncommon, either in *France* or *England*. *M. de Buffon* * obſerves that theſe birds ſeldom are at the pains of making a neſt for themſelves, for the moſt part making uſe of an old *Magpie*'s or *Buzzard*'s neſt. They lay, for the moſt part, four or five eggs. Their young are at firſt white, but come to their colour in about fifteen days.

* *H. des Oiſ.* i. p. 345.

Neither this, nor any of the other Owls, bear captivity, if the old birds are taken; whoever, therefore, may be deſirous of keeping them, muſt train them up from the neſt.

5. VAR. A. ITALIAN E. O.

Le Hibou d'Italie, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 491. N° 4. A.
Aſio ſive Otus, *Aldrov. Av.* i. p. 519. t. in 523.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs in being a trifle bigger. The head is aſh-coloured, mixed with pale cheſnut and black: the body ferruginous aſh-colour, ſpotted with brown, the ſpots of ſeveral ſizes: the belly varied with longitudinal pointed brown ſpots: the coverts and bend of the wings white: the tail reaches ſix inches beyond the wings when cloſed, and is marked with zig-zag black lines: the bill, irides, and legs much as in the other.

Inhabits *Italy*, and is a variety of the laſt-mentioned.

6. AMERICAN E. O.

Le Hibou d'Amerique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 498. N° 7.
Bubo ocro cinereus, pectore maculoſo, *Feuille's Journ. des Obſ. Phiſ.* p. 59. ed. 1725.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. The bill is luteous: iris gold-colour: ſpace round the eyes aſh-colour: the head and upper parts are cinereous; the under parts ferruginous: rump and vent white, ſpotted with black: quills and tail ferruginous, tranſverſely barred with cinereous and grey: legs yellow: claws black.

M. de Buffon ſuppoſes it to be a variety of the two laſt, giving this reaſon, that though the ſhades be different, yet the common diſtribution of the colours is the ſame.

Inhabits *South America*.

L'Hibou

L'Hibou du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 499. N° 9.
Tecolotl, *Raii ſyn.* p. 160.

7.
MEXICAN
E. O.

THIS bird, according to *M. Briſſon*, after *Mr. Ray*, differs from the others, in having only two colours in the plumage, *viz.* black and brown. The eyes are large, and of a gold-colour. It is ſaid to reſemble the other Horned Owls in colour, but the ſize is not mentioned. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Mexico*. PLACE.

Strix Aſio, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 132. N° 3.
Le Petit Duc de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 497. N° 6.
Little Owl, *Cateſb. Car.* i. t. 7.
Red Owl, *Am. Zool.* N°
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

8.
RED
E. O.

ACCORDING to *Cateſby*, it is the ſize of a Jackdaw: *M. Briſſon* mentions it's being about one third bigger than the Scops. The bill and iris are both of a ſaffron-colour: parts above ferruginous: beneath dirty white, with a mixture of rufous brown: tail deep brown: edge of the baſtard wing whitiſh: on the ſcapulars are five largiſh ſpots of white: quills marked with ſome ſpots of white: legs covered to the toes with light brown feathers: the toes are brown: the claws black. DESCRIPTION.

The female differs in being brown in colour, without any mixture of rufous or ferruginous.

M. de Buffon ſeems to think this a variety of the Long-eared Owl, and that of *South America*, N° 6; but this does not ſeem

clear to me, as, on examination of the two firſt, they do not bear reſemblance; as to the laſt-mentioned, I never ſaw it, muſt therefore be ſilent on that head.

9. + SHORT-EARED O.

Short-eared Owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 66. t. 31.
Strix brachyotos, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 384. N° 2.
Short-eared Owl, *Amer. Zool.* N°
Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this bird is fourteen inches: breadth three feet: weight fourteen ounces. The bill is duſky: irides yellow: the circle of feathers which ſurrounds the eyes is white; cloſe to the eyes black; the outer edge black and tawny mixed: it has one feather longer than the reſt on the head, which it can erect at will. The feathers on the upper part of the body are brown, with pale dull yellow edges; thoſe beneath of a pale yellow, longitudinally ſtreaked with brown: the thighs to the toes are feathered, and of a yellowiſh colour: the tail is brown; the four middle feathers have a brown ſpot, encircled with yellow, oneach ſide the ſhaft: the tip is white.

Mr. Pennant ſays further, that it is a bird of paſſage, viſiting us in *October*, and retiring in *Spring*; and adds, that it's probable ſummer retreat is *Norway*.

Dr. Forſter, in the *Phil. Tranſ.* above quoted, ſays it is called *Mouſe Hawk* in *Hudſon's Bay*, where it is found, as well as in *Europe*. This name may well ariſe from two circumſtances; the firſt, from the head being ſmaller than in moſt Owls; ſecondly, that the ears do not appear, nay, are often difficult to find, in the dead bird; for which reaſons it may well be miſtaken for a

Hawk. It's food is mice, watching them with the ſedulous attention of a domeſtic Cat. It is alſo obſerved to be a bird of paſſage in thoſe parts. I have frequently met with it in *Kent.*

M. de Buffon * ſeems to think that this bird is the *Scops*, than which no two of the ſpecies differ more. We have not the *Scops* in *England*, neither do I think the above-deſcribed bird to be an inhabitant of *France.* It would therefore have appeared candid in the above-mentioned author, to have ſuſpended his opinion of the matter till he had been better informed, as he ſeems to bear ſomewhat hard upon *Mr. Pennant*, who, I am clear, is the firſt who has deſcribed it.

10. BRASILIAN E. O.

Le Hibou du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 499. N° 8.
Cabure, ou Caboure, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 383.
Noctua Braſilienſibus *Cabure* dicta, *Raii Syn.* p. 26. N° 7.
Cabure, *Will. orn.* p. 107. N° 8.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Thruſh. Bill yellowiſh: iris yellow: under the eyes, and the ſides of the bill, beſet with long brown hairs: the body is of a pale ferruginous brown above, ſpotted with white: about the ears the ſame: beneath it is whitiſh, marked with pale ferruginous brown ſpots: tail the ſame, waved with white: the wings reach very little beyond the origin of the tail: the legs are ſhort, and feathered to the toes, with yellowiſh feathers: the toes are yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Braſil.*

* *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* vol. i. p. 353. note (a.)

M. de

M. de Buffon ſuppoſes this bird to be the ſame with that mentioned by *Kolben* * in his hiſtory of the *Cape*; and adds from *Marcgrave*, that it is eaſily tamed; that it will play with any one like a Monkey; that it can turn it's head quite round, ſo that its bill quite touches the back, and frequently puts itſelf into very droll attitudes, *&c.*

11.
+ MOTTLED E. O. N. S.

Mottled Owl, *Cat. N. Amer. anim.* p. 9.?
————————*Am. Zool.* N°
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this ſpecies is eight inches and a half. The bill is brown: irides yellow: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is of a grey colour, mottled with ferruginous and black: the ſhaft of each feather is black, with three or four waved bars of the ſame on each ſide: theſe marks are the ſame, but more diſtinct, beneath, where the ground colour is paler: the feathers round the face are tipped with black, as are the feathers of the breaſt alſo: the ears are an inch or more in length: the legs are feathered to the toes: the claws are brown.

Inhabits *North America.*

* *Kolben* obſerves, that at the *Cape of Good Hope* there are a great quantity of Owls, of the ſame ſize with thoſe of *Europe*, which are partly red and partly black, with a mixture of grey, which renders them very beautiful, and that the *Europeans* there let them run tame about their houſes, to clear them of Rats. See *Hiſt. Cap.* vol. iii. p. 198, 199.

From the circumſtance of their being eaſily tamed, as thoſe are at *Braſil*, and being nearly in the ſame latitude, he thinks it poſſible that they may be, in fact, varieties of the ſame ſpecies.

Little

Little Hawk Owl of Ceylon, *Ind. Zool.* N° 3.

12. INDIAN E. O.

Description.

THE length is ſeven inches. The bill is duſky, ſurrounded with long briſtles: the circle of feathers ſurrounding the eyes pale aſh; externally of a pale brown: the horns or ears ariſe at the baſe of the bill, and point towards the ſides of the head: the head itſelf deeper brown: the back duſky: wing-coverts grey, marked with narrow lines of black, pointing downwards: the quills are regularly barred with black and white: the breaſt is buff-coloured, marked with ſmall ſagittal black ſpots: legs feathered half way down: the naked parts of a reddiſh yellow.

This ſpecies is deſcribed and figured by *Mr. Pennant*, in his *Indian Zoology*; who informs us that it inhabits *Ceylon*, and is called there *Bakkamæna*.

Strix Giu, *Scop. An.* i. p. 19. N° 9.
Mald Uuffi, *Kram. Elen.* p. 323. N° 3.

13. CARNIOLIC E. O.

Description.

THIS is in ſize about that of the Little Owl. The ears in the dead bird are not to be diſcovered: the irides are yellow: the noſtrils are very near together, being divided as it were only by a line: the colour of the body is a whitiſh aſh, variegated with ſpots and tranſverſe ſtriæ of a blackiſh colour: ſix of the prime quills are ſpotted with whitiſh on one ſide: tail browniſh, and ſpotted likewiſe.

This

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits the colder parts of *Carniola*, in the woods. It makes its neſt in the clefts of rocks, and in hollow trees; lays from two to four eggs; the old one feeds the young birds with the *May Beetle* *, as the wing-caſes are often found near their neſts.

Kramer ſays it is the ſize of a Blackbird, and is exactly the ſame colour as the *Goat-ſucker*, or *Wry-neck*; and adds, that it feeds on ſmall birds; is called at *Bologna* by the name of *Giu*, and is not common.

This is certainly not the *Scops*, as both *Scopoli* and *Kramer* expreſsly mention the contrary.

14. YAICKAN E. O.

Stryx deminuta, *Pall. Trav.* vol. ii. p. 707. N° 14.

DESCRIPTION.

IN ſize it is under the *Scops*, and very different from it in appearance. It's weight is leſs than a pound. It is ſo like the *Bubo*, or firſt ſpecies, that, excepting the plumage being leſs elegant and diſtinct, one deſcription might ſerve.

It is found both in the woody and mountainous parts bordering on the *Jaick*, and *Ural* mountains in *Siberia*.

* Scarabæus Melolontha, *Lin. Scop.*

Strix Scops, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 132. N° 5.
Le petit Duc, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 495. N° 5. t. 37. f. 1.
Le Scops, ou petit Duc, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 353. t. 24.
——————————— *Pl. enl.* 436.
Scops Aldrovandi, *Raii ſyn.* p. 25, N° 3.
Little Horn-owl, *Will. orn.* p. 101. t. 12.

15. SCOPS. E. O.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS elegant ſpecies meaſures in length ſeven inches and a quarter. The bill is black: irides yellow: the whole of the bird is variegated with grey, rufous, brown, and blackiſh; on the upper parts the brown predominates, on the under parts the grey: quills tranſverſely barred with rufous white: the ears conſiſt only of one feather each: legs covered to the toes with rufous grey feathers, ſpotted with brown: the toes and claws are likewiſe brown.

OBSERVATION.

M. de Buffon obſerves, that the two ſingle feathers which compoſe the ears are very ſhort, and are with difficulty diſcovered in the dead bird, as well as not ſufficiently apparent to diſtinguiſh this from the Little Owl without ears, at a diſtance. It differs much in colour from age or ſex;—when young, it is wholly of a grey colour; and among the older ones, ſome are browner than others: the colour of the iris likewiſe keeps pace with the above circumſtances, being of a pale yellow in the young birds, and either of a deeper yellow, or hazel, in the old ones.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe birds are common in many parts of *Europe*, on the continent, but have not hitherto been obſerved in *England*. In *France* they arrive and depart much about the ſame time with the *Swallow*. At certain times they wage war with the *Field Mice*, which have been known to multiply in ſome years ſo much, as

to become an heavy ſcourge to thoſe parts which they infeſt, eating up all the corn. On this occaſion it has happened, that theſe Owls have arrived in large troops, and have attacked thoſe depredators ſo ſucceſsfully, as to deſtroy the whole of them in a ſhort time*.

16. SIBERIAN E. O. Pl. V. fig. 1.

Stryx Pulchella, *Pallas Trav.* vol. i. p. 456. N° 8.
Strix capite aurito, é Gente ſua minima, &c. *Nov. com. ac. Petrop.* vol. xv. p. 490. t. 26. f. 1.
Lev. Muſ.

THIS ſpecies well deſerves the name given to it by *Dr. Pallas*, as it is a moſt beautifully pencilled bird. I ſhould think it the leaſt of all the ſpecies hitherto known, being in length only *ſix inches* †; if any thing, rather leſs: the weight very little more than one ounce. The head is leſs tumid than in the *paſſerina*, and ſmaller in proportion, and above all, is remarkably eared.

DESCRIPTION. The bill is brown: the irides of a pale yellow: the eared feathers above one inch in length: the circle of feathers which ſurrounds the eyes is ſmall, and above the eyes ſcarcely perceivable; towards the eyes is a white ſpot: the body above is cinereous, delicately powdered and undulated: the ſhaft of each feather brown; beneath whitiſh, with broad black ſhafts, and ſcattered

* A remark of the ſame kind is mentioned by *Dale*, after *Childrey*, to this purport: "In the year 1580, at *Hallontide*, an army of mice ſo over-run the marſhes near *South Minſter*, that they eat up the graſs to the very roots; but at length a great number of ſtrange painted Owls came and devoured all the mice. The like happened in *Eſſex* in 1648." *Dale, Harwich, app.* p. 397. note 2.

Theſe muſt have been one of our Eared Owls above-mentioned, and not the *Scops*, as *M. de Buffon* thinks.

† The *Peterſburgh Tranſactions* ſay above nine inches.

1. Siberian eared Owl. N°. 16. 2. Acadian Owl. N°. 18.

here and there with elegant variegated tranſverſe bars of the ſame colour: the wings are faſciated and powdered; the firſt of the prime quills ſerrated on the outer edge, ſome of them ſpotted with white on the outer edges; tips black: the tail and wings are equal in length: the tail is rounded at the end, of the ſame colour with the body, and obſoletely faſciated with white: the ſhins are feathered, and marked with undulated ſtriæ, as the reſt of the body, the toes only being naked, which are of a pale colour: the claws brown.—So far *Pallas*'s general deſcription.

The ſpecimen I allude to in the *Leverian Muſeum*, I am pretty clear, is the ſame bird above deſcribed, but it is only ſix inches in length. In this the whole plumage is very ſoft and delicate, imitating that of the *Wry-neck*. It is delicately powdered, as *Pallas* expreſſes it to be, with ferruginous and black, but about the ſides of the neck the whole has a ferruginous tinge: tail of a dark brown, barred with ferruginous and grey: the ears are full an inch long, of the ſame delicate mixture of colour with the body, and appear to conſiſt of more feathers than one *: the wings ſeem to be a trifle longer than the tail; but, as the ſpecimen is a dried one, it is probable this circumſtance may have been occaſioned by the operator who put it in attitude. This came from *Gibraltar*, but whether native there or not was not certain.

PLACE. According to *Dr. Pallas*, this bird inhabits the more ſouthern parts of the *Volga*, *Samara*, and *Jaick*; he ſays likewiſe that it is often found about inhabited places, as well as in woods. In the *Peterſburgh Tranſactions*, it is ſaid to be found near that city.

* This circumſtance could not be aſcertained, the bird being fixed in a glazed caſe. The deſcription in the *Peterſb. Tranſac.* ſays they are ten in number.

** With SMOOTH HEADS.

17. SNOWY. O.

Strix nyctea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 132. N° 6.
——— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 20.
Le Chathuant de la Baye de Hudſon, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 522. N° 3.
Le Harfang, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 387.
——— *Pl. enl.* 458.
Hibou blanc d'Iſlande, *And. Hiſt. d'Iſl. & Gro.* i. p. 85. t. 1 *.
Great White Owl, *Edw.* ii. t. 61.
Snowy Owl, *Am. Zool.* N°
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

MR. EDWARDS's deſcription is the one from whence the others are taken; who ſays, that it rather exceeds the Great Eagle Owl in ſize, but the head is not ſo big in proportion.

DESCRIPTION. The bill in this ſpecies is black, and almoſt hid in the feathers: the irides yellow: the whole plumage is white as ſnow, but the upper part of the head is marked with ſmall brown ſpots, and the upper part of the back tranſverſely marked with narrow lines of brown, as are the ſides under the wings, but lighter: the quills are white, ſpotted alſo with brown, as are the tail-feathers, except the outer ones, which are of a pure white: the legs are covered to the toes with white feathers: the claws are black.

This ſpecies is ſometimes ſeen quite white, and is found in the northern parts of both *Europe* and *America*; in *Sweden*, *Iceland*, and *Hudſon's Bay*, and ſometimes, though rarely, in *Penſylvania*.

In *America* we are told that it continues the whole year; that it preys by day as well as night. It's chief food is the *Ptarmigan*, called in *North America* the *White Partridge*.

* The figure incorrect.

Strix

Strix nebulosa, *Ph. Trans.* vol. lxii. p. 424. 18.
Grey Owl, ——————— p. 386. + BARRED O.
Barred Owl? *Am. Zool.* N°
Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

THIS is a large bird, being not much inferior in size to the last.—According to *Dr. Forster*, who has given a description in the *Philosophical Transactions* above quoted, it weighs three pounds; is in length sixteen inches, and in breadth four feet.

The bill is of a pale ash-colour: the irides yellow: the fore part of the feathers which surround the face are plain light ash: the back parts a little spotted with brown: the head, neck, breast, back, and wing-coverts, brown, spotted with white, but, on a narrow inspection, each feather is marked with three or four alternate bars of brown and white: the head, neck, and breast, have most white in them, and the other parts abound most in brown: the greater quills are barred with lighter and deeper brown, and on the outer edges of some of them are white or very pale spots, in place of the light brown: the secondaries are alternately banded with paler and deeper brown, the darker brown occupying most space: tail banded brown and whitish, the tip of the last colour: belly and vent dirty white; the first with longitudinal ferruginous brown streaks; the last transversely barred with the same colour: the legs are pale, and feathered to the claws, which are brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*.—The above was described from a specimen in my own possession, which measured *twenty-one inches* in length *.—*Dr. Forster*, I believe, is the first who has mentioned it. PLACE.

Br. Mus.

* *Sir A. Lever*'s specimen differs from mine, in having the bars in the tail more numerous, and the spots on the upper parts of the body of a larger size,

19. CINEREOUS O. N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

Br. Muſ.

LENGTH twenty inches: about the ſize and bulk of the laſt. Bill whitiſh: the circle of feathers ſurrounding the face is black cloſe to the eye, over the eye paliſh, and juſt at the bill whitiſh: each feather, for the moſt part, is of an aſh-colour, and croſſed with ſeveral lines of black; the feathers which terminate the circle are alſo tipped with black, mixed with buff-colour; by this means the eye appears placed in the middle of alternate circles of black and aſh-colour: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is mottled with aſh-colour and black: thighs the ſame, but paler, croſſed with diſtinct brown lines: the wings and upper parts of the body are inclined to brown, and on the quills are mottled bars of aſh-colour: legs feathered to the toes: claws duſky. The whole bird appears as if ſoiled with light ſoot-colour.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*.

20. ALUCO O.

Strix Aluco, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 132. N° 7.
———— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 20. N° 4.
La Hulote, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 507. N° 3.
La Hulotte, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 358.
———— *Pl. enl.* 441.
Grave-Eule, *Friſch.* t. 94.
Aldrovandus's former Aluco, *Will. orn.* p. 104. t. 13?

LINNÆUS ſeems here to be at croſs-purpoſes, as he quotes, after the above ſynonyms, the *Fauna Suecica*, N° 72; which plainly refers to the White or Barn Owl; as alſo the *Br. Zool.* *folio*

and a pure white: it is full as long as my bird, and is probably of the ſame ſex; and that mentioned by *Dr. Forſter*, from its being ſo much leſs, may perhaps prove the oppoſite.

folio t. B. 1. or *Brown Owl* of *Pennant*, N° 69: however, I believe he really means the *Aluco* of *Aldrovandus*; if ſo, the deſcription runs thus, according to *M. de Buffon:*

DESCRIPTION. The head is large: the eyes ſurrounded with greyiſh feathers: iris blackiſh, or rather of a deep brown or hazel: bill yellowiſh-white or greeniſh: body above of a deep iron-grey, marked with both black and whitiſh ſpots: beneath white, with both tranſverſe and longitudinal black marks: tail above ſix inches long: the wings reach a little beyond it: extent of the wings three feet: legs covered to the toes with white feathers, marked with ſmall black ſpots: the firſt quill-feather is two or three inches ſhorter than the ſecond; the ſecond ſhorter by one inch than the third; and the longeſt of all are the fourth and fifth: whereas in the White Owl, the ſecond and third are the longeſt, and the firſt ſhorter than theſe by only one inch. Length of the bird fifteen inches.

To this *Briſſon* adds, that the tail is barred with rufo-cinereous and black.

MANNERS. This Owl keeps, during the ſummer-time, wholly in woods, in hollow trees. In winter it ſometimes approaches habitations. It lives on field and other mice, which it ſwallows whole. When theſe fail, it has recourſe to barns, where it catches both rats and mice; returning to the woods to paſs the day, perched on ſome decayed branch in the thickeſt receſſes; during which it reſts without changing place. It is ſaid to lay four eggs, about the ſize of thoſe of a Hen, and of a dirty grey colour; and, like the Greater Horn-owl, makes uſe of the old neſts of the Buzzard, Keſtril, Crow, or Magpie, for this purpoſe. This is an *European* bird, but is not, as far as I can learn, an inhabitant of *England*.

21. AUSTRIAN O.

Strix ſylveſtris, *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 21. N° 13.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Cock. Bill yellowiſh: irides glaucous: the circle of feathers ſurrounding the face is whitiſh, beginning at the baſe of one ear, and paſſing over the forehead to the baſe of the other, having an elegant appearance: the body variegated with white and brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carniola*. *Scopoli* ſuppoſes it to be that in *Kram. Elench.* p. 324. N° 7.

22. AUSTRIAN WHITE O.

Strix alba, *Scop. Ann.* p. 21. N° 14.

DESCRIPTION. ALMOST as big as an Hen. The bill is white: the body above ſpotted with rufous and grey; beneath wholly white: circle of the face encompaſſed with a rufous margin, which makes it appear very beautiful: tail tipped with white.

23. AUSTRIAN RUFOUS O.

Strix noctua, *Scop. Ann.* p. 22. N° 15.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Dove. Irides yellow: colour of the plumage pale rufous, longitudinally marked with brown ſpots.

Inhabits *Carniola:* very plenty in the woods about *Laubach.*

Strix

24.
AUSTRIAN
FERRUGINOUS
O.

Strix rufa, *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 22. N° 16.

SIZE of the laſt. Irides blueiſh: body ferruginous, ſpotted with brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the woods of *Idria*.

For theſe four we are indebted to *Scopoli*; upon whoſe ſole authority I place them here as diſtinct ſpecies; for I can by no means reconcile them to thoſe of any other author. Upon the authority of it's author likewiſe, will reſt the following.

25.
SOLOGNESE
O.

Ulula ſive Noctua minor Dorſo ferrugineo, Ventre albido, *Salern. orn.* p. 56.

MR. *SALERNE* mentions an Owl which was ſome years ſince ſent him from *Sologne*, which he thought different from any yet deſcribed. It weighed half a pound; the length was fifteen inches, and the breadth three feet. The bill ſhort: the upper mandible blackiſh, and the tongue cloven: top of the head, and outer circle of the feathers of the face, rufous and white mixed; about the bill, and cloſe to the eyes, more inclined to white: the upper part of the body blackiſh brown, with a mixture of fulvous: tail ſix inches long: the belly, under the wings, and tail white, croſſed with blackiſh towards the outer edge of the tail-feathers: legs and thighs ſhort, and feathered to the toes, which were of an horn-colour. DESCRIPTION.

26. + WHITE O.

Strix flammea, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 133. N° 8.
Le petit Chathuant, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 503. N° 2.
L'Effraie, ou Le Freſaie, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 366. t. 26.
——————— *Pl. enl.* 440, 474.
Aluco minor Aldrovandi, *Raii ſyn.* p. 25. A. 1.
Common Barn, or White Owl, *Will. orn.* p. 104. t. 13.
Schlever Eule, Perl Eule, *Friſch.* t. 97.—*Kramer*, p. 324. N° 5.
White Owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 67.—*Albin.* vol. ii. t. 11.
Amer. Zool. N° 1.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

THIS bird is ſo well known, as ſcarcely to need the ſhorteſt deſcription, did not our plan of giving an account of every ſpecies render it neceſſary.

DESCRIPTION. Mr. *Pennant* ſays that the uſual weight is eleven ounces; the length fourteen inches; breadth three feet. The circle of feathers round the eyes is white: the upper parts of the body, the coverts, and ſecondaries, pale yellow: on each ſide of the ſhaft are two grey and two white ſpots placed alternate: outer ſides of the quills yellow, the inner white, marked on each ſide with four black ſpots: beneath wholly white: interior ſides of the tail-feathers white; the exterior marked with obſcure duſky bars: legs feathered to the feet, which are covered with ſhort hairs: edge of the middle claw ſerrated.

MANNERS. The manners of this bird are known to every farmer; whoſe barns ſupply them with food, and under whoſe protection they live. Their food is only mice. I have received a ſpecimen of this from *Jamaica*, no ways differing from that of *England*.

27. TAWNY O.

Strix ſtridula, *Lin. ſyſt.* i. p. 133. N° 9.
——— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 22. N° 12.
Le Chathuant, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 500. N° 1.
——— *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 362. t. 25.
——— *Pl. enl.* 437.
Strix Aldrov. *Raii ſyn.* p. 25.
Common Brown, or Ivy Owl, *Will. orn.* p. 102. t. 14.
Braune, oder ſtock Eule, *Friſch.* t. 96. *the male.*
Gelblicke, oder brand Eule, D° t. 95. *the female.*
Brown Owl, *Albin.* vol. i. t. 9.
Tawny Owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 68.—*Am. Zool.* N°
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this ſpecies is fourteen inches; breadth two feet eight inches; weight of the female nineteen ounces. The head, back, wing-coverts, and ſcapulars, of a fine tawny-red, elegantly ſpotted and powdered with black or duſky ſpots of various ſizes: on the coverts and ſcapulars ſeveral large white ſpots: tail-coverts of a plain tawny-colour: the tail itſelf variouſly blotched, barred, and ſpotted with pale red and black; in the two middle feathers the red predominates: the breaſt and belly are yellowiſh, mixed with white, and marked with narrow black ſtrokes, pointing downwards: legs feathered down to the toes.

This is Mr. *Pennant*'s deſcription, who adds, that the irides are duſky. *M. de Buffon* ſays they are blueiſh, and thoſe of the White Owl *yellow* *. The male is darkeſt in colour.

* I fancy this author means, that the feathers which immediately ſurround the eyes are yellow, which is the caſe; for I do not remember to have ſeen this kind of Owl with yellow irides.

It keeps altogether in woods, where it is found the whole year.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found throughout *Europe*, and in *America* likewiſe, even in the hotter parts, as it has been received from *St. Domingo*, at leaſt a trifling variety, having the breaſt and belly rufous, and ſcarcely ſpotted at all, as alſo the colours on the upper parts of the body of a deeper caſt.

28. + BROWN O.

Strix ulula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 133. N° 10.
La Grande Chouette, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 511. N° 4.
La Chouette, ou Grande Chevêche, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 372. t. 27.
———————————— *Pl. enl.* 438.
Stein Eule, *Friſch.* t. 98.
Great Brown Owl, *Albin.* iii. t. 7.
Grey Owl, *Will. orn.* p. 103 ?
Brown Owl, *Br. Zool.* N° 69 ?
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird, by *M. de Buffon*'s deſcription, appears to be much leſs than the laſt, and eaſily diſtinguiſhed from it by the irides, which are yellow; whereas in the other they are blueiſh: the feathers encircling the eyes are white, as in the Barn Owl; which is more like this than any other, both of them having ſome yellow on the belly, and both being of nearly the ſame ſize; but this Owl is in general much browner than the Barn Owl, and marked with ſpots, both larger and of a greater length, tending to a point in ſhape more like the flame of a candle, while the ſpots in the Barn Owl are rounded like drops; whence the name of *Noctua guttata*; and with as great propriety

propriety this has been called *Flammeata*. The legs too are better clothed with feathers, and the bill quite brown, being in the Barn Owl whitiſh, with the tips only brown. The female is paler than the male.

M. de Buffon ſeems acquainted with this bird, and ſays it does not frequent woods in the manner of the laſt ſpecies; for the moſt part inhabiting rocks and quarries; ſeldom or never being ſeen in woods: that it is conſiderably leſs than the laſt, being only eleven inches from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws.

From it's being likened by the above author to the Barn Owl, by it's having yellow irides, by it's being ſo much leſs in ſize, and frequenting cavernous and rocky places rather than foreſts, it ſhould ſeem to be quite a different bird from the Brown Owl deſcribed by *Mr. Pennant*, N° 69, notwithſtanding ſome of the ſynonyms are the ſame with both thoſe of *Linnæus* and *Buffon*. *Mr. Pennant* ſays that the bird he means agrees with the Tawny Owl entirely in the markings, differing only in colour; his bird having the head, wings, and back, of a deep brown, ſpotted with black, as in the other: wings, ſcapulars, and quills, the ſame: the breaſt of a pale aſh, mixed with tawny, and marked with oblong jagged ſpots: the feet too feathered to the claws: the circle of the face aſh-coloured, ſpotted with brown. He likewiſe ſays that they both inhabit woods. This author does not mention the irides in his deſcription, but ſays that thoſe of the Tawny Owl are duſky.

I have in my collection two Wood Owls, both not much differing in the general markings, but one of them much inclining to tawny, where the other is brown: both of theſe had the eyes of a blue black, as *M. de Buffon* expreſſes thoſe of the Tawny Owl to be;

be; I therefore ſate them down as varieties only of the ſame ſpecies, or at leaſt different in ſex. If the caſe be not ſo, I am not at all clear about the two Owls mentioned by *Mr. Pennant*, as he certainly would not have omitted the circumſtance of the yellow irides, had it ever come before him. As I therefore have it not in my power to ſettle this matter to my wiſhes, I muſt leave it to future naturaliſts, to whom a better opportunity of inveſtigating the matter may chance to offer itſelf. According then to *M. de Buffon*, the following are thus diſtinguiſhed: The *Hulotte*, N° 20, has black irides; the *Chathuant*, N° 27, blue ones; thoſe of the *Effraie*, or *Barn Owl*, N° 26, orange; and the *Grand Chevêche*, N° 28, of a fine yellow, with the bill brown; the *Chevêche*, or Little Owl, N° 40, having pale yellow irides, and a brown and orange bill.

29. CANADA O.

Strix funerea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 133. N° 11.
Le Chathuant de Canada, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 518. N° 6. t. 37. f. 2.
La Chouette, ou Grande Chevêche de Canada, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 391. N° 5.
Canada Owl, *Amer. Zool.* N°
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. *BRISSON* deſcribes this bird in the following manner:—Length thirteen inches. The bill whitiſh: irides yellow: the body brown above, ſpotted with white: head on the upper part black, with white dots: breaſt and belly whitiſh, croſſed with tranſverſe linear faſciæ: greater quills ſpotted on each ſide the ſhaft with white; five of the inner ones not ſpotted: the tail marked with narrow whitiſh bands; the two middle feathers whitiſh at the tip.

M. de

M. de Buffon remarks, that it is every way like the laſt ſpecies, except the breaſt, which is faſciated.

M. Briſſon has likewiſe compriſed both under the name of *La grand Chouette*, vol. vi. *App.* p. 31. Notwithſtanding whoſe opinions, *Dr. Forſter* mentions it as a diſtinct ſpecies, by name of *Cabeticuch*, or *Cabaducutch*, and ſays it anſwers exactly to the deſcription of *Linnæus*. — The male is largeſt, the colour darker, and the ſpots more diſtinct than in the female. The weight is twelve ounces, length ſeventeen inches, and the breadth two feet. It inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and has two young at one hatching.

Linnæus mentions it in the *Fauna Suecica*, N° 75, as a bird belonging to *Sweden*, and quotes the ſame plate of *Friſch* in the *Fauna*, as he does for the *Ulula* in the *Syſtema*. Theſe birds then cannot be much unlike.

Le Chathuant de la Baye de Hudſon, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 520. N° 7.
Caparacoch, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 385. N° 2.
Little Hawk Owl, *Edw.* ii. t. 62.
Hawk Owl, *Am. Zool.* N°
Lev. Muſ.

30. HAWK O.

A Little bigger than a Sparrow Hawk. Bill and irides orange: top of the head brown, ſpotted with white: face white, ſhaded with brown, and ſurrounded with black: body above brown, the feathers with white edges; beneath white, tranſverſely barred with brown: rump dingy brown, banded with paler brown: quills ſpotted with white on the outer edge: tail banded with white:

DESCRIPTION.

white: wings and tail longer than in other Owls: legs feathered to the toes: claws blackiſh.

MANNERS. This ſpecies inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, where it ſeems to have taken the name of *Hawk Owl*, from having much of the air of the Hawk tribe, and preying by day; in that differing from moſt of the Owl genus.

Mr. *Edwards* ſays that it is a very bold bird, preying chiefly on the *Ptarmigan*, or *White Partridge*. It frequently attends the ſportſman while on his excurſions with his gun, and will often, on a bird's being ſhot, carry it off, before any one elſe can pick it up.

That in the *Leverian Muſeum* is of a much larger ſize than above-mentioned, perhaps differing in ſex.

31. MEXICAN O.

Le Chathuant du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 523. N° 9.
Chichiƈtli, *Raii Syn.* p. 160.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is very full of feathers, appearing as big as a Hen. The eyes are black: eyelids blue: the body wholly varied with fulvous, white, brown, and black: the legs feathered. This is the whole deſcription of it found in *Ray*, from *Fernandez* *.

Inhabits *Mexico*.

* *Hiſt. Nov. Hiſp.* p. 18. cap. 18.

La

La Chouette du Mexique, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 524. N° 10.
Tolchiquatli, *Raii Syn.* p. 160.

32. NEW SPAIN O.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS too, like the laſt, appears bigger than it really is, on account of it's full plumage. The bill is black; feathers ſurrounding it white: irides pale yellow: body above variegated with black, pale yellow, white, and fulvous: belly white: under wing-coverts black, with a mixture of fulvous: legs wholly covered with pale fulvous feathers: claws black.

This deſcription is ſomewhat fuller than the laſt, but not ſufficient to determine the ſpecies to the later writers, who have merely followed the words of *Ray*, who has deſcribed both this and the laſt after *Fernandez**.

Inhabits *Mexico*.

La Chouette de Coquimbo, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 525. N° 11.
Ulula cunicularia, *Klein. Av.* p. 57. N° 9.—*Feuill. Obſ. phyſ.* p. 562. *ed.* 1714.

33. COQUIMBO O.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Brown Owl. Bill pale grey: head, throat, neck, breaſt, back, wings, and rump, fulvous grey, beautifully ſpotted with white: belly and under tail-coverts dirty white: tail itſelf the ſame, without any markings: wings, when folded, reach the end of the tail: legs covered with feathers like hairs: claws black.

PLACE.

This is an inhabitant of *Chili*, eſpecially about *Coquimbo*. *M. Feuillée* calls it the Rabbit Owl, from it's frequenting the bur-

* *Hiſt. N. Hiſp.* p. 36. cap. 107.

rows of theſe animals in the ground, or rather, according to him, making holes in the ground of itſelf. But this laſt fact *M. de Buffon* thinks is not clear: he ſuppoſes it to have great analogy, if not the ſame with *La grande Chevêche*, or *Brown Owl*, N° 28.

M. du Tertre * mentions an Owl, frequenting the iſlands of *America*, which lays it's eggs and hatches it's young in holes in the ground; and ſays it has a black and white plumage, and frequents mountainous parts.

34. ST. DOMINGO O.

La Chouette, ou grande Chevêche de St. Domingue, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 392. N° 6.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is more like the Brown Owl than any other; but *M. de Buffon* thinks it a different ſpecies from any yet deſcribed. This has a more crooked, larger, and ſtronger bill than any other. The belly is of a plain rufous colour, with a few longitudinal ſpots on the breaſt only; whereas the *Chouette* of *Europe* has both the breaſt and belly marked with great brown *flame-ſhaped* ſpots.

This was ſent from *St. Domingo*.

35. CAYENNE O.

Le Chathuant de Cayenne, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 391.
——————— *Pl. enl.* 442.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the Tawny Owl. Bill fleſh-colour: irides yellow: feathers encircling the eyes aſh-colour; near the eye black: general colour rufous, ſtriated, both above and beneath, with narrow tranſverſe waved brown lines: claws black.

* *Hiſt. des Antilles*, vol. ii. p. 257.

This bird inhabits *Cayenne*, and, according to *M. de Buffon*, is a new ſpecies, not before deſcribed. PLACE.

Stryx accipitrinus, *Pall. Voy.* iii. 455. N° 6. 36.
——————— *S. G. Gmelin*, vol. ii. 162. t. 9. CASPIAN O.

SIZE of the Brown Owl. Bill and irides citron-colour: the feathers encircling the face occupy leſs ſpace than in moſt Owls; theſe are white forwards, and incline to ferruginous behind, the outer circle varied with luteous and black: on the eyelid, behind, is a black ſpot: the body on the upper parts inclining to luteous; beneath, of a luteous white, ſtreaked longitudinally with blackiſh; between the legs ſpotted with the ſame: vent white: greater quills luteous; leſſer ones white, teſſellated with black: lower wing-coverts black at the tips: tail ſhorter than the wings, rounded; whitiſh on the ſides, and tranſverſely banded with black: legs luteous, covered to the toes with white downy feathers. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the borders of the *Caſpian Sea*. PLACE.

It ſeems ſomewhat allied to the *Hawk Owl* of *Edwards*, N° 30, above-mentioned. This I think poſſible, from the latitudes of both places not differing much, and that more than one of our Owls are indigenous both to *Europe* and *America*, making a trifle of allowance for variation of climate.

It is likewiſe to be obſerved, that it is called by *Dr. Pallas*, *accipitrinus*, or the *Hawk Owl*.

37. URAL O.

Stryx Uralenſis, *Pall. Voy.* i. 455. N° 7.
Chouette a longue queue de Siberie, *Pl. enl.* 463 ?

DESCRIPTION. THE ſize of this bird is not mentioned, only that it is very full of feathers. The bill is of the colour of wax: eyelids within, and irides, black: feathers ſurrounding the eyes cinereous, encircled with black and white feathers, and reaching quite from the forehead to the throat: the colour of the upper part of the body not unlike that of the Aluco, N° 20, but paler, and with ſcarce any undulation on the feathers: the parts beneath, except a few very ſlender lines, are quite white: rump white: the outer edges of the three outer quills ſerrated the whole of their length; the fourth and fifth are ſerrated likewiſe, but only at the ends; the firſt quill is the ſhorteſt: the tail is cuneiform, and longer in proportion than in the Aluco: the legs covered with dirty white down. I am much of opinion, that the bird in the *Planches enluminées*, made ſynonymous with this, may prove the ſame, as the name perfectly agrees, being taken from the length of tail, which is ſo deſcribed in that above. In the *Planches enluminées*, the irides are yellow: face and cheeks whitiſh: head brown and white, mixed: upper parts of the body whitiſh, ſpotted with brown black; beneath the ſame, with ſlender lines of brown: on the wings are four bars of brown; the greater quills barred irregularly with the ſame: tail brown, pretty long, and marked with ſeveral ſlender bars of white: legs feathered to the claws, and of a pale colour.

PLACE. This is a native of *Siberia*.

Lev.

Lev. Muſ.

38.
+ ACADIAN O.
N. S.
Pl. V. fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſeven inches. Bill brown: irides yellow: parts above of a light chocolate brown colour, with ſpots of white on many of the feathers, but not regular: the feathers on the top of the head marked with a few paliſh ſpots: thoſe which ſurround the eyes are of a pale aſh; cloſe to the eyes black, the outer part of the circle mixed with white: on the outer edges of the prime quills are four or five ſpots of white on each; the outer edges of ſome of the coverts and leſſer quills are marked in the ſame manner, and there appear a few white ſpots alſo on the tail: the under parts, from the chin to the middle of the belly, are of a duſky white, ſomewhat inclined to ferruginous about the neck: on the breaſt and belly, each feather is daſhed with ferruginous down the ſhaft, extending on each ſide of it: the legs are covered to the toes with feathers of a dirty buff-colour: the toes are brown.

PLACE.

This deſcription was taken from a bird in my poſſeſſion which came from *North America*. A drawing of this bird, lent to me by Captain *Davies*, makes it an inhabitant of *Nova Scotia*.

39.
NEW ZEELAND O.
N. S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Little Owl. Bill horn-colour, with a black tip: iris yellow: general colour fulvous; but the upper parts of the body are brown, ſpotted with white, with a mixture of fulvous: the under parts are fulvous, but the circle round the face is ſomewhat paler than the reſt.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *New Zeeland*—I think *Dr. Forſter*, who mentioned the above ſpecies to me, ſaid in *Queen Charlotte's Sound*; but am not certain.

40. + LITTLE O.

Strix paſſerina, *Lin. Syſt.* p. 133. N° 12.
——— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 22. N° 17.
La petite Chouette, *Briſ. orn.* i. p. 514. N° 5.
La Chevêche, ou petite Chouette, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 377. t. 28.
——— *Pl. enl.* 439.
Noctua minor, *Raii Syn.* p. 26. N° 6.
——— *N. C. A. Petr.* vol. xv. p. 447. t. 12?
Little Owl, *Will. orn.* p. 105. pl. 13.
Kleinſte Kautzlein, *Friſch.* t. 100.
Little Owl, *Edw. glean.* t. 228.—*Albin.* ii. t. 12.
——— *Br. Zool.* N° 70.—*Am. Zool* N° *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, in length not much exceeding eight inches. The bill is blackiſh, with a yellowiſh tip: irides pale yellow: head, back, and wing-coverts, brown, inclining to olive; the firſt and the laſt ſpotted with white: the circular feathers on the face white, tipped with black: under parts of the body white, ſpotted with brown: the tail brown, tranſverſely barred with rufous on each ſide the ſhaft, and tipped with white. *Mr. Pennant* adds, that the tail is barred with white likewiſe, which is the caſe in a ſpecimen of mine; ſo we may ſuppoſe them to vary in this circumſtance: the legs are covered with rufous grey down: the toes are brown, and the claws of a browniſh colour.

M. de Buffon mentions one which was ſent him from *St. Domingo*, which varied in having leſs white on the throat, with brown

brown bands on the breaſt inſtead of longitudinal ſpots; alſo another variety from *Germany*, with black irides, and the whole plumage darker than common. *M. Friſch* too has coloured his bird with dark blue irides: hence we may ſuppoſe them to be of a different colour, according to the various parts which they inhabit.

Dr. Forſter * remarks that this bird is called by the natives of *Hudſon's Bay*, *Shipomos-piſh*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

M. de Buffon ſays it is rare in *France*, in compariſon with the other Owls; frequenting ruined edifices, and the like, rather than woods, in which laſt it is ſeldom found. It makes it's neſt in the holes of rocks, old walls †, and the like, in the moſt retired places, laying five eggs, ſpotted with white and a yellowiſh colour. It ſees very well in the day-time, when it gives chace on the wing to Swallows and other ſmall birds, though ſeldom is able to take them. It has better ſucceſs with rats and mice; but cannot ſwallow any of them whole, as the other Owls are known to do; but, tearing them into morſels, eats the fleſh only.

I am not quite clear about the *Noctua minor*, referred to in the *Peterſburgh Tranſactions*, as it is a foot in length, and the ſize of the *Ulula*, or Tawny Owl; however it is there likened to this: and it is farther mentioned, that the quills are varied with brown and yellowiſh; that it has much yellow in the belly, and the chin white.

* *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii.

† *Scopoli* ſays it builds in chimnies in *Carniola*: perhaps it was the attempt to do this, that cauſed two of them to come down two different chimnies in *England*, where they were taken, as mentioned by *Mr. Edwards*, in his account of this bird. See vol. v. pl. 228.

Ida

I do not find any *new ſpecies* of *Owl* the produce of the laſt voyage to the *South Seas*. Some, indeed, have been brought home; but, as far as have come under my inſpection, prove to be mere varieties of thoſe deſcribed before, *viz.* a fine variety of the *Canada Owl*, N° 29, the ground-colour of a fine chocolate-brown. This came from the *Sandwich Iſlands*.

I likewiſe obſerve two ſlight varieties of the White Owl, N° 26; the one rather larger, and the other a trifle ſmaller than the European ſpecies. Theſe came from the *Southern Ocean* with the other.

I have remarked before, that the *White Owl* is an inhabitant of the hotter climates *, as well as the colder ones; and theſe being found in iſlands of the *Southern Ocean* alſo, prove the circumſtance not to be uncommon; though nature, from having provided ſuch warm clothing, ſeems to have intended them for the *colder regions* only.

* Being found in *Jamaica*. See page 138.—Alſo in *Braſil*. See *Marcg. Nat. Hiſt. Braſ.* p. 205, called the *Tuidara*.

ORDER II. PIES.

GENUS IV. SHRIKE.

N° 1. Fork-tailed creſted.
2. Fork-tailed.
3. Cheſtnut-backed.
4. Great cinereous.
Var. A.
Var. B.
5. Louiſiane.
6. Senegal.
7. Collared.
8. Ferruginous-bellied.
9. Tabuan.
10. Pacific.
11. Northern.
12. Black-headed.
13. Short-tailed.
14. Rufous-tailed.
15. Red-backed.
16. Variegated.
17. Wood-chat.
Var. A.
18. Creſted red.
19. Hook-billed.
N° 20. Antiguan.
21. Luzonian.
22. Chineſe.
23. Barbary.
24. Madagaſcar.
25. Bengal.
26. Jocoſe.
27. Rock.
Var. A. Leſſer Rock.
28. White-wreathed.
29. Blue.
30. Green.
31. Rufous.
32. White-headed.
33. White-billed.
Var. A. Dominican.
34. Panayan.
35. Creſted.
36. Grey.
Var. A.
37. Tyrant.
Var. A. St. Domingo T.
Var. B.

Var. B. Caroline T.
Var. C. Louiſiane T.
N° 38. Black.
39. Braſilian.
40. Yellow-bellied.
41. Cayenne.
Var. A. Spotted ditto.
42. White.
N° 43. White-ſhouldered.
44. Pied.
45. Spotted.
46. Duſky.
47. Brown.
48. Red.
49. Magpie.

THE *Shrike*, or *Butcher-bird*, has the following characteriſtics:

The bill ſtrait at the baſe, with the end more or leſs bent, and a notch near the tip of the upper mandible.

The baſe not furniſhed with a cere.

The tongue jagged at the end.

The outer toe connected to the middle one, as far as the firſt joint *.

From the variety of ſentiments, in regard to the place which theſe birds ſhould hold in the ſyſtem of ornithology, many doubts have formerly ariſen with me about them; but while I fix in my own mind the place they are to occupy in this work, it is but juſt that the reaſons for ſo doing ſhould not be withheld from the reader.

Mr. Ray † ranks the *Shrike* among his *ſhort-winged Hawks*, but takes in only the three ſorts mentioned in the *Br. Zoology*; with a fourth, which is moſt likely a variety. *M. de Buffon* places them

* *Mr. Scopoli* adds, that the ſegments of the ſkins are ſeven in number; but whether this will be ſufficient to determine particular genera thoroughly, will be noted hereafter.

† *Syn. avium*, p. 18.

after the Falcon tribe, on account of their ferocity *, but takes in only the birds recorded by *Ray*, with ſuch foreign ſpecies as are analogous thereto †. *M. Briſſon*, on the contrary, puts them at the head of his fifth order, along with the *Thruſhes* and *Chatterers*; both of them truly belonging to the *Paſſerine order* of moſt ſyſtematiſts.

Sir C. Linnæus, in reſpect to this matter, has held at different times more opinions than one. In his *Fauna Suec.* of 1746, he makes it a *Chatterer (Paſſerine)*; and in his laſt edition of this book, he brings back the *Chatterer* to his *Lanius*, then firſt formed into a genus, and placed in the *Accipitrine order*, taking in two ſpecies of *Titmice* ‡. In both the tenth and twelfth editions of the *Syſtema Naturæ*, this Author has added conſiderably to this genus; in the firſt, returning the *Titmice* to their proper place; and in the laſt, throwing the *Chatterers* into a ſeparate genus, and this with the utmoſt propriety: but, notwithſtanding he has ranked the *Lanius genus* among the *Accipitres*, it is not without a particular note ‖, confeſſing his ſentiments to be wavering; and it is moſt likely, that had he lived to utter another edition, we ſhould have ſeen

* If ferociouſneſs alone ſerve as a character, why not bring in the *Tyrant* of *America*, ranked by him among the *Flycatchers?* a bird infinitely more audacious than any of the *Shrikes*, giving law to the *Eagle* himſelf; and on this account, as well as the conformity of bill, &c. ranked by *Linnæus* moſt juſtly with the *Lanius* genus.

† Yet he ſays that the Pie-grièche and Pie ought to be ranked together. "Je penſe que tous deux pourroient n'en faire qu'un, les Pies convenant en beaucoup de choſes avec les Pie-grièches." *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* i. p. 309.

‡ The *Long-tailed Titmouſe* and the *Manakin*.

‖ "Lanii accedunt *Accipitribus* laniena, *Picis* moribus, *Paſſeribus* ſtatura, adeoque inter hos medii." *Syſt. Nat. ed.* 12. p. 134, note at bottom.

theſe birds among the *Picæ*. *Kramer* is inclined to have the *Lanius* genus ranked with the *Pies* *, though in his work it is put with the *Chatterers*, in the *Paſſerine order*; but *Scopoli* † places it with the *Pies* without ceremony, having no doubt about the matter. *Mr. Pennant*, in his firſt edition of the *Genera of Birds*, ſuffers it to ſtand laſt in the *Accipitrine order*, but remarks its affinity with the *Pies* ‡; and in his laſt edition of the *Br. Zoology*, as well as *Genera of Birds*, begins the order of *Pies* with it. This example we ſhall follow here, without heſitation, being convinced that it is the moſt natural method, the reaſons given by authors who have formed a contrary opinion not being ſufficient to make us think otherwiſe. For ſhould we retain the *Shrikes* in the firſt order, on account of their principally feeding on animal food, do not the whole of ſome other genera do the ſame ‖? If we dwell on the ſhape and curvature of the bill §, how will this ſquare with the *Parrot* kind, whoſe *natural* food is fruit? and in reſpect to their living on other birds, whenever opportunity offers, do not ſeveral of the *Crow* genus do the like; not only feeding on fleſh, but frequently purſuing and deſtroying ſmall birds? I have ſeen a *Magpie* give chace to a *Thruſh*, and after pouncing him, feaſted on his fleſh; and as to theſe birds deſtroying young ducks and chickens, every country houſewife is aſſured of the fact. The *greater Titmouſe* alſo, in this ſenſe, may be truly called a bird of prey, as it

* "Nec meo judicio erraret, qui eaſdem Corvis annumeraret." *Kram. Elen. Auſtr.* p. 364.

† *Ann. Hiſt. Nat.* i. p. 23.

‡ Mr. *Edwards* mentioned the ſame in his *Hiſt. of Birds*, vol. ii. p. 56.

‖ *Kingfiſher*, *Woodpecker*, *Hoopoe*, *Wryneck*, &c.

§ *Kramer* has placed the *Parrot* with his *Accipitres*, I ſhould think, on account of this circumſtance; it could be on no other. *Elen. Auſtr.* p. 332.

frequently

frequently feeds on fleſh *; nay, ſo fond is the bird of it, that if at any time it obſerves, even one of its own ſpecies in a ſickly or weak ſtate, it purſues, and, picking a hole in the ſkull, feaſts on the brains. In one thing, however, I am clear, that the *Rapacious*, and particularly the *Falcon* tribe, differs from the *order* of *Pies*; which is, in their averſion to all vegetable matter whatever, inſomuch that we are told it would cauſe their death ſhould they touch it †; and they have likewiſe, it is ſaid, full as great an abhorrence of water, as mentioned, p. 117: now it is well known that the *Shrikes* do drink, and, if our thirty-ſixth ſpecies be admitted as one, cannot live without that element; frequenting only ſuch places where it may be found, their preſence alone pointing out to the thirſty traveller a relief to his wants. As to the rapacious order, I ſhould think their refuſing drink may ariſe from the juices of the raw fleſh being alone ſufficient to ſatisfy them ‡.

After what has been ſaid, I will take up the reader's time no longer, but proceed in enumerating the particular ſpecies belonging to this genus.

* Both this and the *little blue Titmouſe* will often attend the butcher's ſhop in winter, and pick up little bits of meat, as well as fat; of which laſt they are very fond, inſomuch that in winter it proves a good bait for them in a trap-fall.

† "Pane ingeſto moriuntur." *Lin. Syſt. Nat.* i. p. 128. *in the note.*

‡ *Dr. Leith*, of *Greenwich*, informs me of a circumſtance ſeeming to prove what is here advanced. He has kept an *Eagle* for ſome time. This bird, ſo long as in health, will never touch water, though conſtantly within the reach of him; but ſo often as he appears in the leaſt out of order, and, in courſe, his appetite not ſo good as uſual, he will gladly drink water by gulps, as freely as any other bird; nor is he in the leaſt afraid of any one obſerving him to do this, as remarked by *M. de Buffon*, in our note, p. 117.

1. FORK-TAILED CRESTED SHRIKE.

Lanius forficatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 134, N° 1.
Le Grand Gobe-mouche noir hupé de Madagaſcar, *Briſ.* ii. p. 388. N° 16. pl. 37. f. 4.
Le Drongo, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 586.
Gobe-mouche hupé de Madagaſcar, *Pl. enl.* 189.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Blackbird; length ten inches. Bill black; at the angles of the mouth a few ſlender briſtles: general colour of the plumage greeniſh black: on the forehead, juſt over the bill, is a creſt ſtanding upright, near an inch and three quarters in length: tail black, long, and greatly forked; edged with greeniſh black: legs and claws black.

FEMALE. It is not always furniſhed with a creſt; when that is the caſe, ſuch ſpecimen may probably be taken for a female.

PLACE. Inhabits *Madagaſcar*, *China*, and the *Cape of Good Hope*; from the laſt place is one now in the collection of Sir *Joſ. Banks*.

2. FORK-TAILED S.

Lanius cæruleſcens, *Lin Syſt.* i. p. 134, N° 2.
La Pie-grieſche à queue fourchue de Bengale, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 189. N° 22.
Le Fingah, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 308.
Fork-tailed Indian Butcher-Bird, *Edw.* i. pl. 56.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches and a half: ſize of the aſh-coloured Shrike. Bill blackiſh brown, and bent; the upper mandible beſet with black hairs turning forwards: plumage on the upper parts of the body fine black, with a gloſs of blue, and in ſome lights green; under parts white: breaſt dark aſh-colour, inclining to black: the greater quills and tail ferruginous black: tail pretty

pretty much forked, and the outer feather ſpotted with dirty white: legs and claws blackiſh.

Inhabits *Bengal*, where it is called *Fingah*. It is called alſo by the Indians the *King of the Crows*, from its purſuing theſe birds from place to place with a great noiſe, and pecking them on the back till they eſcape. PLACE AND MANNERS.

3. CHESTNUT-BACKED S.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill black: forehead black brown: through the eye and over the eye-brow the ſame: the crown, nape, and hind part of the neck, quite to the back, aſh-colour: beginning of the back pale cheſtnut: the wings for the moſt part black; the ſecondaries margined with ferruginous: throat duſky white; the reſt of the under parts quite white: tail black, very cuneiform; the two outer feathers ſhorter by two inches than the middle ones; the two middle ones are ferruginous juſt at the tips, the reſt more and more ſo as they proceed outwardly; the outer one on each ſide almoſt wholly ferruginous: the legs are black.

A fine ſpecimen is in *Dr. Hunter's Muſeum*; but not known from whence it came.

Canine

4. + GREAT CINEREOUS S.

Lanius excubitor, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 135. N° 11.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 23. N° 18.—*Muller.* p. 11.—*Brun.* 21, 22.

La pie-grieſche griſe, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 141. N° 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 296. pl. 20.—*Pl. enl.* 445.

Neun-toeder, *Friſch.* t. 60. *M. and F.*—*Kram.* p. 364.

Caſtrica palombina, *Olin. uccel.* t. 41.

Greater Butcher-Bird, or Mattageſs, *Raii ſyn.* p. 18. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 87. pl. 10.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 13.

Great Shrike, *Br. Zool.* vol. i. N° 71. pl. 33.—*Cateſb. Car. app.* p. 36.—*Amer. Zool.* N°

Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ten inches. Bill black: plumage on the upper parts pale aſh-colour; the under white: through the eyes a black ſtripe: ſcapulars white: baſe of the greater quills white; the reſt black: the tail ſomewhat cuneiform; the two middle feathers are black; the outmoſt on each ſide white; thoſe between are black, with the ends more or leſs white: the legs are black.

FEMALE. The *female* is not much unlike the *male*, differing chiefly in the under parts, which are of a duſky white, marked with tranſverſe ſemicircular brown lines.

PLACE. This inhabits many parts of *Europe* and *North America*. The female lays ſix eggs, about as big as thoſe of a Thruſh, of a dull olive-green, ſpotted at the thickeſt end with black: it makes it's neſt with heath and moſs, lining it with wool and goſſamer *. It is pretty common in *France*, but I no where find it the caſe in reſpect to *England*.

MANNERS. The manners of this bird are ſingular, and worthy of record.

* *Br. Zool.*

It

It feeds on inſects and ſmall birds, the latter of which it ſeizes by the throat, and after ſtrangling, fixes them on a ſharp thorn, and pulls them to pieces with its bill *: it will often do this when kept in a cage, ſticking the food againſt the wires of it †. In ſpring and ſummer it imitates the voices of other birds, by way of decoying them within reach, that it may deſtroy them; but beyond this, the natural note is the ſame throughout all ſeaſons. If a trap-fall be baited with a living ſmall bird, it proves a decoy, by which it may be taken in winter. It is obſerved to be mute when kept in a cage, though ſeemingly content.

In countries where they are plenty, the huſbandmen value them, on ſuppoſition of their deſtroying rats, mice, and other vermin. Suppoſed to live five or ſix years ‡. Often trained up for catching ſmall birds in *Ruſſia* ‖. *M. Salerne* § calls it a *Lanner* of the ſmalleſt ſort. In *Carniola* it is migratory, coming in *May*, and departing in *September* **; which is the caſe alſo in reſpect to the few which are met with in *England* ††.

La grande Pie-grieſche griſe, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 146. N° 2.
Groſſere Neun-toder, *Friſch.* t. 59. male and female.
Geſner's great Butcher-bird, *Will. orn.* p. 88.

4.
VAR. A.

THIS ſpecies is clearly no other than a variety of the laſt mentioned, differing only in the leſſer wing coverts and ſcapulars being ſomewhat of a rufous colour: it is of a much

DESCRIPTION.

* *Edw.* vol. v. p. 233.
‖ *Edw.* vol. v. p. 231.
†† *Albin.* vol. ii. p. 13.
† *Br. Zool.*
§ *Orn.* p. 28.
‡ *Olina uccel.* p. 41.
** *Scop. ann.* i. p. 23.

greater size than the other; and, indeed, it is well known that those of *Sweden* and *Germany* exceed those of other parts by much in bigness.

4. Var. B. White Variety.

A Variety of this bird * has been known of a pure white throughout, except the bill and claws, which were black, and the legs yellowish.

5. ✣ LOUISIANE S.

Lanius ludovicianus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 134. N° 6.
La pie-grieſche de la Louiſiane, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 162. N° 8. pl. 15. f. 2.
—*Pl. enl.* 397.—*Am. Zool.* N°

Description. SIZE of the cinereous Shrike, which it much reſembles, but the colours rather darker, and the ſcapulars not white: tail feathers black; all but the two middle ones have white ends; the baſe is alſo white.

Place. This is a native of *Louiſiana*.

6. SENEGAL. S.

Lanius Senegalus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 137. N° 21.
La pie-grieſche griſe du Senegal, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 167. N° 10. pl. 17. f. 1.
—*Pl. enl.* 297. f. 1.

Description. LENGTH eight inches and three quarters: size of the red-backed. The bill is black; the baſe beſet with briſtles: the upper part of the head is black: above the eye a dirty white line: through the eye a ſtreak of black: upper part of the body grey;

* *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 145. *La pie-grieſche blanche.*

beneath hoary: wing coverts above rufous: ſcapulars brown, edged with rufous; as are the quills; but the inſide and tips are brown, and edged with rufous within: the two middle tail feathers are grey brown, obſoletely ſtriated with a darker colour; the reſt of the feathers are black, margined on the outer webs and tips with white: legs and claws grey brown.

Inhabits *Senegal*. PLACE.

Lanius collaris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 135. N° 9.
La pie-griefche du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 182. pl. 15. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 477. f. 1. 7. COLLARED S.

SIZE of our cinereous Shrike. Length eight inches and three quarters. Bill blackiſh: the head and upper parts of the body are blackiſh; beneath whitiſh: baſe of the thighs brown on the fore-part: the edge of the wing white: the ſcapulars have a mixture of white, and there is a ſpot of the ſame in the middle of the quills: the four middle tail feathers are black; the next on each ſide, the ſame, tipped with white; the fourth has the outer margin and tip white; and the two outer ones black, with the whole of the outer webs and tips white: legs and claws duſky. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*. One of theſe, which came under my inſpection, had the rump of an elegant aſh-colour. PLACE.

8. FERRUGINOUS BELLIED S.

SIZE of our cinereous Shrike. Length nine inches. Bill horn-colour: plumage above brown black: lower part of the back and rump brown: throat and breaſt dirty white: belly and vent ferruginous: tail plain black brown: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

PLACE. From the *Cape of Good Hope.* In the collection of *Miſs Blomefield.* At *Sir Joſ. Banks*'s there is alſo one of theſe from the ſame place, which, beſides the other markings, has a ſtreak of white on the wing, parallel to the edge.

9. TABUAN S.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches and three quarters. Bill an inch long, not much curved, and the notch rather ſmall; the colour of it brown: the top of the head greeniſh brown: upper parts of the body olive brown: ſides of the head the ſame, but much darker: throat and breaſt aſh-colour; paleſt down the ſhafts: belly pale yellowiſh brown: vent duſky: the whole of the outer edge of the wing, and the greater quills, are black; the ſecond quills are black brown, margined with duſky white: tail brown: legs the ſame: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Friendly Iſles* in the *South Sea.* This ſpecimen from *Tongo Taboo.*

10. PACIFIC S.

DESCRIPTION. LARGER than a Houſe-ſparrow: length eight inches. The bill three quarters of an inch long, ſlightly curved, emarginated, and of a duſky hue: general colour of the plumage black: the head and neck gloſſed with green; the feathers of both very narrow: belly, quills, and tail, duſky; the laſt even at the end, and three inches in length: legs black; three oblique ſegments on the ſhins: toes divided nearly to their origin; middle toe very long; the hind toe is alſo long, but all the claws of a moderate ſize.

From

PL.VI.

Black headed Shrike.

From ſome of the iſlands of the *South Seas*, but uncertain which. The individual in the poſſeſſion of *Sir Joſ. Banks*. PLACE.

Lew. Muſ.

11. NORTHERN S.

LENGTH near eight inches. Bill black, not much bent; noſtrils round and ſmall: at the baſe of the upper mandible five or ſix black briſtles: the plumage is brown above: chin and breaſt cinereous: belly and vent incline to brown: the four middle tail feathers plain brown; the reſt of the outer ones have the inner webs white at the tips; length of it two inches: legs ſhort, and of a lead-colour: claws ſtrong, hooked, and brown. DESCRIPTION.

Brought from the northern parts of *America* by the late voyagers. PLACE.

12. BLACK-HEADED S. PL. VI. *

LENGTH about ſix inches. Bill black: crown of the head, ſides, and throat, of a ſhining black: upper part of the body olive; under parts the ſame, but paler: rump duſky: quills and ſecondaries the ſame; the laſt have olive edges: tail rounded; the half next the baſe of an olive-colour, then black: the ends of all the feathers yellow; the outer ones moſt ſo, leſſening by degrees to the middle ones, which are but juſt marked with yellow at the tips: legs duſky. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Sandwich Iſles* in the *South Seas*. PLACE.

* In this and the following plates a ſcale of the length, taken from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is added. This ſcale, in every caſe, is meant to ſignify one twelfth part of the real length of the bird, over which it is placed. Where no ſcale is added, ſuch bird is ſuppoſed to be of the natural ſize.

Lanius

13. SHORT-TAILED S.

Lanius brachyurus, *Pallas Trav.* i. p. 693. N° 5.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the cinereous Shrike. Top of the head ferruginous grey: eyebrows whitiſh: from the bill, through the eyes, a ſtreak of black: upper parts of the body cinereous grey, verging to ferruginous; under parts yellowiſh white: throat and vent plain white: the wings are blackiſh: coverts margined with grey at the tip: tail * ſhorter than the body; rounded at the end; colour grey brown: all the feathers except the middle ones white at the ends.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hungary*, but not in plenty.

14. RUFOUS-TAILED S.

Lanius phænicurus, *Pall. Trav.* i. p. 693. N° 6.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. Upper parts of the body rufous grey: through the eyes a blackiſh faſcia: under parts yellowiſh white: tail long, rounded at the end; the whole of it and the rump deep rufous.

This, *Dr. Pallas* ſays, was once ſeen by him in the ſpring, but the ſpecimen decayed before a better account could be drawn up.

* *Dr. Pallas* counted but ten feathers in the tail of this bird.

Lanius

Lanius collurio, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 136. N° 12.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 24. N° 19.—*Kram.* p. 363.—*Muller*, p 11.

L'Ecorcheur, *Briſ.* ii. p. 151. N° 4.—*Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 304. pl. 21.—*Pl. enl.* 31. f. 2.

Lanius minor ruffus ſeu 3^tius Aldrovandi, *Raii ſyn.* p. 18. A. 4.

Leſſer Butcher-bird, called in Yorkſhire *Fluſher*, *Will. orn.* p. 88.—*Albin.* vol. ii. pl. 14.

Merulæ congener alia, *Raii ſyn.* p. 67, N° 13 ?—*Will. orn.* p. 195. §9. N° 3 ?

Red-backed Shrike, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 72.

Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

15. + RED-BACKED S.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſeven inches and a half: weight two ounces. Bill black: irides hazel: through the eyes, from the bill, a black ſtroke: head and lower part of the back light grey: upper part of the back, and wing coverts, ferruginous: tail black; all the feathers, except the two middle ones, are more or leſs white at the baſe; the outer web of the outer feather white: the breaſt, belly, and ſides, are bloſſom-coloured: the quills brown: the legs black.

FEMALE.

The head in the female is dull ferruginous, mixed with grey: breaſt, belly, and ſides, dirty white, croſſed with ſemicircular duſky lines: tail deep brown; the outer feather white only on the outer web. It is rather larger than the male.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

I believe this bird to be much more common than the cinereous Shrike; at leaſt it is ſo in *England*, where I ſhould ſuſpect its being a bird of paſſage, never having ſeen it here in the winter. It lays ſix white eggs, marked with a rufous brown circle towards the large end. The neſt is generally in a hedge or low buſh; near which I have heard it affirmed that no ſmall bird chuſes to build; for it not only feeds on inſects, but alſo the young

of

of other birds in the neſt, taking hold of them by the neck, and ſtrangling them, beginning to eat them firſt at the brain and eyes: it is more fond of graſshoppers and beetles than of other inſects, which it eats by morſels, and, when ſatisfied, ſticks the remainder on a thorn; when kept in a cage, does the ſame againſt the wires of it. It is called in the *German language* by a name ſignifying *great head*, or *bull head*, from the ſize of that part. It will alſo feed on ſheep's kidney, if in a cage, eating a whole one every day. Like the cinereous Shrike, it only mocks the notes of other birds, having none of its own; and this merely, like that, to decoy. It is ſaid to be, in this imitative art, an adept; if money is counted over at midnight, in the place where one of theſe is kept, ſo as to make a jingling noiſe, it begins to imitate the ſame ſound. When ſitting on the neſt, the female is ſoon diſcovered, for on the approach of any one ſhe ſets up an horrible outcry.

16. VARIEGATED S.

L'Ecorcheur varié, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 155. N° 5.
Leſſer variegated Butcher-bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 19. A. 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 189.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is grey on the upper part of the body, and rufous white beneath, ſtriated both above and below tranſverſely with brown: the ſcapulars are rufous white, bounded by a parallel black ſtripe: tail black; the three outer feathers rufous white at the baſe and tips; the outer one wholly rufous white on the outer edge.

This ſhould ſeem to be the female of the former, did not the markings of the tail forbid the ſuggeſtion.

La

17. WOOD CHAT S.

La Pie-griesche rousse, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 147, N° 3.—*Buf. ois.* i. p. 301.—*Pl. enl.* 9. f. 2. *the male*, and 31. f. 1. *the female.*
Ampelis Dorso griseo, macula ad aures longitudinali, *Fn. Suec. edit.* 1ma. N° 180. t. 2. *fœm.*
Kleiner Neun-toder, *Frisch.* pl. 61. *male and fem.*
Ampelis 3tia, *Kram. Elench.* p. 363.
Lanius minor cinerascens, &c. *Raii Syn.* p. 19. A. 6.
Another Sort of Butcher-bird, *Will. orn.* p. 89. § 4.
Wood Chat, *Br. Zool.* N° 73.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the two last. Bill horn-colour; feathers round the base whitish: head, and hind part of the neck, bright bay: from the base of the bill, over the forehead, and through the eyes on each side, a streak of black, passing down the neck on each side: back dusky: scapulars white: upper tail coverts grey: wing coverts dusky: quills black; near the bottom of each a white spot: the two middle tail feathers are black; the others are the same, but the outer margin and tips are whitish: legs black.

FEMALE. The female is reddish on the upper parts of the body, the under parts dirty white: every where transversely striped with brown: tail reddish brown, marked near the end with dusky, and tipt with red.

Mr. Pennant does not describe this bird from his *own* inspection; and I must confess that it has never come under *mine*; I suppose therefore that it is not common in *England.*

M. de Buffon does not talk of it as uncommon, but gives it as his opinion that the three last mentioned are mere varieties of each other; a fact which, from my own observation, I cannot deny.

17. VAR. A. La Pie-grieſche rouſſe du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 477. f. 2.

IN this the upper parts of the body are rufous: the under parts whitiſh: the wings wholly brown, with a ſmall ſpot of white juſt at the baſe of the quills.

17. VAR. B. La Pie-grieſche à tête noire du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 474.

ANOTHER variety. It differs only in having the head black, and the tail rather longer than in the laſt mentioned.

18. CRESTED RED S. Lanius criſtatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 134. N° 3.
La Pie-grieſche rouſſe de Bengale, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 173. N° 13.
Creſted red or ruſſet-coloured Butcher-bird, *Edw.* i. pl. 54.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches and a half: ſize of the Red-backed. Head ſomewhat creſted*: bill horn-coloured; tip blackiſh: upper parts of the body rufous; under parts dirty orange, tranſverſely croſſed with black lines: behind each eye is a black mark, like a creſcent: the quills are brown, edged with paler brown: tail rufous above, grey beneath: legs and claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Bengal*, where it is called *Charah*.

* *M. de Buffon* ſuppoſes this not natural, as he has met with ſpecimens wherein the head was perfectly ſmooth, ſo thinks it might happen from the accidental ruffling of the feathers. It may be ſo; but it muſt be allowed that the male may have the feathers of the crown much elongated, when the female has not, conſtituting merely the difference of ſex.

Lanius

Lanius curviroſtris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 135. N° 8.
L'Ecorcheur de Madagaſcar, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 191. pl. 19. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 228.
Le Vanga, ou, Becarde à ventre blanc, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 312.

19. HOOK-BILLED S.

THIS meaſures ten inches in length, and is of the ſize of a Blackbird. The bill is black, and above an inch and a quarter in length; the tips of both mandibles more crooked than in any of the ſpecies: the hind head is of a greeniſh black; the reſt of the head, throat, neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, under wing, and tail coverts, white: the upper parts of the body black; each feather edged with greeniſh black: the greater wing coverts obliquely tipped with white, forming a band on the wing: quills black; on the firſt five is a white ſpot, and the inner margins are white alſo: the tail is aſh-coloured half way from the baſe; afterwards black, with the very tip white; the two middle feathers the longeſt: the legs are lead-colour: the claws blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

This is a native of *Madagaſcar*, where it goes by the name of *Vanga*: it feeds on fruits, and is ſaid to whiſtle well *. PLACE.

Pie-grieſche d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* p. 114. pl. 70.

20. ANTIGUAN S.

SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike. Bill large and black; the upper mandible is very long, and the curvature ſo exceſſive, that one would rather take it for a monſtroſity, than common to any one ſpecies: irides duſky: the head is black: the back of a DESCRIPTION.

* *Orn. de Salerne*, p. 32.

yellowiſh rufous-colour: throat and breaſt white: the quills, and baſtard wing coverts, black: the wings reach only to the beginning of the tail, which is very long and wedge-ſhaped; the two middle feathers are wholly black; the others black above, beneath reddiſh, tipped by a rufous ſpot: legs duſky black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Panay*, one of the *Philippine Iſlands*, but principally about *Antigue*, one of the provinces thereof.

This ſeems much allied to the laſt, particularly in the bill; but as I have ſeen neither, dare not venture to place them otherwiſe than as diſtinct ſpecies.

21. LUZONIAN S.

Lanius lucionenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 135. N° 10.
La Pie-grieſche de Luçon, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 169. N° 11. pl. 18. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike: length ſeven inches and a half. Bill greyiſh brown, as are alſo the upper parts of the body; beneath rufous white: under the eye, and rather behind it, is a longitudinal ſpot of brown: the lower part and ſides of the neck, the breaſt, ſides of the body, and thighs, rufous white, croſſed with fine light brown lines: quills greyiſh brown, with rufous margins: tail rufous grey, and cuneiform in ſhape; all the feathers, except the two middle ones, tipped with rufous white: legs and claws rufous brown.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Luçonia*, the inhabitants of which call it by the name of *Cabeçoté* *.

* *Brif.*

Lanius

Lanius Schach, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 136. N° 14. 22. CHINESE S.
Lanius A-Schach, *Oſb. Voy.* p. 227.

SIZE of the Tyrant. Forehead inclining to luteous: head, and hind part of the neck, grey: fore part of the neck teſtaceous white: back and belly pale teſtaceous: quills black; the prime ones white at the baſe; the ſecondaries whitiſh at the tips. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *China*, where it is called *A-Schach*. PLACE.

Lanius barbarus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 137. N° 18. 23. BARBARY S.
La Pie-grieſche rouge du Senegal, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 185. N° 20. pl. 17. f. 2.
Le Gonolek, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 314.
Pie-grièche du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 56.
Lev. Muſ.

SIZE very little leſs than a Redwing: length eight inches and three quarters. The bill is black; beſet at the baſe with briſtles: the plumage on the upper parts is black *, on the under red: the crown, nape, thighs, and under tail coverts, yellow: wings and tail black: legs and claws of the ſame colour. DESCRIPTION.

Found at *Senegal* *. PLACE.

* In the *Lev. Muſ.* the bird is brown, not black; and the parts which are above deſcribed as yellow, are merely of a buff-colour. That figured in the *Planches enlumines* is likewiſe brown, but the crown is yellow.

Lanius

24. MADAGASCAR S.

Lanius Madagaſcarienſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 137. N° 22.

La petite Pie-grieſche de Madagaſcar, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 164. N° 9. pl. 16. f. 1. *the male*; f. 2. *the female.*—*Pl. enlum.* 299. f. 1. *the male*; f. 2. *the female.*

Le Cali-calic, & le Bruia, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 315.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Hedge-ſparrow: length under five inches. Bill black; at the baſe briſtly: plumage above cinereous: rump and tail rufous: between the bill and eye is a black ſpot: over the eye a white line: cheeks white: throat, and fore part of the neck, black; the reſt of the under parts rufous white: leſſer wing coverts rufous; greater ones grey brown: quills brown, with grey brown margins: the two middle tail feathers rufous at the baſe; the reſt grey brown; the four next on each ſide rufous, tipt with grey brown; the outer one on each ſide rufous within, and grey brown on the outſides and tips: legs lead-colour: claws brown.

FEMALE. The *female* wants the black on the chin and throat; which, as well as the ſides of the head, and all the under parts, are white mixed with rufous: and the colours in general are more dull.

PLACE. Inhabits *Madagaſcar.*

Lanius emeria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 137. N° 23.
Muſcicapa emeria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 236. N° 7.
La Pie-grieſche brune de Bengale, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 175. N° 14.
Rouge-queue, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 309.
Indian Redſtart, *Edw.* pl. 190.
Bengal Redſtart, *Albin.* iii. pl. 56.

25. BENGAL S.

SIZE of the *Rock Shrike*: length five inches and a half. Bill cinereous brown; baſe beſet with briſtles: irides whitiſh: crown and hind head black; the laſt ſomewhat creſted: behind the eyes a ſcarlet ſpot, edged on the under part with white: belly, vent, rump, and upper tail coverts, red: on each ſide of the neck are four black curved ſpots: tail pale brown: legs and claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Bengal*.

PLACE.

Lanius jocoſus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 138. N° 24.—*Amœn. Acad.* iv. p. 258.
Le petit Merle hupé de la Chine, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 255. N° 22. pl. 21. f. 2.

26. JOCOSE S.

SIZE of a Lark: length ſeven inches and a half. The bill is blackiſh, rather ſtraiter than in moſt of the genus, and furniſhed only with a very fine notch near the tip: the crown of the head is black, except ſome long brown feathers, which form a kind of creſt: ſides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, white: from each corner of the mouth is a black line, continued backwards: under each eye is a ſmall ſpot of lively red: the upper parts of the body are brown; the under parts dirty white: vent roſe-colour: on the lower part of the neck and breaſt a kind of a brown

DESCRIPTION.

brown band: quills brown: the tail is much cuneiform in ſhape; in colour brown; but the four outer feathers on each ſide have white tips: legs and claws black.

PLACE. This is a *Chineſe* bird, and called in thoſe parts by the name of *Kowkai-kon.*

27. ROCK S.

Lanius infauſtus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 138. N° 25.
Corvus infauſtus, *Brun.* p. 10.—*Muller*, p. 12. N° 93.
Le Merle de Roche, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 238. N° 13.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 351. pl. 23.—*Pl. enl.* 562.
Merula ſaxatilis, Aldrov. *Raii ſyn.* p. 68. N° 3.
Codiroſſo maggiore, *Olin. uccel.* t. 47.
Greater Redſtart, *Will. orn.* p. 197. pl. 36.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 55.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. A LITTLE leſs than a Blackbird: length ſeven inches and three quarters. The bill about an inch long, and blackiſh: the head and neck dark aſh-colour, marked with ſmall rufous ſpots: the upper part of the back dark brown; the lower much paler, inclining to aſh, eſpecially towards the tail: quills and wing coverts duſky, with pale margins: breaſt, and under parts of the body, orange, marked with ſmall ſpots, ſome of which are white, and others brown: the tail is three inches in length; the two middle feathers are brown, the others rufous: legs blackiſh: the wings and tail are even. This is the deſcription of the *female.*

MALE. The *male* is ſaid to differ very little, except in being of a brighter colour.

This is met with in many parts of *Europe*, from *Italy* on the one hand, to *Ruſſia* * on the other: found in ſome parts of *Germany*, the *Alpine Mountains*, thoſe of *Tyrol*, and ſuch-like places.

* *Georg. Ruſſ.*

The manners of this bird ſeem diſputed; one author * mentions, that it perches on a high ſtone, and as ſoon as a markſman appears with his gun, removes to a greater diſtance, and ſo on, as often as he approaches; which renders this ſpecies difficult to come at. Others †, on the contrary, ſay, that it is a bold bird, attending the traveller while at his meal, on purpoſe to feed on his ſcraps. MANNERS, &c.

Some authors rank this with the *Thruſhes*, and others with the *Crow* genus; it ſeems much allied to the laſt, from having the noſtrils covered with recumbent feathers, as in thoſe birds. *Linnæus* obſerves, that the laſt, the following, and this, all agree in a certain looſe texture of feathers, rendering them peculiar.

It has an agreeable note of its own ‡, approaching to that of the Hedge-ſparrow, and will alſo learn to imitate that of others. It makes the neſt among the holes of the rocks, &c. hiding it with great art, and lays three or four eggs, feeding the young with worms and inſects, on which it alſo feeds itſelf. It may be taken young from the neſt, and brought up as the Nightingale.

Turdus ſaxatilis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 294.
Le petit Merle de Roche, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 240. N° 14.
Blau-kopfiige Rothe Amſel, *Friſch.* t. 32.

27.
VAR. A.
LESSER ROCK S.

THIS is rather leſs. The head, throat, and neck are blueiſh aſh, marked with rufous and brown ſpots: back and rump blackiſh, mixed with cinereous blue and rufous: lower part of the back white and aſh-colour: the tail and under parts of the body the ſame as in the laſt bird. DESCRIPTION.

* *Buffon.* † *Brunnich, Linnæus.*
‡ *Albin* ſays, that it is frequently kept in cages for its ſinging, vol. iii. p. 51.

One may with great probability ſuppoſe theſe two to be only one ſpecies.

28. WHITE-WREATHED S.

Lanius fauſtus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 138. N° 26.
Corvus fauſtus, *Amœn. acad.* iv. p. 241.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a common Thruſh. Bill pale: the upper parts of the body grey; the under ferruginous: from the eyes to the hind head paſſes a whitiſh line, compoſed of numerous white feathers, rendering it truly characteriſtic: the wings are rounded; the quills browniſh, with grey edges, which are croſſed with numerous ſlender, obſolete, brown lines: the tail is rounded, brown, croſſed with numerous bars of darker brown: legs pale.

PLACE. This elegant ſpecies inhabits *China*, where it is known by the name of *Whommaj*. It may be obſerved, among others, in Chineſe paper-hangings, where the white line ſeems to encompaſs the back part of the head, like a *wreath*.

29. BLUE S.

Lanius bicolor, *Lin. Mantiſſ.* 1771. p. 124.
Loxia madagaſcarina, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 306. N° 42.
La Pie-griеſche bleue de Madagaſcar, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 197. N° 26. pl. 16. f. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 298. f. 1.—32. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches and a half. Bill fine blue; baſe beſet with briſtles: round the bill the feathers are black: the head and all the upper parts of the body fine blue: beneath ſnow white: quills black, with the outer edges blue: the two middle tail feathers blue, with black tips and ſhafts: the four next on each ſide are blue on the outer margins; the inner and tips black:

the outer feather black, except juſt at the baſe, where it is blue on the outſide: legs and claws black.

The female differs merely in the colours being leſs lively, and the under parts of a dirty white. FEMALE.

This is common at *Madagaſcar*, where it lives on inſects. PLACE.

30. GREEN S.

La petite Pie-grieſche verte de Madagaſcar, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 195. N° 25. pl. 15. f. 3.
Tcha-chert, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 310.
Pie-grièche de Madagaſcar, *Pl. enl.* 32. f. 2.

SIZE of a Houſe-ſparrow: length five inches and three quarters. DESCRIPTION.

The head, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and rump, dull green, verging moſt to the laſt colour on the head: under parts of the body white: outſide of the thighs the ſame colour as the back; inſide black and white: the quills are blackiſh; the outer edges and tips dull green: tail black, except the two middle feathers, which are dull green; the outer margins of the others are of the ſame colour: legs and claws black.

It is found at *Madagaſcar*, and called there *Tcha-chert*. PLACE.

The wings of the two laſt ſpecies are pretty long in proportion.

31. RUFOUS S.

Lanius rufus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 137. N° 17.
La pie-griefche rouſſe de Madagaſcar, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 178. N° 16. pl. 18. f. 4.—*Pl. enl.* 298. f. 2.
Le Schet-be, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 313.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches and three quarters. Bill lead-colour; baſe briſtly: head, throat, and neck, greeniſh black: upper parts of the body rufous; beneath cinereous white: thighs cinereous: quills brown within; on the outer edge rufous and brown mixed: tail rufous; the margins brown on both ſides near the end: legs and claws horn-colour.

FEMALE. The *female* has the colours leſs vivid: throat and fore part of the neck grey: the outer edge of the quills of a plain rufous colour: in other things like the male.

PLACE. Theſe inhabit *Madagaſcar*, where the male is called *Schet-be*, and the female *Tcha-chert-dae* *.

32. WHITE-HEADED S.

Le grande pie-griefche verdatre de Madagaſcar, *Brif. orn.* ii. N° 24. pl. 19. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 374.
Tcha-chert-bé, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 314.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches: ſize of a Blackbird. Bill lead-colour: head, neck, throat, breaſt, belly, ſides, thighs, under tail, and wing coverts, white: lower part of the neck behind, the back, rump, ſcapulars, upper wing, and tail coverts, greeniſh black: quills black, with green edges: tail black beneath; above greeniſh black: legs and claws lead-colour.

* See *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 178.

This

This likewiſe is found at *Madagaſcar*, with the laſt, to which it ſeems to bear ſome affinity. PLACE.

33. WHITE-BILLED S.

Lanius leucoryncos, *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 524.
La pie-grieſche de Manille, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 180. N° 17. pl. 18. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 9. f. 1.
Langraien, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 310.

LENGTH ſeven inches. Bill hoary; baſe beſet with briſtles: head, throat, neck, back, and ſcapulars, blackiſh: rump, breaſt, and under parts, whitiſh: upper wing coverts, quills, and tail, blackiſh: wings and tail of equal length: legs and claws blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſland of *Manilla*. PLACE.

33. VAR. A. DOMINICAN S.

La pie-grieſche Dominiquaine, *Son. voy.* p. 55. pl. 26.

THIS is bigger than a Sparrow, and rather longer. The bill is greyiſh, conic, and ſtrong; the baſe beſet with briſtles, pointing forwards: the head, neck, breaſt, back, wings, and tail, black: belly and rump white: the wings reach near an inch beyond the middle of the tail: the thighs are black. DESCRIPTION.

This bird inhabits the *Philippine Iſlands*, and is a bold courageous bird: it flies very quick, and with great rapidity; frequently hovering in the air like a Swallow. It is a great enemy to the Raven, whom, though much bigger, he bids defiance, even *provoking* him to combat: the battle often laſts half an hour, and end with the retreat of the Raven; rather, perhaps, from being teized PLACE AND MANNERS.

teized out by the pettiſh little enemy, than having ſuffered real injury.

This ſeems to vary very little from the laſt: the breaſt is black, which is white in the other: and the wings exceed the tail in length; whereas, in the other, they are only equal. They cannot be but varieties merely, if not ſexual differences.

34. PANAYAN S.

La Pie-grieſche rouge de l'iſle de Panay, *Son. Voy.* p. 114. pl. 70.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike. Bill black: irides fire-colour: head, fore part of the neck, and belly, red: hind part of the neck, wings, and tail, brown: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Panay*.

35. CRESTED S.

Lanius canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 134. N° 4.
La Pie-grieſche de Canada, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 171. pl. 18. f. 3.
Pie-grieſche huppe de Canada, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 316.—*Pl. enl.* 479. f. 2.
Creſted Shrike, *Am. Zool.* N°
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike: length ſix inches. Bill deep brown; the noſtrils and corners of the mouth beſet with black briſtles: top of the head rufous; the feathers of it long enough to form a creſt; ſides blackiſh, marked with dirty white ſpots: the hind part of the neck, and the back, rufous brown: the throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, pale rufous, marked with longitudinal brown ſpots: belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, pale aſh-colour: wing coverts blackiſh, margined with white: quills and tail the ſame: legs and claws blackiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*.

Lanius

Lanius nengeta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 135. N° 7. 36.
Le Cotinga gris, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 353. GREY.
Le Guirarou, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 459. S.
Guiraru Nheengeta Braſilienſis, *Raii Syn.* p. 166, N° 5.
D°, *or* American Chat, *Will. orn.* p. 235.
Grey Pye of Braſil, *Edw.* pl. 318.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Mavis: length nine or ten inches. The bill duſky; beſet with briſtles at the baſe: irides ſapphire-coloured: from the angles of the mouth, through the eyes, is a black ſtreak: the upper parts of the body are dark browniſh aſh-colour; the under parts cinereous white: in the middle of the wing are a few white feathers: the quills and tail are nearly black: all the feathers of the laſt, except the two middle ones, are obliquely tipped with white: legs dark aſh-colour: claws black.

PLACE.

This is found at *Surinam* and *Braſil*.

MANNERS.

Edwards ſeems to think it near a-kin to the great Shrike, and *Linnæus* is of the ſame opinion: though others * rank it with the *Chatterers*. Theſe birds are common, likewiſe, at *Guiana*, where they frequent watery places, and are found in great numbers together. They are obſerved, at frequent intervals, to ſet up a great cry all together: this circumſtance affording a happy and certain preſage to the thirſty traveller, in the immenſe foreſts of *Guiana*, where he may meet with water to quench his drought.

* *Buffon* and *Briſſon*.

Variété

36. VAR. A.

Varieté du Guirarou, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 461.
Cotinga gris de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 699.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a variety of the laſt, or a young bird: it is only ſeven inches and a half in length. The bill is red: the general tint of the plumage aſh-colour, paleſt on the under parts: the tail is ſhorter than in the other: the band through the eye was wanting, and neither the wings nor tail edged with white: the legs red.

37. TYRANT S.

Lanius tyrannus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 136. N° 13.
Le Tyran, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 391. N° 18.—*Pl. enl.* 537.
Le Titiri, ou Pipiri, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 572.
Kleine americainiſche Neun-toder, *Friſch.* t. 62.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Thruſh: length eight inches. Bill blackiſh brown, beſet with briſtles at the baſe: irides brown: the upper parts of the plumage grey brown; the under white: the breaſt inclines to aſh-colour: the head is blackiſh on the upper part; the baſe of the feathers on that part, in the male, is orange, but ſeldom viſible, except it erects the feathers, when there appears a ſtreak of orange down the middle of the crown: the tail is brown, margined with rufous: legs and claws black brown.

FEMALE. The *female* ſcarcely differs, except in the head; the baſe of the crown feathers being yellow, inſtead of orange; the colours are not quite ſo deep, and it is a trifle leſs in ſize.

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia*.

Le

37.
VAR. A.
+ SAINT DOMINGO TYRANT S.

Le Tyran de St. Domingue, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 394. N° 19, pl. 18. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL as in the laſt mentioned, as is the ſize. The upper parts of the body grey brown; the under white: breaſt inclining to aſh-colour: tail brown; the outer edges and tips browniſh: legs dark brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *St. Domingo* and *Jamaica*.

M. Briſſon does not mention any yellow on the head; but I can aſſure him that it is in this bird as well as the former. I have received ſeveral ſpecimens from *Jamaica*, which differed from thoſe of *North America* only in the tail being tipped with dingy white, which is not in the firſt: alſo a ſpecimen from *Cayenne*, wherein the colours of the body were more brilliant, and the yellow ſtripe on the head more conſpicuous.

Theſe are called *Titiri* or *Quiquiri* *, from their cry, which reſembles thoſe words. The firſt is called the black-headed or great-billed *Pipiri*; the ſecond, the yellow-headed *Pipiri*, or *Pipiri* of paſſage. The firſt, though in plenty, are ſeldom ſeen but in pairs; the ſecond in great troops, about the month of Auguſt, when they are very fat, and killed in great numbers for the table, as their fleſh is accounted good eating.

MANNERS.

All authors agree in the manners of theſe birds, which are ferocious to a great degree while the hen is ſitting: no bird whatever dare approach their neſt: they will attack the firſt which comes near, without reſerve, and uſually come off conquerors. From hence by ſome they are called *King-birds*.

* *Buffon* calls it *Pipiri*, *Hiſt. des oiſ.* iv. p. 575.

37. VAR. B. CAROLINE TYRANT S.

Le Tyran de la Caroline, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 577.
Gobe-mouche de la Caroline, *Pl. enl.* 676.
Tyrant of Carolina, *Cateſ. Car.* i. p. 55.—*Am. Zool.* N°

DESCRIPTION.

THE bird mentioned by *Cateſby* muſt be very little different: indeed he ſays, that it makes its neſt, rather expoſed, on trees and buſhes, frequently on the *ſaſſafras*; whereas the *Pipiris* make uſe of the hole of a tree, for the ſake of concealing it. In *Carolina* it is a bird of paſſage, coming in ſpring, and making one neſt in a year, which is commonly in *June*, and, after bringing up its young, retires in autumn.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe birds alſo frequent the red cedars; are ſeldom found in woods, but often in hedge rows, and fences of fields, and for the moſt part within two hundred yards of each other. They do not moleſt their own ſpecies; but the moment either *Crow*, or even *Eagle*, appears, all within reach join forces, and begin the attack in all parts of his body at once, never deſiſting till they have driven him to a great diſtance.

Lake George, and *Lake Champlain*, are the fartheſt places north in which they are found in any degree of plenty.

37. VAR. C. LOUISIANE TYRANT S.

Tyran de la Louiſiane, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 579.
Gobe-mouche de la Louiſiane, *Pl. enl.* 676.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL black: upper parts of the body lead-colour: greater coverts and quills margined with white: tail the ſame; the outer web of the outer feather white, the others tipped with white:

white: all the under parts white: legs lead-colour: on the crown a deep crimſon ſpot.

The four laſt mentioned are, I believe, varieties of each other.

38. BLACK S.

LENGTH ſeven inches. Bill nearly one inch long, and black; in ſhape not much unlike that of the Tyrant, but ſtouter in proportion, leſs compreſſed, and curved at the tip; the baſe furniſhed with weak briſtles: the general colour of the plumage, without exception, of a duſky black: the tail ſomewhat cuneiform: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

I received two of theſe from *Jamaica*, by the name of *Black Loggerhead:* one of the ſpecimens had the outer edge of the ſecond quills brown, but whether differing in ſex or not was not mentioned: ſaid to inhabit only the internal parts of the iſland. PLACE.

Lanius pitangua, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 136. N° 15.
Le Tyran du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 401.—*Pl. enl.* 212.
Le Bentaveo, or le Cuiriri, *Buf. oiſ.* iv. p. 579. pl. 27.
Pitanga guacu, or Bemtere, *Raii Syn.* p. 165. N° 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 198.

39. BRASILIAN S.

SIZE of a Blackbird: length nine inches. The bill is very thick, more than half an inch long; the baſe of it beſet with briſtles: the baſe of the feathers on the crown of a fine orange: on each ſide of the head, from the noſtrils, over the eye, to the hind head, is a ſtripe of white: beneath, and behind each eye, is a deep brown ſpot: the upper parts of the body are brown, each feather edged with yellow; the under parts fine yellow: the DESCRIPTION.

throat is white: on the under tail coverts a few ſpots of brown: the quills are brown, with rufous inner edges: the tail brown, with the outer margins rufous; the under part of it olive grey; legs and claws blackiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil.*

40. YELLOW-BELLIED S.

Lanius ſulphuratus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 137. N° 19.
La Pie-grieſche jaune de Cayenne, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 176. N° 15. pl. 16. f. 4.—*Pl. enl.* 296.
Becarde à ventre jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* i. p. 312.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Redwing: length eight inches and a quarter. Bill blackiſh, beſet at the baſe with briſtles: the top of the head black; forehead white, paſſing through the eye on each ſide; under this is a black ſtreak, which begins at the under mandible, and paſſes beneath the eye, almoſt to the hind head: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is brown; and of a fine ſulphur-colour beneath: the baſe of the crown feathers is of this laſt colour, but does not appear except the feathers be erected: the throat and fore part of the neck are white, wing coverts brown, edged with rufous: quills and tail much the ſame; but the laſt margined with rufous on both ſides: legs grey: claws blackiſh.

PLACE.] Inhabits *Cayenne.*

Lanius Cayanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 137. N° 20.
La Pie-griefche griſe de Cayenne, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 158. N° 6. pl. 14. f. 1. —*Pl. enl.* 304.
Becarde, *Buf. oif.* i. p. 311.
Lev. Muſ.

41. + CAYENNE S.

SIZE of a Blackbird: length eight inches and a half. The bill is red at the baſe, and black at the tip; beſet at the baſe with briſtles: the whole bird is of a fine light grey, except the head, quills, and tail, which are black: the legs are aſh-coloured: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

La Pie-griefche tachetee de Cayenne, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 160. N° 7. pl. 14. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 377.

41. VAR. A. SPOTTED CAYENNE S.

THIS is in every reſpect like the former, except that it has a longitudinal ſtreak of black down the middle of each feather. It is found in the ſame places with the other, and is moſt likely either differing in age or ſex from that bird.

Pie-griefche blanche de l'iſle de Panay, *Son. Voy.* p. 115. pl. 72.

42. WHITE S.

THIS is double the ſize of the Wood-chat. Bill black: head, neck, back, belly, and ſhoulders, white: the reſt of the wings and tail black: acroſs the greater quills is a white band: the legs are black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſle of *Panay*.

PLACE.

BILL

43. WHITE-SHOULDERED S.

DESCRIPTION. BILL black: the upper parts of the body cinereous brown: forehead and cheeks ſomewhat mottled with a paler colour: throat and breaſt buff-yellow: belly, thighs, and vent, dirty browniſh white: axillary feathers and ſcapulars white, making a large ſpot on each ſhoulder: quills and tail brown: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil.* Communicated by Mr. *Pennant.*

44. PIED S.

Lanius doliatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 136. N° 16.
La Pie-griefche rayée de Cayenne, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 187. N° 21. pl. 29. f. 3.
Pl enl. 297. f. 2.
Black and white Butcher-bird, *Edw.* pl. 226.—*Hiſt. Guian.* p. 154.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Hedge-ſparrow: length ſix inches and a half. Bill duſky, beſet with briſtles at the baſe: head ſomewhat creſted: the whole bird is tranſverſely ſtriped with black and white, each feather having two bars of each of theſe colours upon it: the under parts are lighteſt: the quills and tail are black, tranſverſely ſpotted with white: legs and claws brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne.*

45. SPOTTED S.

Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. AT firſt ſight very like the former; but is leſs in ſize. The bill is black: the upper parts of the body wholly black, except a few of the feathers at the beginning of the back, which are tipped

tipped with white: the wing coverts are each tipped with an oblong white ſpot, forming a regular ſeries on the wings: quills and ſecondaries edged with white: the tail is black; all the feathers tipped with white; and on each of the outer feathers is a ſpot of white on the outer web, about the middle of each feather: the under parts of the body are plain aſh-colour: the legs are black.

I have ſeen two ſpecimens of this bird, one at the *Britiſh Muſeum*, the other in the collection of *Miſs Blomefield*; the latter was received from *Cayenne*, from whence, I make no doubt, came the former alſo.

Till I am convinced to the contrary, I muſt place this as a ſeparate ſpecies from the other.

Br. Muſ.

46. DUSKY S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill horn-colour: upper parts of the body duſky black: beneath white: over the eye a ſtreak of white: quills and tail deeper than the reſt: legs brown.

Place unknown. The ſpecimen from whence this deſcription is taken is now in the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

Br. Muſ.

47. BROWN S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Manakin. Bill horn-colour, with a black tip: the upper parts of the plumage brown; beneath white: between the bill and eye yellowiſh: ſecondaries tipped with yellowiſh;

lowiſh; and the edges of the greater quills of the ſame colour, forming two narrow bars on the wings: legs black.

Place unknown.

48. RED S.

Red Lanius, or Butcher-bird of Surinam, *Bancr. Guiana*, p. 154.

DESCRIPTION. MR. *Bancroft* deſcribes it in this manner: it has a ſtrait bill, with a tooth on each ſide, near the point; a naked noſe; and a ſeemingly lacerated tongue: its body is of a bright red-colour, ornamented with ſpots like eyes on the wings and tail, which are black at the ends of the feathers.

I do not find this bird occur, except in the above-named author.

PLACE. Inhabits *Surinam*.

49. MAGPIE S.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Song-thruſh: length ten inches. The bill is three quarters of an inch long, ſtrong, and black, with a very ſlight notch near the tip: the head, neck, and middle of the breaſt, are of a gloſſy black: the back, ſhoulders, leſſer coverts of the wing, belly, ſides, thighs, and vent, white: the greater wing coverts and ſecond quills are black, margined with white; the greater quills wholly black: the tail is long and cuneiform; the two middle feathers being four inches and a half long, and the outer ones only two inches; all of them are tipt with white, but the white occupies moſt ſpace on the outer feathers: legs ſtout and black.

This-

This bird is in fine preſervation in the *Leverian Muſeum*, but from whence it came is not noticed. It has, at firſt ſight, the appearance of a *Magpie* in miniature, but on examination plainly proves not to belong to the *Crow genus*, as the noſtrils are not covered with briſtles. The bill is almoſt ſtout enough to place it with the *Groſbeaks*; but, as it does not truly appertain to one nor the other, I have ventured to rank it with the *Shrikes*, to which it ſeems to have much conformity, eſpecially in the ſhape and length of the tail, a circumſtance common to many of the genus.

Genus V. PARROT.

* WITH UNEVEN TAILS.

N° 1. Red and blue Maccaw.
2. —— and yellow M.
3. Military M.
4. Blue and yellow M.
Var. A. Blue M.
5. Parrot M.
6. Black M.
7. Obſcure Parrot.
8. Noble P.
9. Braſilian green M.
10. Gingi P.
11. Japoneſe P.
12. Amboina red P.
13. Blue-headed P.
14. Red-breaſted P.
Var. A. Orange-breaſted P.
Var. B. Blue-bellied P.
15. Black-crowned P.
16. Tabuan P.
17. Papuan Lory.
Var. A.
Var. B.
Var. C.
N° 18. Long-tailed ſcarlet L.
19. Indian L.
20. Beautiful L.
Var. A.
21. Gueby L.
Var. A. Violet L.
22. Variegated L.
23. Black L.
24. Lory Parrakeet.
25. Creſted red Par.
26. Yellow-headed P.
27. Angola yellow P.
28. Braſilian yellow P.
Var. A. Mexican yellow P.
29. Caroline P.
30. Illinois P.
31. Crimſon-vented P.
32. Emerald P.
33. Long-tailed green Par.
Var. A. Guiana green Par.
34. Pavouane P.
35. Variegated winged P.

N° 36. Blue-

N° 36. Blue-collared P.
37. Alexandrine Par.
Var. A. Roſe-ringed Par.
Var. B. Purple-ringed Par.
Var. C. Double-ringed Par.
Var. D. Azure-headed Par.
Var. E. Javan Par.
38. Muſtachoe Par.
Var. A. Bearded Par.
39. Bloſſom-headed Par.
Var. A. Roſe-headed ring Par.
Var. B. Bornean Par.
Var. C. Malacca Par.
40. Red and blue-headed Par.
41. Brown-throated Par.
Var. A. Brown-fronted Par.
N° 42. Lace-winged Par.
43. Yellow-winged Par.
44. Waved-breaſted Par.
45. Scaly-breaſted Par.
46. Little red-winged Par.
47. Grey-breaſted Par.
48. Horned P.
49. Caledonian P.
50. Red-rumped P.
51. Creſted Par.
52. Society P.
53. White-collared P.
54. Golden-crowned Par.
55. Lineated.
56. Pacific Par.
Var. A.
Var. B.
Var. C.
57. Palm P.
58. Blue-creſted Par.
59. Otaheitan blue Par.
60. Pygmy Par.

** WITH EVEN TAILS.

61. Great white Cockatoo.
62. Red-creſted C.
63. Red-vented C.
64. Leſſer white C.
65. Crowned C.
66. Black C.
67. Red and white P.
68. Aſh-coloured P.
Var. A.
Var. B.
69. Cinereous P.
70. Southern Brown.
71. Black P.
72. Maſcarine P.

N° 73. Brown P.
74. Hawk-headed P.
Var. A. Mailed P.
75. Ruff-necked P.
76. Ceram Lory.
Var. A. Noira L
Var. B. Scarlet L.
77. Purple-capped L.
Var. A. Blue-capped L.
78. Black-capped L.
79. Crimſon L.
80. Molucca L.
Var. A.
81. Grand L.
Var. A.
82. Yellow-breaſted L.
83. Paraguan L.
84. Red and blue P.
85. Green and red Chineſe P.
86. Great-billed P.
87. Amboina P.
88. White-fronted P.
Var. A. White-headed P.
Var. B. White-crowned P.
Var. C. Aſh-crowned P.
89. Yellow-headed Amazon's P.
Var. A. Yellow-crowned D°.
Var. B. Party-billed D°.
N° 90. Aſh-fronted P.
91. Common Amazon's P.
Var. A. Jamaica P.
Var. B. Main P.
Var. C. Blue-topped P.
Var. D. W. Indian green P.
Var. E. Braſilian yellow-fronted P.
92. Yellow-ſhouldered P.
93. ——— winged P.
94. Meally P.
95. Blue-fronted P.
96. —— faced P.
Var. A. Red and white-faced P.
Var. B. Autumnal P.
Var. C. Braſilian green P.
97. Red-headed Amazon's P.
98. Manilla green P.
99. New Guinea green P.
100. Robuſt P.
101. Agile P.
102. Feſtive P.
103. Crimſon-winged P.
104. Red-banded P.
105. Paradiſe P.

N° 106. Aurora

N° 106. Aurora P.
107. Blue-headed P.
108. Little duſky P.
109. Red-throated P.
110. Duſky P.
111. Orange-headed P.
112. White-breaſted P.
113. Hooded P.
114. Senegal P.
115. Red-fronted P.
116. Golden-winged Par.
117. Red-headed Guinea Par.
118. Red and green Indian P.
119. Philippine Par.
Var. A. Sapphire-crowned Par.
N° 120. Cheſtnut-crowned Par.
121. Purple-tailed Par.
122. Grey-headed Par.
123. Black-winged Par.
124. Blue-winged Par.
125. Collared Par.
126. Luzonian Par.
127. Little blue and green Par.
128. Yellow-throated Par.
129. Green Par.
130. Cayenne Par.
131. Gold-headed Par.
132. Creſted red and green Par.
133. Creſted Mexican Par.

THE bill in this genus is hooked from the baſe: the upper mandible moveable.

Noſtrils round, placed in the baſe of the bill, which in ſome ſpecies is furniſhed with a kind of cere.

Tongue broad, blunt at the end.

Head large, crown flat.

Legs ſhort: toes placed two before, two behind.

Parrots are ſo well known in this kingdom, as to make a further general deſcription unneceſſary. Theſe birds are found every where within the tropics, a few inſtances only excepted. In a ſtate of nature, live on fruits and ſeeds, though will eat fleſh,

and even fiſh *, when kept tame. For the moſt part, make no neſt, breeding like Owls in hollow trees †. At certain ſeaſons fly in prodigious troops, but obſerved to keep two and two together notwithſtanding ‡. This genus conſiſts of infinite variety, perhaps not ſo much owing to mixture of ſpecies as may be ſuppoſed, if *Sonnerat*'s ‖ remark be true; yet they ſeem to run vaſtly into one another, ſo as to induce one to think many of them related, though received from different parts of the world. In this, however, we may be deceived, as they are perpetually carried from one continent to the other for the ſake of ſale. This uncertainty of native place muſt prevent our following the otherwiſe judicious plan of *Buffon*, of ranging them according to the places they are ſuppoſed to inhabit, and we ſhall therefore merely divide them into thoſe with *uneven*, and thoſe with *even* tails, much after the

* Dr. *Forſter*, ſpeaking of the effect of a poiſonous fiſh, obſerves, that a little favourite Parrakeet died in conſequence of eating a bit of it. See *Obſerv.* p. 209, 607. and *Voy.* vol. ii. p. 238.—As to fleſh, moſt tame ones will eat it when dreſſed; but *Sloane* ſays, a great Maccaw "fed on raw fleſh chiefly, but would "eat other things likewiſe." *Hiſt. Jam.* vol. ii. p. 296.

† *Fermin* ſays, that ſome of the larger ſorts make neſts by gathering a quantity of ruſhes and ſmall twigs, which they weave together, and faſten to the extreme branches of the higheſt trees. *Deſcrip. de Surinam*, vol. ii. p. 177.

‡ *Fermin* obſerves, that at *Surinam*, about the time of coffee-gathering, they are ſeen by thouſands, of which above an hundred were killed in an hour, and the tongues of them cooked up into a diſh, which was thought ſavoury. *Deſcrip. de Surinam*, vol. ii. p. 177.

‖ He obſerves, that notwithſtanding Parrots of the ſame ſpecies are found at great diſtances from each other on the *continent*, yet in the *iſlands* each maintains a ſpecies which is peculiar to that alone, and not to others of the ſame group, though the diſtance from one to the other be however ſmall. *Sonn. Voy.* p. 74.

manner

manner of *Linnæus*, giving the beſt account poſſible of each, conſiſtent with our intended conciſeneſs.

* With UNEVEN TAILS.

1. † RED AND BLUE MACCAW.

Pſittacus macao, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 139. N° 1.
——————— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 26.
Ara du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. 184. t. 19. f. 1.
L'Ara rouge, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 179.—*Pl. enl.* 12.
Pſitt. max. alter, *Aldrov. vid. Raii Syn.* p. 29. N° 2.
Maccaw, *Albin.* i. pl. 11.—*Will. orn.* p. 73.
Ara premier, *Fermin. Deſcrip. de Surinam*, ii. p. 173.
Red and blue Maccaw, *Edw.* t. 158.
——————— *Bancroft Guian.* p. 156.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is two feet ſeven inches and a half: the ſize that of a Capon. The upper mandible is white; the tip, and ſides at the baſe, black; the under mandible wholly black: the cheeks are bare of feathers, being covered with only a wrinkled ſkin, of a whitiſh colour: the irides yellow: the head, neck, breaſt, belly, thighs, and upper part of the back, are of a fine bright red: the rump of a pale blue: ſcapulars blue and green mixed: the two middle tail feathers red, with pale blue tips; the next on each ſide half blue half red; the four outer ones violet blue above, dull red beneath: the legs are duſky; claws black. *Edwards* ſays, that this bird, when perfect, will meaſure a full yard from bill to tail.

PLACE.

It inhabits *Braſil*, *Guiana*, and other parts of *South America*.

The bill of this bird is ſo ſtrong, that it is able, with it, to break a peach-ſtone with great eaſe *.

* *Orn. de Salerne*, p. 6.

This

This Maccaw was formerly pretty common at *St. Domingo* *; but in proportion as that iſland has become more inhabited, theſe birds are rarely met with. They moſtly live in the moiſt woods, eſpecially thoſe planted with a particular kind of palm †, on which it feeds, and of which there are large foreſts in the marſhy wet ſavannahs. They are oftener ſeen in pairs ‡ than in greater numbers, and are ſought after by the natives for food; but ſometimes ſaid to prove hurtful, having a poiſonous quality, ariſing from their being driven by hunger to feed on the *Manchineel apple*, which on ſuch occaſions does not prove in the leaſt injurious to the bird. They make their neſts in decayed trees, enlarging the hole with their bill, where it is not of a ſize ſufficient for the purpoſe, lining the inſide with feathers. The female lays two eggs at a time, the ſize of thoſe of a Pigeon, and ſpotted like thoſe of a Partridge. They breed twice in a year, and the male and female ſit on the neſt alternately, as well as reciprocally nurſe and feed the young birds. Theſe are tamed with great eaſe, but the old birds are quite indocile. It is ſaid that the

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* vol. vi. p. 183.

† *Palmier latanier*—perhaps what is called the *Maccaw tree*. See *Hughes Hiſt. Barbad.* p. 114.—*Boraſſus flabellifer*. Linn. ?

‡ Yet ſometimes in vaſt flights; for in *Anſon*'s Voyage, after deſcribing the beauties of a fine water-fall at the north eaſt point of the Iſle of *Quibo*, "while we were viewing it," ſays he, "there came in ſight a prodigious flight of *Maccaws*, which hovering over this ſpot, and often wheeling and playing on the wing about it, afforded a moſt brilliant appearance by the glittering of the ſun on their variegated plumage: ſo that ſome of the ſpectators cannot refrain from a kind of tranſport when they recount the complicated beauties which occurred in this extraordinary water-fall." *Anſon's Voy.* p. 218.

Maccaws

Maccaws in general do not learn to ſpeak *, and that their voice is particularly rough and diſagreeable. The fleſh is hard, black, and unſavoury, but makes good ſoup, and furniſhes a great part of the food of the inhabitants of *Cayenne*, as well as other parts of *South America*.

This ſpecies, in common with other Parrots, is ſubject to fits when kept tame; but, notwithſtanding, will live many years, though the returns be pretty frequent; yet at laſt is obſerved to fall a victim to this complaint rather than any other.

It is called in *America* by the name of *Gonzalo* †.

2. RED AND YELLOW MACCAW.

L'Ara de la Jamaique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 188. N° 2.
Le petit ara rouge, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 180.—*Pl. enl.* 641.
Aracanga Marcgravii, *Raii Syn.* p. 29. N° 3.
Maccaw from Jamaica, *Albin.* ii. t. 17.—*Brown's Jamaica*, p. 472.
The Maccaw, called Aracanga, *Will. orn.* p. 111.
Red and yellow Maccaw, *Bancroft. Guian.* p. 156.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is two feet eight inches and a half, the tail itſelf being one foot eight inches and three quarters. The bill is like that of the laſt: irides luteous: noſtrils placed in a naked white ſkin, at the baſe of the upper mandible: the cheeks are white and naked: general colour of the plumage ſcarlet: rump pale blue: ſcapulars luteous, tipped with green: the eighteen firſt quills are blue, with a ſhade of violet, the inner edge blackiſh; the others green, variegated with blue and

* This ſpecies is ſaid to ſpeak very diſtinctly, if inſtructed when young, but naturally ſqualls very much. *Deſcr. de Surinam*, vol. ii. p. 173.

† *Scopol. Ann. Hiſt. Nat.* i. p. 27.

purpliſh cheſtnut; all the quills have black ſhafts, and are of a dull red beneath: the two middle tail feathers are pale blue above; the next are half red half blue; and the four outer ones blue, with a tinge of violet next the ſhaft: the tail, both of this and the foregoing, is much cuneated, the two middle feathers exceeding the two outer ones by thirteen inches and a half: the whole tail is of a dull red beneath: the legs are brown, and the claws black.

PLACE. *Mr. Bancroft* ſays, that this is ſomewhat leſs than the former, and that it is leſs common in *Guiana*, to which part it is *peculiar*; and adds, that the bill is wholly of a black colour.

Briſſon ſays, that it inhabits *Jamaica*, and *Braſil* likewiſe, but ſets it down as a diſtinct ſpecies; while *Linnæus* and *Buffon* clearly think it a variety only of the former. As I have only ſeen the firſt, I here remark the difference in the *Pl. enlum.*: in the laſt the eye is merely encircled with an irregular, rounded, bare, white ſkin; but in the firſt, this ſkin goes on to the under mandible. If the ſame ſpecies, it is probable that this laſt may be a bird not come to its full plumage. In *Albin*'s figure there is a white ſpace round the eye, but it does not ſeem bare of feathers.

3. MILITARY MACCAW.

Pſittacus militaris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 139. N° 2.
Largeſt Guiana Parrot, *Bancroft. Guian.* p. 158.
Great green Maccaw, *Edw.* t. 313.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill is black: forehead red: body green: wings and rump blue: tail red, wedge-ſhaped, with the tips of the feathers blue: the cheeks are naked, and marked with ſlender lines, compoſed of black feathers.

Where it inhabits is not mentioned; nor does *Linnæus* quote any author; but it ſurely can be no other than that of *Edwards*, mentioned above; if ſo, by the outline, which is expreſſed as large as life, it ſhould ſeem to be not far ſhort of the ſize of the former ones. He ſays, that the irides are yellow; under tail coverts mixed with red: quills, and part of the row of feathers above them, fine ſky blue: middle of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, blue: inſide of the wings, and under the tail, of a dirty orange-colour: legs duſky fleſh-colour.

Mr. *Edwards*'s deſcription was taken from a living bird at *Ph. Carteret Webb*'s, Eſq.

Mr. *Bancroft*'s *largeſt Parrot of Guiana* may perhaps prove to be the ſame with the above *. He ſays, it is almoſt as big as a *Maccaw*. It's bill is long, ſlender, and of a fleſh-colour: the body covered with feathers of a beautiful pea-green: thoſe at the top of the head, and upper edge of the wing, red: tail long, compoſed of green, red, and purple feathers. Theſe, he ſays, are frequent at *Demerary*, and often ſpeak very diſtinct. Called by the natives *Acuſhé*.

* *Buffon* will have it to be a variety of his *Ara vert*. *Hiſt. des oiſ.* vi. p. 201.

4. BLUE AND YELLOW MACCAW.

Pſittacus ararauna, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 139. N° 3.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 27. N° 22.
L'Ara bleu & jaune du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. 193. t. 20.
L'Ara bleu, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. 191.—*Pl. enl.* 36.—*Deſcrip. de Surinam*, vol. ii. p. 174.
Pſittacus max. cyanocroc. Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 28. 1. p. 181. 5.
Aldrov. blue and yellow Maccaw, *Will. orn.* p. 110. N° 1.
Braſilian Ararauna, ———————— p. 111. N° 4. t. 15.
Blue and yellow Maccaw, *Edw.* t. 159.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about the ſize of the former ones: length two feet ſeven inches and a half. Bill black: forehead to the crown, and the ſides of the head, dull green; the reſt of the upper parts, to the coverts of the tail, are of a fine blue: cheeks and throat covered with a bare white ſkin; each cheek is beſet with black lines, compoſed of very ſhort feathers, which ariſe at the angles of the mouth, and paſſing beneath the eyes, tend towards the hind head: eyelids edged with black: irides pale yellow: from the lower part of the neck to the tail the plumage is of a ſaffron-colour, and in ſome birds there is likewiſe a mixture of ſaffron-colour on the wing coverts *: the tail is blue above, and the two middle feathers of one plain colour; the reſt have the inner margins inclining to violet, and near the baſe margined with blackiſh: the tail is much cuneated, as in thoſe before noted: the legs cinereous: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Jamaica*, *Guiana*, *Braſil*, and *Surinam*.

* This I obſerve to be the caſe in the *Planches enluminées*.

L'Ara

L'Ara bleu & jaune de la Jamaique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 191, N° 3.
Pſittac. max. cærul. varius, caudâ productâ, *Brown's Jam.* p. 272.
Blue Maccaw, *Albin.* iii. t. 10.

4.
VAR. A.
BLUE
MACCAW.

DESCRIPTION.

ALBIN ſays, this bird has not thoſe feathery lines on the cheeks and throat which are conſpicuous in the others; and that the top of the head in this is blue, where in the other it is of a dull green, otherwiſe one deſcription might ſerve: but he errs in ſuppoſing this to be the female of the *red and blue Maccaw*, for it ſurely can be no other than a mere variety of the laſt-mentioned.

PLACE.

This bird inhabits the ſame places with that bird, but is not ſo plenty by far; it does not herd with it, nor do they even meet together with civility. The inhabitants know the one from the other by the cry, which is very different, and ſay that it does not pronounce the word *ara* ſo diſtinct as the *blue and red Maccaw*.

La Perriche ara, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 277.
——————— de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 864.
——————— ——————— *Barrere Fran. equin.* p. 145.

5.
PARROT
MACCAW.

DESCRIPTION.

M. BARRERE is the firſt who has mentioned this bird. It is in length eighteen inches, the tail itſelf meaſuring nine inches. From the angles of the mouth to beyond the eyes it is bare of feathers: the top and ſides of the head are green, with a mixture of deep blue, ſo as in certain aſpects to appear intirely blue: the throat, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breaſt, have a ſtrong tinge of rufous; the reſt of the breaſt, belly, and ſides,

green, but paler than the back: lower part of the belly, and vent, red brown: under part of the wings and tail yellowiſh green; the laſt much cuneated: the upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of a dark green: quills blue, bordered with green, and tipped with brown on the outer ſide.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne* and *Guiana*. The natives of the laſt call it *Makavouanne*. It is ſaid to be a bird of paſſage, and to frequent the moiſt ſavannas, like other Maccaws, living like them on the fruits of the palm. It pronounces the word *ara* pretty diſtinct, but in a more ſharp tone of voice.

6. BLACK MACCAW.

Ara noir, *Buf. oiſ.* vol. vi. 202.
Araruna ou Machao, *De Laët Deſcr. des Ind. or.* p. 490.

DESCRIPTION. *BUFFON* deſcribes this bird from probable hearſay, as a ſpecies well known to the inhabitants of *Guiana*; and ſays, that the plumage is black, but ſo blended with green, that in the ſun it has a moſt ſplendid appearance: the bill and eyes reddiſh: and the legs yellow.

MANNERS. It differs from the other Maccaws, in that it never approaches near habitations, keeping on the tops of dry and barren mountains and rocks, and in the inland parts.

7. OBSCURE PARROT.

Pſittacus obſcurus, *Lin. Syſt.* p. 140. 4.
——————— *Haſſelq. Itin.* p. 236. 18.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Jay. Bill black; feathers ſurrounding the baſe of it alſo black, rough, and beſet with hairs: ſpace round the eyes white: irides yellow: crown variegated with cinereous and black:

black: upper parts of the neck and wings black: belly and thighs cinereous, with tranſverſe hoary lines: tubercles of the legs black; claws the ſame, crooked, and blunt: tail wholly of an aſh-colour, cuneiform.

Inhabits *Africa*. The only one who has deſcribed this bird is *Haſſelquiſt*, from whom *Linnæus* had his account. As to that which *Linnæus* refers to in *Briſſon*, it is quite a different ſpecies; and he mentions it as ſuch in his laſt *Mantiſſa*, 1771, p. 524. PLACE.

Pſittacus nobilis, *Lin. Syſt.* p. 140. N° 5.
——— nobilis, *Muſ. Adolp.* Fr. 2. p. 13. 8. NOBLE PARROT.

LINNÆUS quotes here many others, but all of them correſpond with the Parrot of Amazon's, and varieties, ſo cannot be meant as deſcriptive of that in the *Muſ. Adolphi*, of which the following is a copy. DESCRIPTION.

Size of a Turtle. Face naked and white: the body wholly of a green colour: bend of the wing ſcarlet: quills green: tail green likewiſe, and wedge-ſhaped.

Inhabits *Surinam*; *Linnæus* ſays *Aſia*. PLACE.

Pſittacus

9. BRASILIAN GREEN MACCAW.

Pſittacus ſeverus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 140. N° 6.
——————— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 27. N° 23.
L'Ara verd du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 198. N° 6.
L'Ara verd & rouge du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 202. N° 7.
L'Ara vert, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 194. t. 8.
L'Ara verd du Breſil, *Pl. enl.* 383.
Maracana ———, *Will. orn.* 112. N° 5. 6.
Braſilian green Maccaw, *Edw.* t. 229.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is equal to the grey Parrot in ſize: in length one foot five inches. The bill is black; and it has a bare white ſkin on the cheeks, marked with ſome lines of black, in which the eyes are placed: irides of a golden yellow: the general colour of the plumage is green: the forehead cheſtnut purple; at the lower jaw a ſtripe of the ſame *: crown blue, which colour blends itſelf by degrees with the green, as it paſſes backwards: on the lower part of the thighs the feathers are red: edge of the wing crimſon: ſome of the wing coverts and quills are blue, and the outer edge of the laſt black: tail above green; near the ends blue; beneath of a dull red: legs brown: claws black.

I believe this bird to be the ſame with the *ſmall Maccaw* of *Sloane* †, as well as both the green Maccaws of *Briſſon*; the difference conſiſting, by his deſcription, merely in having the forehead brown, the crown a blue green, and the green colour darker than in the other.

PLACE. Both of them are common at *Jamaica*, *Guiana*, and *Braſil*.

* This is not expreſſed in the *Planches enluminées*; nor is there any red on the lower part of the thighs.

† Which he ſays are common in the woods, and eaten as Pigeons; but when young are tamed and kept as Parrots. *Sloane Jam.* vol. ii. p. 297. N° 6.

Pſittacus

Pſittacus eupatria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 140. N° 7.
La Perruche de Gingi, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 343. t. 29. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 239.
La grande Perruche à ailes rougeatres, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 156.

10. + GINGI PARROT.

THIS bird meaſures twenty-one inches in length. The bill is crimſon: round the eyes is a naked reddiſh ſkin: the plumage above is of a deep olive green, and beneath of a pale green, with a mixture of yellow: throat and fore part of the neck inclining to aſh: wing coverts neareſt the body of a dull red; the others green: quills green, edged with black: tail thirteen inches in length; the two middle feathers nine inches and three quarters longer than the two outer ones; the colour green, with brown ſhafts: wings, when cloſed, reach one-third of the length of the tail: legs reddiſh: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the kingdom of *Gingi* in the *Eaſt Indies*. PLACE.

I believe this bird not to be common: I never ſaw but one, which, after living many years in the houſe of a friend, at laſt died, and fell into my poſſeſſion.

Pſittacus Japonicus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 141, N° 8.
La Perruche du Japon, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 362.
La Perruche verte & rouge, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 159.
Pſitt. erythrochlorus macrour. Japon. Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 34. N° 3.
Red and yellow, or pale green Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 116. ſect. 2.

11. JAPONESE PARROT.

IN ſize this is equal to the common green Parrakeet: the tail itſelf is longer than the whole body, and much cuneated. The bill is red: irides the ſame: plumage above green: ſcapulars blue: on each DESCRIPTION.

ſide of the head are two blue ſpots; one before, the other behind the eyes: throat ferruginous red; from this part the feathers are red, and the tips marked with longitudinal black lines: the wing coverts have white ſhafts: the two firſt of the prime quills are green; the others of a deep blue, and all of them have the ſhafts white: the two middle tail feathers are green, with white ſhafts; the others red, with the ſhafts black: legs and claws of a fine black.

PLACE. Said to inhabit *Japan*. Mr. *Willughby* ſuſpects this to be fictitious, as *Aldrovandus* drew his deſcription merely from a *painting* ſent out of *Japan*.

12. AMBOINA RED PARROT.

Pſittacus Amboinenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 141. N° 9.
Le Perruche rouge d'Amboine, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 378. t. 28. f. 2.
Le Lori Perruche tricolor, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 138.
Perruche rouge d'Amboine, *Pl. enl.* 240.

DESCRIPTION. A Little bigger than a Turtle: length fifteen inches and a half. The bill is red, with a black tip: head, throat, neck, and under parts, fine ſcarlet: back, rump, upper tail, leſſer under wing coverts, and the edge of the wing, fine blue: under tail coverts violet in the middle, ſurrounded with red: all the quills are blackiſh beneath, but the greater ones above are deep green on the outer edges and tips, and the inner ſide blackiſh: the two middle tail feathers are nine inches and a half in length, and of a violet brown; the reſt ſhorten by degrees, and are of the ſame colour on the outer edge only, the inner being blackiſh; the two outmoſt on each ſide have alſo the inner margin edged with red; theſe

theſe are ſhorter by four inches than thoſe of the middle: legs and claws red.

Inhabits *Amboina*. PLACE.

13. BLUE-HEADED PARROT.

Pſittacus cyanocephalus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 141. N° 10.
La Perruche a tête blue, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 359. t. 19. f. 2.
——————— *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 145.
Perruche a tête blue des Indes orientales, *Pl. enl.* 192.

SIZE of a common Parrakeet: length eleven inches and a half. DESCRIPTION.

The upper mandible is yellow, with a pale aſh-coloured tip; the lower of a plain aſh-colour: eyes in a naked yellowiſh ſkin: above, the plumage is green; beneath, yellow green: the forehead inclining to red: the head itſelf is blue: throat violet, inclining to aſh: ſides of the neck luteous: hind part of the neck, back, and ſcapulars, green: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, of a ſhining green: fore part of the neck yellow green, lightening into yellow at the ſides: from the breaſt to the tail greeniſh yellow: wing coverts green: quills green above, the inner webs and tips deep aſh; beneath cinereous; ſhafts black, except that of the firſt feather, which is whitiſh: the two middle tail feathers are greeniſh, verging to blue at the ends; the next the ſame, but yellow within; and the four outer ones on each ſide green on the outer webs, luteous on the inner; the webs above black, beneath white; all but the two middle ones tipped with yellow, and the whole tail yellowiſh aſh-colour beneath; the two middle feathers exceed the outer ones by near four inches: legs blueiſh: claws grey.

Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*. PLACE.

14. RED-BREASTED PARROT.

Pſittacus hæmatodus, *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 524.
La Perruche variée d'Amboine, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 364. N° 72.
La Perruche à face bleue, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 150.
Perruche d'Amboine, *Pl. enl.* 61.
Red-breaſted Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* t. 232.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches: ſize of the common Parrakeet. Bill yellowiſh white: cere yellowiſh: feathers round the bill, taking in half the crown above, and the chin beneath, of a deep blue; the reſt of the head and neck green *; behind the laſt a yellow ring: the upper parts of the body are green: fore part of the neck and breaſt of a fine orange red, edged with deep blue: upper part of the belly deep green; lower part yellow green, marked with deeper green: edge of the wing yellow: under wing coverts red: tail four inches and three quarters in length; much cuneated; above green; beneath dirty green: legs blackiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Amboina*.

14. VAR. A. ORANGE-BREASTED PARROT.

Perruche des Moluques, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 150.
———————— *Pl. enl.* 743.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ten inches long. The bill reddiſh white: the whole head blue, and a ſpot of this colour on the belly: it has the breaſt red, mixed with yellow, but not edged with blue: the tails of this and the laſt are as long as the bodies †.

* In the *Planches enluminées* the hind head is brown.

† In the *Planches enluminées* the feathers which cover the outſide of the thighs are cheſtnut, with duſky edges.

M. de

M. de Buffon ſuppoſes this and the laſt to be varieties only. To which I may add a further one, the next deſcribed.

Blue-bellied Parrot, *Brown's Illuſtr.* p. 14. t. 7.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

14. VAR. B. BLUE-BELLIED PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this beautiful Parrot is fifteen inches. The bill is reddiſh: orbits black: head and throat dark blue, with a mixture of lighter blue feathers: back part of the head green; towards the throat yellow green: back and wings green: prime quills duſky, barred with yellow: breaſt red mixed with yellow: belly of a fine blue: thighs green and yellow: tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers green; the others the ſame, but bright yellow on the outer edges: legs duſky.

Inhabits *Botany Bay* in *New Holland*.

PLACE.

L'Ara varié des Moluques, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 197. N° 5.
La grande Perruche a bandeau noir, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 158.
Pſitt. orient. exquiſit. *Loeri* dictus, *Seba* i. p. 63. f. 4. *
Pſitt. capite nigro, collari viridi, *Klein. Av.* p. 25. N° 16.

15. BLACK-CROWNED PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

A LITTLE bigger than the Amazon's Parrot: length fourteen inches, of which the tail is ſix inches and three quarters. The upper part of the head is black: the neck ſurrounded with a collar of green and red: back, rump, ſcapulars, wing and tail coverts, deep blue: throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, fine

* *Seba*'s figure has three toes before, and two behind, being five in all; no doubt, a miſtake of the engraver.

light

light red: belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, deep green varied with red: quills deep blue: tail green above, red beneath, and bordered with black; in ſhape much cuneated.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Molucca Iſlands*.

Buffon * will not have this called a Maccaw, as he obſerves that there are none in that part of the world.

Seba ſays, his bird came from *Papua*.

16. TABUAN PARROT. PL. VII.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill black: the forehead very dark purpliſh black: chin and throat duſky purple: round the baſe of the under mandible the feathers, which project over it, are green; the reſt of the head, neck, breaſt, and belly, very deep crimſon: back, rump, and wing coverts, fine deep green: on the lower part of the neck, between that and the back, a creſcent of blue: the baſtard wing, and prime quills, are fine deep blue; ſecondaries green, fringed with blue: tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers eight inches in length, of a deep blue, deeply margined with green, with ends of the laſt colour; all the others deep blue; the ſhafts of all of them black: the legs duſky.

PLACE. This is a beautiful ſpecies, and is found at *Tongo Tabboo*, and the other *Friendly Iſles* in the *South Seas*.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* vi. p. 202.

Le

Tabuan Parrot.

Le petit Lori Papou, *Son. Voy.* p. 175. t. 111.

17.
PAPUAN LORY.

SIZE of the Lory Parrakeet: length ſixteen inches. Bill hooked, ſharp at the end, and of a red colour: head, neck, and breaſt, of a bright carmine red: on the back part of the head a ſpot of blue; beneath this are two creſcents of black: wings green, ſhort; the green colour extends acroſs the middle of the back, forming there a large ſpot; the reſt of the back to the tail is of a bright red, with a ſtreak of blue down the middle: on each ſide of the wing, juſt at the baſe, is an oblong yellow ſpot, and juſt above each thigh a large ſpot of the ſame: the belly and under tail coverts are red: tail cuneiform, and longer than all the reſt of the bird; it is green for two thirds of its length, the reſt yellow: legs of a bright red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Papua*. PLACE.

17.
VAR. A.

SIR *Joſeph Banks* is in poſſeſſion of one of theſe birds, which anſwers to the above deſcription; but I obſerve, in his ſpecimen, that the breaſt inclines much to purple; and acroſs the belly is a band of black, edged with green on the upper part: the middle tail feathers are eleven inches in length; the outer ones only three inches.

17.
VAR. B.

IN the *Leverian Muſeum* there are likewiſe two further varieties. The firſt of theſe is as big in the body, but the tail ſcarcely half the length: the hind part of the neck blue black, and the

feathers ſomewhat longer than the reſt: the general colour of the plumage ſcarlet: on the middle of the back, between the wings, a ſmall yellow ſpot: between this and the rump blue, with a mixture of green: ſides of the body and thighs yellow: wings green: quills duſky.

17. VAR. C. THE other wants the blue black on the hind head: the middle of the belly is green: and the yellow on the ſides comes ſo forward on the breaſt as almoſt to form a creſcent on that part: wings and tail the ſame as in the other. The colour of the back could not be decided, as the bird was cloſed in a glaſs caſe, and the wings wholly covered that part.

18. LONG-TAILED SCARLET LORY.

Pſittacus Borneus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 141. N° 11.
La Perruche rouge de Borneo, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 373. N° 77.
Le Lori Perruche rouge, N° 1. *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 137.
Long-tailed ſcarlet Lory, *Edw.* t. 173.

DESCRIPTION. IN length eight inches and a half. Bill orange-coloured: eye in a bare duſky ſkin: colour all over of a fine ſcarlet, except the top of the wing, which is green: ſome of the wing feathers are tipped with blue, and others with green: the tips of all the tail feathers are greeniſh, and the two outer ones of a greeniſh colour: the whole length on the outſide the tail is cuneated; the two middle feathers longer by an inch and a half than the outer ones: the under tail coverts are of a dull red, fringed with blue: on the neck and breaſt is a ſlight mixture of yellow: legs duſky.

I do

I do not find any one who has deſcribed it before *Edwards*; he purchaſed it ſtuffed at a toy-ſhop, and was informed that it came from *Borneo*, in the *Eaſt Indies*. PLACE.

La Perruche rouge des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 376. t. 25. f. 2.
Le Lori Perruche violet & rouge, N° 2. *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 138.
Perruche des Indes orientales, *Pl. enl.* 143.

19.
INDIAN LORY.

THIS is a trifle bigger than the laſt, being in length ten inches and three quarters, of which the tail makes up one-third. The bill is reddiſh; tip black: forehead, hind part, and ſides of the head and throat, ſcarlet: crown, hind part of the neck, and the breaſt, inclining to violet blue: on each ſide of the head is a ſtripe of the ſame colour, reaching from the corner of the eye, and joining the violet at the back part of the neck: the fore part of the neck is pale red, mixed with brown and violet: back and ſcapulars brown, with a ſlight mixture of red: lower part of the back, the rump, and upper tail coverts, deep red: belly, ſides, thighs, and lower tail coverts, red, brown, and violet blue, mixed: under the wings ſcarlet: greater quills pale brown; the ſecondaries tipped with violet brown: tail four inches and three quarters in length; the two outer feathers much ſhorter than the middle ones: legs and claws brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Amboina*. PLACE.

20.
BEAUTIFUL LORY.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill yellowiſh brown: round the baſe of the under mandible and chin fine blue: head, neck, rump, and under parts, crimſon; the laſt paleſt: back brown; DESCRIPTION.

each feather margined with dulliſh red, between which and the brown, on each feather, runs a line of green: ſhoulders pale blue, mixed with a little red: on the lower part of the back the feathers have a greater depth of red at the margin; and, as the feathers approach the rump, by covering one another, appear all red: wing coverts plain brown; many of the outer ones, and the bend of the wing, pale blue; but on the laſt is a little mixture of red: quills duſky, with deep blue edges: ſecondaries the ſame, edged with red, with a line of green between, as in the back: tail *cuneiform*, ſeven inches long; general colour greeniſh brown; the two middle feathers green down the ſhafts; all of them margined on the outer webs with blue, and, except the middle ones, have the tips whitiſh: legs duſky.

I am indebted to *Sir Joſeph Banks* for this deſcription, having a perfect ſpecimen in his poſſeſſion.

Native place uncertain.

20.
VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twelve inches. Bill lead-colour; point yellow: head, neck, and breaſt, deep dull crimſon: the upper parts or the body, wings, and tail, green: the quills duſky, with blue edges: the tail cuneiform, and four inches in length: the legs are black.

Place uncertain. It appears to me as a variety of the laſt; perhaps the other ſex.

Le

Le petit Lori de Gueby, *Son. Voy.* p. 174. t. 109.
Le Lori rouge & violet, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 135.
Lori de Guéby, *Pl. enl.* 684.

21. GUEBY LORY.

THIS is ſaid to be half the ſize of the Amazons Parrot. Bill and irides the colour of fire: head, throat, back, belly, and wing coverts, of as bright a red as carmine: quills black, with a tranſverſe band acroſs their whole breadth: tail red brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Gueby* *. PLACE.

Mr. Sonnerat is not ſufficiently explicit in his deſcription; but I am clear that he means the very ſame bird now in my poſſeſſion, as it anſwers in every particular to his deſcription. In my bird, the length is nine inches and a half: the ſize is that of the Lory Parrakeet. The band acroſs the wings is of the ſame carmine with the reſt of the body, with the addition of a broad ring of purple, beginning at the lower part of the neck behind, and paſſing to the breaſt, where it occupies a broad ſpace: there is alſo a bed of blackiſh purple on the belly: the tail is cuneiform; the outer feather an inch ſhorter than the middle ones: the legs are duſky. I mention this, ſuppoſing *Mr. Sonnerat*'s bird not having yet come to its full colour, which ſome Parrots do not arrive at for two or three years. This beautiful creature I had preſented to me, on its death, by the Right Hon. Lady *Mary Scott*, who kept it alive for ſeveral years, during which time it was perfectly docile. REMARKS.

* I fancy this is laid down in our maps by the name of *Gibby*, a ſmall iſland between *Gilolo* and *New Guinea*.

21.
VAR. A.
VIOLET LORY.

Perroquet violet, *Ferm. Deſcr. de Surin.* vol. ii. p. 175.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill is black; very ſtrong: iris of a gold-colour: the head, and all the upper parts, of a fine crimſon: breaſt and belly fine violet: the head appears as if divided from the body by a line of violet, which paſſes on each ſide to the violet on the breaſt, giving it the appearance of the ſtring of a *ſhoe-maker's apron* *: the ſcapulars are of a fine blue: wings and tail green and red; whether the laſt be long or ſhort not mentioned.

PLACE. Inhabits the coaſts of the *Amazons Country*. I may ſurely venture to place this as a variety of the laſt, rather than a diſtinct ſpecies.

22.
VARIEGATED
LORY.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH from ten to eleven inches: in ſize leſs than the ſcarlet Lory. Bill duſky: general colour of the plumage deep ſcarlet: the lower part of the neck, and beginning of the back, and round to the breaſt, the belly, and vent, are of a fine purpliſh blue, but inclining to a greeniſh black on the lower part of the belly: the upper part of the wings is wholly red; the quills are duſky at the ends, but on the inner webs yellow: the wing, when lifted up, appears beneath to have one third from the ſhoulder red and yellow mixed; the middle yellow; and the ends duſky: the tail is very little cuneated; the feathers green; the

* Semble former le collier d'un tablier de Cordonnier. *Fermin.*

inſide

inſide near the baſe reddiſh; the outer edge near the ends blue.

This is a moſt beautiful bird, and is ſaid to have come from the *Eaſt Indies*. PLACE.

The three laſt ſeem to bear great affinity to three mentioned by *Pernetty* *, but his deſcription of them is too imperfect to be relied on.

Lori noir de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* p. 175. t. 111.
——————— *Forreſt's Voy. to New Guinea*, p. 133.

23. BLACK LORY.

SIZE of the common Parrakeet. Bill blackiſh: eye in a bare brown ſkin: iris compoſed of two circles; the greater one blue, and the leſſer red brown: the plumage black, with a tinge of blue, which has at once both a metalline gloſs, as well as the ſoftneſs of velvet: the tail is cuneiform, but not in a great degree, but is long; it is black above, and of a dull red beneath: legs blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Guinea*. PLACE.

Pſittacus ornatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 143. N° 19.
La Perruche variée des Indes, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 366. N° 73.
La Perruche Lori, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 145.
Perruche variée des Indes orientales, *Pl. enl.* 552.
Lory Parrakeet, *Edw.* iv. t. 174.

24. LORY PARRAKEET.

THE length of this beautiful ſpecies is eight inches. The bill of a pale orange: cere browniſh: eyes placed in a bare aſh-coloured ſkin: iris orange red: the upper part of the head is DESCRIPTION.

* *Voy. aux Malouines*, vol. i. p. 177.

of

of a fine black blue: on the hind head is a crimſon creſcent, with the points towards the eyes: on each ſide of the head, behind and above the eyes, is a fine black blue ſpot: behind this is another of a yellowiſh colour, placed longitudinally: on ſides of the head under the eyes, the throat, the fore part of the neck, and breaſt, the feathers are ſcarlet, edged with blackiſh green: hind part of the neck, back, rump, ſcapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, belly, thighs, and ſides, green: on each ſide of the neck is a yellow longitudinal ſtripe: the feathers on the middle of the back, and ſides of the belly, are tipped with yellow: quills green on the outer, dark brown or blackiſh on the inner webs: tail three inches and a half long; the two middle feathers green; the others the ſame, but with yellowiſh ends; beneath reddiſh: legs and claws cinereous.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*. Mr. *Bancroft* * mentions the Lory Parrakeet of *Edwards* being in *Guiana*, and deſcribes it as "being of a yellowiſh green, with a long tail; the hinder part of the head and throat red, but the top and ſides of the head blue." According to *Buffon*, this muſt have been one imported into *Guiana*, as he does not allow of two climates for the ſame Parrot.

* *Hiſt. of Guiana*, p. 162.

La Perruche rouge hupée de Java, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 381. 80.
La Perruche huppée, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 160.
Pfittacus parvus Bontii, *Raii Syn.* p. 34. N° 5.
Bontius's ſmall Parrakeet, *Will. orn.* p. 120. N° 7.

25. CRESTED RED PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Lark. Bill grey: cere whitiſh: eyes black, and placed in a bare ſilvery white ſkin: the head is creſted: the general colour of the plumage ſcarlet: throat grey: fore part of the neck and breaſt roſe-colour: ſcapulars and wing coverts red and green mixed: quills the ſame: the tail is long, reaching ten inches beyond the wings when cloſed: the two middle feathers are ſcarlet; the others of a roſe-colour tipped with blue, and have a mixture of green.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *Java*. *Willughby* ſays of this bird, that when "expoſed to the ſun, it repreſents a thouſand varieties of ſhining colours, and can hardly be expreſſed by a painter." He alſo adds, that theſe Parrots are "found chiefly in the midland countries, and that they rooſt and build on the higheſt trees. They fly in companies, and with a great noiſe, as do the whole tribe of Parrots. They are alſo garrulous, and learn to pronounce ſome words if they be kept tame."

26. YELLOW-HEADED PARROT.

La petite Perruche jaune des Bréſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 399. N° 91.
Le Jendaya, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 262.
Jendaya, *Raii Syn.* p. 34. N° 5.
——— *Will. orn.* p. 116. ſect. 4. N° 5.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill black: orbits naked, white: irides gold-colour: colour of the plumage green above, yellow beneath: bottom of the belly green: head and neck yellow: legs and claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil*, and called *Jendaya*. *M. de Buffon* has ventured to place this among the long-tailed ſpecies, though *Briſſon* has ranked it with the ſhort-tailed ones: in fact, neither of them knows for certain, as they are both copyiſts of *Marcgrave*, who does not mention the ſhape of the tail.

27. ANGOLA YELLOW PARROT.

Pſittacus ſolſtitialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 141. N° 12.
La Perruche jaune d'Angole, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 371. N° 76.
Le Perruche jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 147.
Langſchwantziger gelber papagey, *Friſch.* t. 53.
Pſittacus aurantius, *J. Fr. Miller*, pl. 5.
Parroquet from Angola, *Albin.* iii. t. 13.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches and a half: ſize of a Turtle. Bill greeniſh aſh-colour: eyes and baſe of the bill ſurrounded with a pale aſh-coloured ſkin: irides dull yellow: general colour of the plumage orange yellow: the back and wing coverts marked with yellow green ſpots: the rump and upper tail coverts yellow green: ſides and thighs red: wing coverts neareſt the body yellowiſh

yellowiſh green, edged with orange yellow; thoſe fartheſt from the body blue: greater quills blue on the outſide, and of a yellowiſh green within; the leſſer ones of the laſt colour: the ſix middle tail feathers yellowiſh green; the three outſide ones the ſame, but blue on the outer edge: tail wedge-ſhaped: legs and claws reddiſh.

Inhabits *Angola*; but *Albin*, though he has given it this title, ſays it came from the *Eaſt Indies*, and adds, that it learns to talk. PLACE.

In *Friſch*, the bill is red-brown, and round the eye the ſkin is red.

La Perruche jaune du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 369.
Le Guarouba ou Perriche jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 272.
Perruche jaune de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 525.
Quijubatui, *Raii Syn.* p. 35.
——— *Will. orn.* p. 117. ſect. 4. *at the end.*

28.
+ BRASILIAN YELLOW PARROT.

THIS beautiful ſpecies is leſs than the common Parrakeet: the length about eleven inches. Bill grey: eyes black: the whole bird of a fine yellow, except the greater quills, which are green: the tail is yellow, cuneated, and pretty long. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Braſil*, ſometimes in the *Amazons Country* *, but not found at *Cayenne*. It is called by the natives *Guiaruba*, which ſignifies *yellow bird*. It does not learn to talk. It is a ſolitary bird, and not difficult to tame. The natives, in the ſale of it, ſet a great price, on account of its ſcarcity; however, the bird PLACE.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* vi. p. 273.

which *M. de Buffon* ſpeaks of* is ſome variety of this ſpecies, as he ſays it has a mixture of green on the wing coverts, as well as a mixture of colours in the tail feathers, the points of which are violet blue: the middle of the tail and the rump are green, bordered with yellow: reſt of the body ſaffron or orange-colour.

I have one of theſe birds, as deſcribed by *Willughby*, in my collection; and there is another in the poſſeſſion of *Capt. Davies*; and I remember likewiſe to have ſeen a third, which was a trifle leſs in ſize, and had a mixture of here and there a green feather throughout the whole plumage; but the tail was of a pure yellow. I make no doubt of this being a young bird, and that *M. de Buffon*'s was either ſo, or differing in ſex.

28.
VAR. A.
MEXICAN YELLOW PARROT.

La Perruche jaune du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 370.
Avis Cocho, Pſittaci Mexicani ſpecies, *Seb.* i. t. 64. f. 4.

DESCRIPTION.

IN ſize it is equal to the common Parrakeet: length eleven inches. Bill reddiſh: the head is of a pale red: the neck of an orange red: back, rump, breaſt, belly, ſides, thighs, upper and under tail coverts, light yellow: upper wing coverts varied with green, red, and orange: quills green: tail wedge-ſhaped, and of a pale yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Mexico*: ſuppoſed to be a variety of the laſt†.

* See *Planches enluminées*, 525.

† *Hiſt. des oiſ.* vi. p. 274. (i)

Pſittacus

Pſittacus Carolinenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 141. N° 13.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 29. N° 25.
La Perruche de la Caroline, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 350.—*Pl. enl.* 499.
La Perriche à tête jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 274.
Perroquet, N° 7. *Fermin. Deſcrip. de Surinam*, ii. p. 176 *?
Parrot of Carolina, *Cateſb. Car.* i. t. 11.
Caroline Parrot, *Amer. Zool.* N°

29. CAROLINE PARROT.

SIZE of the green Parrakeet: length thirteen inches. Bill yellowiſh white: both that and the eyes ſurrounded with a naked, pale, aſh-coloured ſkin: irides yellow: fore part of the head orange: back part of the head, nape, and throat, yellow: lower part of the neck behind, the back, rump, breaſt, belly, ſides, upper and lower tail coverts, green: thighs the ſame, but thoſe next the joint orange: edge of the wing orange: wing coverts above green; the leſſer ones beneath green, the greater brown: quills brown on the inſide, yellow on the outſide at the baſe, then green, with the tips inclining to blue: the ſecondaries green above: all the quills brown beneath: tail much cuneated, and green: legs and claws hoary. DESCRIPTION.

This bird inhabits *Guiana*, migrating into *Carolina* and *Virginia* in autumn. *Cateſby* obſerves, that it feeds on corn and kernels of fruits, particularly thoſe of cypreſs and apples: comes in autumn into *Carolina* in vaſt flights, doing great damage in orchards, by tearing to pieces the fruits to get at the kernels, the only part which is agreeable to them. They have been known to build their neſts in *Carolina*, but the major part retire ſouth in breeding-time, returning again when thoſe fruits are ripe which attract them. PLACE AND MANNERS.

* If this be the ſame bird, he merely ſays that the head, ſhoulders, and thighs, are yellow; the reſt of the body of a very fine green.

30. ILLINOIS PARROT.

Pſittacus pertinax, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 142. N° 15.
La Perruche Illinoiſe, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 353, N° 68.—*Pl. enl.* 528.
L'Aputejuba, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 269. t. 13.
Kleiner lang ſchwartziger grune Papagey, &c. *Friſch.* t. 54.
Tui Aputejuba, *Raii ſyn.* p. 34. N° 2.
Tui ſpecies ſecunda, *Raii ſyn.* p. 181. N° 6.—*Will. orn.* p. 116.
Yellow-faced Parrakeet, *Edw.* t. 234.
Illinois Parrot, *Am. Zool.* N°

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a common Parrakeet: length nine inches and a half. The bill is of a light aſh-colour: eyes and upper mandible placed in a naked aſh-coloured ſkin; irides deep orange: general colour green above, yellow green beneath: the forehead, cheeks, and throat, fine orange: crown of the head deep green; paleſt toward the hind head, where it is mixed with yellow: fore part of the neck cinereous green: on the belly a few orange ſpots: quills blue green, inner margins and ſhafts blackiſh; the five next the body green: tail cuneated; the two middle feathers exceed the outer one by an inch and three quarters; it is green above; the two middle feathers plain; ſome of the others have cinereous margins, and others yellowiſh ones: legs deep aſh: claws brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits *Braſil*, and is common at *Guiana* as well as *Cayenne*; they call it at this laſt place *Perruche-poux de bois* *, as it

* *Wood Louſe* Parrot. This inſect belongs to the *Termes* genus of *Linnæus*, and is called by the Engliſh in the *Weſt Indies*, *White* or *Wood Ant*; in *Africa*, *Vag Vague*, or *Bugabug*: the devaſtation of which is too well known in the parts where they frequent. Conſult *Adanſon's Voy. to Senegal*, 8vo. p. 153, 179.—*Boſman's Voy. to Guinea*, p. 276, 493.—*Sloan. Jam.* vol. ii. p. 221, &c. &c.—See alſo a curious and entertaining paper on this ſubject by Mr. *Smeathman*, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxxi. p. 139.

generally

generally makes its neſt in the habitations of theſe infects. It remains the whole year at *Guiana*, frequenting the ſavannas, and other open places. This ſpecies migrates far northward, being exceeding common all up the banks of the *Ohio*, and the ſouthern ſhores of *Lake Erie*—often ſeen in great numbers together, conſiſting at leaſt of five hundred in a flock, and living, among other things, on cheſtnuts, acorns, and wild peas—like Rooks, have an out-centinel to warn them of approaching enemies; and when diſturbed, ſet up an horrible outcry all together. Their fleſh is accounted admirable by ſome, being well reliſhed both by the *French* and *Indians*. The *Engliſh* are not ſo fond of it; but I have been told by ſome, that *Parrot ſoup*, well made, is an excellent diſh.

31. CRIMSON-VENTED PARROT.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE pretty large. Bill duſky: head and neck yellow: the reſt of the body paliſh green: tail cuneiform: vent crimſon: quills and end of the tail feathers blue.

PLACE.

A ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum*, but not known from whence it came: I certainly think from the *Eaſt Indies* or *China*, as I have ſeen a drawing very like the above-deſcribed, if not the ſame, which was taken from an original in that part of the world.

La

32. EMERALD PARROT.

La Perruche émeraude, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 262.
Perruche des terres Magellaniques, *Pl. enl.* 85.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill duſky: the whole of this bird is of a fine gloſſy green, except the lower part of the belly, vent, and tail, which are of a ferruginous cheſtnut: the tail is pretty long, and green at the tips: legs duſky.

PLACE. This is ſaid to come from the *Straits of Magalhaen:* but it may be juſtly doubted. No bird of this genus has been known to viſit naturally farther than forty-three degrees north of the line; and it is ſcarce probable, that on the ſouthern ſide one ſhould be found in a place whoſe latitude is more than fifty: indeed *Forſter*, in his Voyage *, rather wonders at meeting with Parrots in *Duſky Bay*, *New Zealand*, whoſe latitude is not more than forty-ſix.

33. LONG-TAILED GREEN PARRAKEET.

Pſittacus rufiroſtris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 142. N° 18.
La Perruche, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 319. N° 54.—*Pl. enl.* 550.
Le Sincialo, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 265.
Tui, N° 1. *Raii Syn.* p. 34.—*Will. orn.* p. 116.
Small green long-tailed Parrakeet, *Brown. Jam.* 472.
Long-tailed green Parrakeet, *Edw.* iv. t. 175.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Blackbird: length twelve inches and a quarter. The upper mandible blood red, and black at the point; the under wholly black: eyes in a bare ſkin, which with the cere is fleſh-coloured: irides orange: general colour of the plumage yellow

* Vol. i. p. 158.

green:

green: edge of the quills yellowiſh: the two middle tail feathers are longer than the outſide ones by five inches: legs and claws fleſh-colour.

Inhabits various parts of *America*. PLACE.

OBSERVATION. *Bancroft* tells us that it is in *Guiana*, and that the tail feathers are blue at the point. It is called *Sincialo* * at *St. Domingo*. It is very noiſy in its natural ſtate, and eaſily learns to talk, whiſtle, and imitate the voices of the animals within its hearing. Theſe fly in troops, and alighting on trees well cloathed with green, it is a difficulty to find them, though great numbers ſettle on the ſame tree. They are very lively, and are eaſily tamed; but, like many others of the race, when kept in a houſe, will always join in the diſcourſe at a time one would moſt wiſh them to be ſilent. In their native places they are accounted good food, being at times very fat, and not unſavoury.

33.
VAR. A.
GUIANA GREEN PARRAKEET.

La Perruche de la Guadaloupe, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 330.
Green Parrot of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 161.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Thruſh. The bill is ſlender, and fleſh-coloured: the irides are outwardly reddiſh, but aſh-coloured near the pupil: the eye is ſurrounded by an aſh-coloured ſkin, one line in breadth: the whole plumage is green, with a variety of ſhades: to which *Briſſon* adds, that the tail is cuneated, and the legs and claws are whitiſh.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guadaloupe*. PLACE.

* *Sincialo* is one of the provinces of *St. Domingo*, whence perhaps its name. *Will. orn.* p. 116.

Bancroft * ſays that it is the moſt numerous of all Parrokeets in *Guiana*; and that it is alſo found in *Terra Firma*, as well as in ſome of the *Caribbee Iſlands*.

34. PAVOUANE PARROT.

La Perruche de la Guiane, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 331. N° 59. t. 28. f. 1.
La Perriche Pavouane, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 255.
Perruche de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.* 407. *a young bird.*
——— de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.* 167. *in full plumage.*
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. IT is one foot in length. The bill is whitiſh; tip cinereous: cere whitiſh: parts above deep green; beneath paler: cheeks ſpotted with red: under leſſer wing coverts ſcarlet; the greater of a fine yellow: the quills beneath are dull yellow; at the margins near the tips blackiſh; but above they are the ſame colour as the back, and margined with yellowiſh grey within: the ſhafts of all of them, except the three neareſt the body, are black: tail in length ſix inches and a quarter; the two middle feathers are longer than the outer ones by three inches: legs grey: claws blackiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guiana*.

Buffon obſerves, that when young, theſe birds have not the ſides of the head and neck ſpotted with red, nor do theſe ſpots appear till the bird is two or three years old; but the under wing coverts are red, even in the young birds, though of a paler colour. This is very common at *Cayenne*, and found in the *Ca-*

* He adds, that at *Guiana* there is a red-headed one, differing only in having the feathers of its head diverſified with crimſon ſpots. *Hiſt. of Guiana*, p. 162. Green Parrots with long tails (Pſittacus articularius) are very numerous at *Suratte*. *Toreen. Voy.* vol. ii. p. 200.

Caribbee Islands likewise. It is of all the Parrakeets the apteſt to talk plain, and, though kept for a long time confined, always ſhews a peculiar wildneſs in its nature. It is called at *Guiana* by the name of *Pavouane*. Theſe fly in numbers, frequent ſavannas and woods, and are very fond of the fruit of the tree *l'immortel**.

I take *Sir A. Lever*'s ſpecimen to be a ſlight variety. The head in his bird is of a duſky blue, as far as the middle of the crown: the under parts of the body incline much to olive: the bill and legs lead-coloured: the under wing coverts crimſon, but no yellow, as in the above-mentioned bird. This ſpecimen came from *Cayenne*, and is full thirteen inches in length. VARIETY.

35. VARIED-WINGED PARROT.

La Perruche de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Sonner. Voy.* p. 80. t. 44.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is double the ſize of the common Parrakeet. Round the bill the feathers are of a bright green: the bill is very large, and fleſh-coloured: eyes in proportion very ſmall: irides white: the top of the head is blue: the upper parts of the body of a graſs green; beneath of a yellowiſh green: the under part of the tail grey green: leſſer wing coverts black, bordered with yellowiſh brown; greater coverts black alſo, but bordered with blue, and this again edged with yellowiſh brown, forming all together a large ſpot on the wings of a beautiful appearance: the tail feathers are longiſh and cuneiform: legs blackiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Luzonia*.

* *Erythrina corallodendron. Linn.*

36. BLUE-COLLARED PARROT.

La Perruche à Collier de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 80. t. 43.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the common Parrakeet. Bill and irides red: head, neck, and belly, greyiſh green: on the neck is a band of light blue, forming a collar: wings and back graſs green: at the beginning of each wing is a large deep red ſpot: tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers are much longer than the reſt, and graſs green; the others of a greyiſh green: legs blackiſh grey.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Luzonia*.

37. † ALEXANDRINE PARRAKEET.

Pſittacus Alexandri, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 141. N° 14.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 29. N° 26.
La grande Perruche à Collier d'un rouge vif, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 141.
Perruche à Collier des Iſles Maldives, *Pl. enl.* 642.
Pſittacus torquatus macrourus, *Raii Syn.* p. 33. N° 1.
Ring Parrakeet, *Will. orn.* p. 115.—*Edw.* pl. 292.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Pigeon. Bill red: general colour of the plumage green; paleſt on the under parts: the throat is black, paſſing behind to meet a creſcent of red at the back part of the neck: at the bend of the wing a purpliſh ſpot: the tail * is longer than the body, green fringed with blue, and of a pale yellow beneath: legs duſky.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits the ſouthern part of the continent of

* I find authors differ much in the length: *Buffon* makes it fifteen inches long in the whole: *Willughby* ſays the tail is ſix inches long: *Scopoli*, that it is near a foot. This will be the caſe in all long-tailed birds; and perhaps it would be better to judge by bulk than length in ſuch birds.

Aſia,

Aſia, alſo the neighbouring iſles, and *Ceylon*. It is moſt probable that *Alexander* might mean this Parrot, as the laſt iſland his army viſited was *Ceylon*, from whence therefore he might have had them.

I have received this from the *Eaſt Indies*.

La Perruche à Collier, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 323. N° 55.
La Perruche à Collier couleur de roſe, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 152.—*Pl. enl.* 551.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

37.
+ VAR. A.
ROSE-RINGED PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fifteen inches and a quarter: ſize of a Blackbird. The upper mandible is blood red, with a black tip; the lower one black: irides yellow: eyes ſurrounded with a fleſh-coloured ſkin: the general colour is pale green: throat black: round the neck is a ring of a light roſe-colour: the hind head inclines to violet: tail nine inches long, and much cuneated, the two middle feathers exceeding the outer ones by ſeven inches: the legs are aſh-coloured: claws grey brown. This bird, as far as I have obſerved, does not gain the ring round the neck the firſt year at leaſt, as I have ſeen ſeveral which were quite plain when they were at firſt imported, and gained the ring at the next year's moult.

OBSERVATION.

This bird is a native of *Africa*, and not of *America*, as *M. Briſſon* makes it: indeed it is frequently imported from various parts of *America* and the *Weſt Indies*, but has been firſt carried to thoſe parts, by the ſhips in the ſlave-trade, from *Senegal*. If this ſpecies be allowed to be the Parrot deſcribed by *Aldrovand* (as ſome think) as one known both to the *Romans* and *Greeks*, the circumſtance muſt be impoſſible, if the bird was of *American*

origin: as Parrots are ſeldom known to traverſe far acroſs the ocean; neither was *America* at that time known.

37. VAR. B. PURPLE-RINGED PARRAKEET.

La Perruche à Collier des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 326. N° 56.
Bracelet Parrakeet from the Eaſt Indies, *Albin.* ii. pl. 18.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeventeen inches. The upper mandible orange; the lower black: irides yellow. It differs from the laſt in having the ſkin round the eyes brown: the crown of the head of a blueiſh green: the ring purple: and the fore part of the neck and breaſt pale roſe-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*.

37. VAR. C. DOUBLE-RINGED PARRAKEET.

Pſittacus Alexandri, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 142. N° 14. γ.
La Perruche à Collier de l'Iſle de Bourbon, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 328. N° 57. t. 27. f. 1.
La Perruche à double Collier, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 143.
Perruche à Collier de l'Iſle de Bourbon, *Pl. enl.* 215.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Bill nearly as the others: parts above green; beneath yellow green: the ring round the neck is roſe-colour, broadeſt before; above it the plumage has a little mixture of blue green: under the throat riſes a yellow ſtripe, which meets the roſe-coloured ring: on the ſides of the neck, above the ring, is a narrow black ſtripe, which reaches on each ſide to the lower mandible: the tail is green above, and yellow aſh beneath; the two middle feathers longer than the outer ones by nearly four inches.

Inhabits the *Iſle of Bourbon*, and other parts in the ſame latitude, both in *Africa* and the *Indies*. PLACE.

Pſittacus Alexandri, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 142. N° 14. δ.
La Perruche à tête blue des Indes, *Briſ. orn. App.* p. 129.
La Perruche à tête d'Azur, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 148.
Blue-headed Parrakeet, *Edw.* t. 292.

37. VAR. D. AZURE-HEADED PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a Pigeon. Bill red: eyes contained in a naked fleſh-coloured ſkin: irides orange: head and throat fine blue: the reſt of the plumage green, paleſt beneath; except the quills, which are cinereous beneath, and blue on the edges: on the upper wing coverts is a ſpot of yellow: tail above blue; dull yellow beneath; the two middle feathers thirteen inches long; the outer ones very ſhort: legs and claws aſh-coloured. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *India*. PLACE.

Pſittacus Javanicus, *Oſbeck's Voy.* vol. i. p. 156.

37. VAR. E. JAVAN PARRAKEET.

SIZE leſs than the laſt. Upper mandible pale red; the lower pale yellow: cere black: the head every where covered with ſhort feathers of a pale blue and pale yellow: temples black: all the other parts of the bird are graſs-green, except the throat and breaſt, which are of a pale red: the wings are light grey beneath; but five of the wing coverts are yellow: tail yellowiſh: legs greeniſh grey. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Java*, where it is univerſally expoſed to ſale. Mr. *Oſbeck* likens this to the *Alexandrine*, as a variety; and, on that ſuppoſition, I give it this place. PLACE.

La

38. MUSTACHOE PARRAKEET.

La Perruche à Mouſtaches, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 149.
Perruche de Pondichery, *Pl. enl.* 517.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about eleven inches in length. The forehead, from one eye to the other, is black: from the under jaw on each ſide ariſes a black ſtripe, which paſſes to the ſides of the throat, where it is wider than at its origin, and appears like a muſtachoe; the reſt of the face is white and blueiſh: the back is of a deep green: the wing coverts are marked with yellow; and the quills are deep green: the breaſt is the colour of lilac: the tail is about half the length of the bird; above green; beneath ſtraw-colour.

This, according to *Buffon*, has not been mentioned before.

PLACE. Inhabits *Pondicherry*.

38. VAR. A. BEARDED PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH from the bill to the rump ſeven inches. Bill red; the under mandible paleſt: crown of the head green: between the baſe of the bill and the eyes cheſtnut: from the noſtrils to the eye a line of brown: from under the chin ſprings a ſtreak of black, paſſing downwards on each ſide a little way, like a beard or whiſker, half an inch broad: nape of the neck bloſſom-colour: general colour of the reſt of the body green, paleſt on the under parts: the quills duſky, edged with blue: legs duſky: the tail was imperfect.

In the muſeum of *Dr. W. Hunter*, but from whence unknown.

La

La Perruche à tête rouge de Gingi, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 346. N° 65. t. 29 f. 2.
—*Pl. enlum.* 264.
La Perruche à tête rouge, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 144.
Lev. Muſ.

39. BLOSSOM-HEADED PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

LESS than the common Parrakeet: total length eleven inches. The bill is reddiſh: the head red, with a ſhade of light blue; partaking moſt of this colour at the hind head: the chin is black, narrowing into a ſlender line from the corners of the mouth to the hind head; beneath the black is another ſlender line of a very pale green, both making a kind of collar: the reſt of the plumage is green; the under parts have a tinge of yellow: on the wing coverts is a dull red ſpot: the tail is ſix inches and a quarter long; green above, with the inner margins yellow; the outer feather ſhorter than the middle ones by four inches: legs and claws grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Gingi*, in the *Eaſt Indies*.

La Perruche de Bengale, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 348. N° 66.
La petite Perruche à tête coleur de roſe à longs brins, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 154.
La Perruche à tête rouge de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 79. t. 42.
Perruche de Mahé, *Pl. enl.* 888.
Parrakeet from Bengal, *Albin.* iii. p. 7. t. 14.
Roſe-headed ring Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* t. 233.

39. VAR. A. ROSE-HEADED RING PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the laſt: length ten * inches. The upper mandible pale yellow; the lower dull brown or black: cere browniſh: crown and cheeks roſe-colour: hind head blue: the throat, and

* *Buffon* ſays, twelve inches.

ring round the neck, as in the laſt; as alſo the dull red ſpot on the wings: tail above blue; beneath dull yellow: legs and claws aſh-colour: the two middle tail feathers are very long and blue; the others (which are only two inches and a half long) are olive green fringed with blue, though in *Mr. Edwards*'s figure the tail feathers ſeem to ſhorten by *equal* gradations.

PLACE. This bird inhabits *Bengal.*

Theſe laſt I believe to be varieties of each other, as I have ſeen and examined both of them minutely.

Mr. *Sonnerat* ſays it inhabits *Luzonia*; and that the ſpot on the wings is of a bright red, and the irides yellow: otherwiſe one deſcription might ſerve.

39. VAR. B. BORNEAN PARRAKEET.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH from the bill to the middlemoſt tail feather but one, twelve inches. The bill has the upper mandible red; the lower black: cere and orbits aſh-colour: the whole head of a peach-bloſſom-colour, with a green tinge in front: from eye to eye, paſſing over the cere, is narrow line of black: from the lower mandible ariſes a ſtreak of black, paſſing obliquely on each ſide of the neck a little way, and growing wider backwards: from the hind head to the tail all the plumage is light green; but on the middle of the wing coverts it almoſt approaches to yellow: the chin, fore part of the neck, the breaſt, and as far as the middle of the belly, are of a reddiſh bloſſom-colour, with a cheſtnut tinge: the feathers on the thighs, and middle of the belly and vent, are green: all the tail feathers are green, except the two middle ones, which are much inclined to blue, and are very

very long, being, in the ſpecimen I deſcribed this from, at leaſt three inches longer than any of the others; and how much longer they had been, is not known, as they were broken at the ends; the ſhafts of all of them are white: the legs aſh-colour.

One of theſe is in high preſervation at *Sir A. Lever*'s.

Said to come from the *Iſle of Borneo*. PLACE.

39. VAR. C. MALACCA PARRAKEET.

La grande Perruche à longs brins, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 155.
Perruche de Malac ——————, *Pl. enl.* 887.

DESCRIPTION. THIS, ſays *Buffon*, one would take for a variety of the laſt but one, were it not for the ſize, which is much larger, being ſixteen inches in length: there are beſides ſome few differences, for the green colour throughout has a tinge of yellow: the whole of the head is not of a roſe-colour, but only the region of the eyes and the hind head, the crown being green: the reſt of the body is green; and the ring round the neck is wholly wanting: the tail is of the ſame colour with that of the two laſt, but deeper, and has ſome appearance of blue on the middle of the wings. I think there does not remain a doubt of this being a further variety, as we know the ring does not appear in ſome other ſpecies till mature age; and as to the length merely, that in the *Leverian Muſeum* muſt have been at leaſt ſixteen inches, if the two middle tail feathers had been perfect.

40. RED AND BLUE-HEADED PARRAKEET.

Pſittacus canicularis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 142. N° 16.
——————————— vol. iii. *app.* p. 228.
La Perruche à front rouge du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 339. N° 62.
La Perriche à front rouge, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 268.—*Pl. enl.* 767.
Red and blue-headed Parrakeet, *Edw.* iv. pl. 176.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Thruſh: length ten inches. The upper mandible pale aſh; the lower more obſcure: cere of a pale aſh: eyes in a naked *orange-coloured* * ſkin: irides yellow orange: the forehead is ſcarlet: crown of the head of a fine blue, paleſt behind: the upper parts of the body deep green; the under parts paler: prime quills blue on the outer edges: tail deep green above, and of a browniſh green beneath; the two middle feathers longer than the outer ones by above three inches and a half: legs and claws whitiſh aſh, with a tinge of fleſh-colour.

Linnæus deſcribes one with the forehead inclining to fulvous; temples fulvous; black eyes; and a blackiſh bill: quills blue, with the outſide greeniſh: tail elongated and green: legs reddiſh. He ſuppoſes this to be a female †, as it wanted the blue on the head.

PLACE. Inhabits the hotter parts of *America*.

* *Edwards* obſerves that this is not common. As far as I have obſerved, the bare ſkin is white or duſky.

† *Buffon* will not allow this, rather ſuppoſing it to be the yellow-faced or *Illinois Parrot*, a figure of which is given in *Pl. enl.* N° 838. The front in this figure is fulvous, and crown blue: the orbits are yellow; and the body not ill correſponding with the other: from which appearances it might be rather taken for the female than that mentioned by *Linnæus*.

Pſittacus

Pſittacus æruginoſus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 142. N° 17.
La Perruche de la Martinique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 356. N° 69.
La Perriche à Gorge brune, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 257.
Brown-throated Parrakeet, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 162.
——————— *Edw.* iv. t. 177.
Lev. Muſ.

41. + BROWN-THROATED PARRAKEET.

IN length this bird is ten inches and a quarter. The bill is of a light aſh-colour, with the tip deepeſt: cere deep aſh: round the eyes bare, and of a paler aſh-colour: irides yellowiſh hazel: plumage green above; beneath yellow green: crown of the head, from eye to eye, of a greeniſh blue: the feathers at the baſe of the bill, the cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, are grey brown, with a tinge of yellow: tail green; ſhorter than the body, and yellowiſh beneath; the two middle feathers much longer than the outſide ones: legs and claws aſh-colour. DESCRIPTION.

So far *Briſſon*; who adds, that it inhabits *Martinico*, and different parts of *America*. PLACE.

That which *Bancroft* mentions, had the top of the head, and part of the quill feathers, blue; and was an inhabitant of *Guiana*.

I have one from *Jamaica*, whoſe head is of the ſame green colour with the reſt of the body: the ſecondaries next the body blue: and the inner ſides of the prime quills blue. VARIETY.

41. VAR. A. BROWN-FRONTED PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a Song-thruſh: length eleven inches and a half. Bill lead-colour: eye in a lead-coloured ſkin: irides hazel: forehead brown: crown of the head blueiſh: cheeks and chin DESCRIPTION.

browniſh buff-colour: throat more inclined to brown: reſt of the body green, paleſt on the under parts: tail above half the length of the bird; ſide feathers ſhort; the colour of it the ſame with the body, with blue edges and tips: the edges of the quills are likewiſe blue: the legs lead-colour.

PLACE. This bird is now alive, and in poſſeſſion of a young lady, who informs me that ſhe had it from the *Spaniſh Main*.

42. LACE-WINGED PARRAKEET.

La Perruche aux Ailes chamarées, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 151.
Perroquet de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Pl. enl.* 287.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is more than eleven inches long. The bill is red: general colour of the plumage olive brown: at the hind part of the head is a blueiſh ſpot: the wings are coloured with blue, green, and orange; the blue occupies the middle, and the two other colours the edges: quills olive brown: the tail is one-third of the length of the bird; and the wings, when cloſed, reach to the middle of it; which is not common, as they are uſually very ſhort: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Luzonia*.

43. YELLOW-WINGED PARRAKEET.

La Perruche de Cayenne, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 334. N° 60. t. 27. f. 2.
La Perriche à ailes variées, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 259.
Petite Perruche verte de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 359.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches and a quarter: not ſo big in ſize as a Blackbird. Bill and cere whitiſh: upper parts of the body greeniſh; beneath the ſame, but paler: the greater wing coverts, next

next the body, have the baſe and inner webs white; but the outer webs and tips are yellow; the coverts fartheſt from the body are of a greeniſh blue; beneath, thoſe neareſt the body are pale brimſtone, and the outer ones of a blueiſh green: the firſt five prime quills are green on the outer edges and tips, ſhaded with blue, but black on the inſide, with a white margin; the next ſeven are white, with the outer webs and tips yellow; moſt of the others have the outer webs and tips yellow, and the inner webs of a yellowiſh white; the four next to the body are green: the tail is three inches and a half long, green above, cuneiform, with the inner margins yellowiſh: legs and claws grey.

The female differs only in the colours being leſs vivid.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe birds are in plenty at *Cayenne*, where they are called the *common Parrakeet*. They fly in numbers together, and are not very ſhy, as they frequently ſettle in the midſt of inhabited places. They are fond of the buds of the *immortal tree*, and ſettle on it in numbers when it is in flower; and as this tree is planted near the habitations, the inhabitants have opportunities of ſhooting them readily, which only drives away the reſt for a while, to return a little time afterwards. They learn to ſpeak eaſily.

44. WAVED-BREASTED PARRAKEET.

La Perriche à Gorge variée, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 259.
Perruche à Gorge tachetée de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 144.—*Orn. de Salerne*, p. 72. t. 8. f. 2.
Perruche, N° 2. *Ferm. Deſcr. de Surin.* vol. ii. p. 177.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, ſay *Buffon* and *Salerne*, is a very rare and beautiful Parrakeet: in ſize it equals the laſt. The plumage, for the moſt part, of a beautiful ſhining green: the bill is black: irides

irides aurora yellow: the feathers above the bill of a ſlate blue; beneath ſky blue: the reſt of the head brown: the lower part of the neck ſlate blue: the throat is brown, with a yellow aurora edge to each feather, making it appear in waves: fold of the wing fire-colour; the reſt of the wing blue: middle of the belly lilac veined with brown: and on the middle of the tail is a longitudinal line of lilac: tail ſhorter than in other Parrakeets, and of a red brown on the under ſide: legs and claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*, and, according to *Fermin*, *Surinam* likewiſe.

45. SCALY-BREASTED PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a common Parrakeet: length eight inches and a half. Bill duſky: round the eye a pale bare ſkin: head, neck, and breaſt, dull orange; each feather black in the middle, giving the parts the appearance of being covered with ſcales: lower part of the back and rump, and middle of the belly, of a blood red: ſhoulders crimſon: forehead, belly, thighs, and all the other parts, of a dark green: legs and claws duſky.

PLACE. This came from *Cayenne*, and is in the collection of *Capt. Davies*.

46. LITTLE RED-WINGED PARRAKEET.

La Perruche des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 341. N° 63.
La Perruche à Gorge rouge, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 157.
Little red-winged Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* pl. 236.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches and a half: ſize of a creſted Lark. Bill fleſh-colour: cere and ſpace round the eyes whitiſh: irides deep hazel: general colour green, paleſt beneath: chin of

a fine ſcarlet: the wing coverts are all of a fine reddiſh colour: tail four inches and a half long, and much cuneated: legs and claws of a pale fleſh-colour.

Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*. PLACE.

La Perruche ſouris, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 148.
Perruche à poitrine griſe, *Pl. enl.* 768.
Perruche, *Pernetty Voy. aux Malouines*, vol. i. p. 312. 47. GREY-BREASTED PARRAKEET.

LENGTH ten inches. The bill light grey: the face, throat, and breaſt, of a rat grey: the reſt of the body olive green, except the quills, which are of a deep green: tail five inches long: legs grey. *Buffon* obſerves, that the dead and dull colour of the plumage gives the bird an air of melancholy; for it is leſs bright than any of the ſpecies. DESCRIPTION.

Place unknown.

Pernetty ſays that his bird was of the ſize of a Thruſh. Bill ſhort, very hooked, and of a fleſh-colour: plumage entirely green, except the neck, breaſt, and a ſmall part of the belly, which were of a ſilvery grey: tail very long.

Theſe, ſays he, were met with at *Montevideo*, and bought by the ſailors for two piaſtres apiece. They were tame and gentle, eaſily learned to ſpeak, and articulate well, and were pleaſed with company, too often joining in converſation with them. It was the common opinion, that they lived but one year, if confined in a cage. This ſpecies is not far remote from the other, if not the very ſame. PLACE AND MANNERS.

LENGTH

48.
HORNED PARROT.
Pl. VIII.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches: ſize of a ſmall Dove. The bill is blueiſh at the baſe, and black at the tip: irides of a golden yellow: forehead, crown, nape, and region of the ears, deep ſcarlet, mixed with black: ſides of the head yellowiſh orange: the lower mandible is beſet with deep black ſhining feathers, pointing forwards: from the crown ſpring two ſlender duſky feathers, about an inch and a half long, and tipped with crimſon: the hind part of the neck, and the rump, are yellowiſh: the reſt of the body green: the wing coverts green outwardly, but the inner webs and tips are duſky: the quills are black; the outer margins of them blue: tail cuneiform, ſix inches in length, and of the ſame blue colour as the quills, but green on the outer edges, near the baſe; near the ends, and the tips, almoſt white; the under part of the tail and quills ſoot black: legs duſky blue.

PLACE.

This ſpecies inhabits *New Caledonia**, and is called by the natives *Kerè* or *Keghe*. I found this bird in the collection of *Sir Joſ. Banks*, where there is a perfect and fine ſpecimen; I believe the only one that has reached *England*.

49.
CALEDONIAN PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill blueiſh; tip pale: the feathers round the upper mandible crimſon; thoſe round the lower, and the chin, blue: crown greeniſh yellow: the plumage on the

* In *Cook's Voy.* vol. ii. p. 110, a bird is figured, which I take to be this; but it ſeems to have been done more by way of ornament to the plate, than expreſſive of the bird.

Horned Parrot.

upper parts of the body olive green; beneath olive yellow: outer edge of the tail pale blue: tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers ſix inches long; the outer one three only, colour olive green; the outer edges of the four outer ones pale blue; ends of all whitiſh: legs duſky blue.

Inhabits *New Caledonia*. There is a ſpecimen of this likewiſe at *Sir Joſeph Banks*'s. I have ſome ſuſpicion of its proving the female of the laſt-mentioned: the bill, legs, wings, and tail, do very much correſpond. PLACE.

50.
RED-RUMPED PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill ſtout, moderately hooked; the upper mandible not angulated; baſe of both deep blue; the tip of the upper black: the forehead very dark purple: crown greeniſh cheſtnut: ſides of the head pale green: from the baſe of the bill ariſes a ſtreak of crimſon, which paſſes through the eye, and a little way behind it: hind part of the head and neck, upper parts of the body, and wing coverts, dark green: at the back part of the neck a few pale yellow feathers; and on the middle of the back a mixture of pale ferruginous brown: the rump crimſon, with a tinge of cheſtnut: the under parts of the body cinereous green: the greater quills are brown, with blueiſh edges: ſecondaries, and baſtard wing, duſky, with the edges green, and pale ruſty brown tips: the tail is cuneiform; the two middle feathers being ſeven inches in length, the outer ones only three inches and a quarter; the colour of them blueiſh, but the two middle ones have green margins; all the ſhafts deep cheſtnut: legs black.

Inhabits *New Zealand*. A fine ſpecimen is now at Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s, from which this deſcription is taken. PLACE.

51. CRESTED PARRAKEET.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twelve inches. Bill pale: crown of the head, ſides, and throat, yellow: behind the eye, juſt within the yellow, is a ſpot of crimſon; and behind this the yellow is paler than in the other parts: from the crown of the head ſpring ſix ſlender feathers, forming a creſt; two of theſe are near three inches long, and the four others ſhorter: the upper parts of the body are olive brown; the under parts the ſame, but paler: on the wing is an oblique bar of white, cauſed by the tips of the ſecond quills, which are of that colour: the tail the ſame, pretty long, and cuneiform: the legs are duſky.

FEMALE. The *female* is of the ſame ſize. The head of the ſame colour with the body, but a little paler on the ſides, and creſted as in the male: behind the eye is the ſame crimſon ſpot as in the male: the head and body inclined to cheſtnut: on the rump are ſlender tranſverſe lines of grey: the tail is barred with numerous lines of the ſame; the outer feather is white on the outer web the whole length: on the middle of the wing is an oblique bar of white, as in the other. Theſe I met with at *Sir Joſeph Banks*'s, who brought them from *New Holland*.

52. SOCIETY PARROT.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill deep blue; end black: the whole head black brown: on the upper parts of the body the plumage is deep olive green; each feather margined with duſky, giving it a waved appearance: rump deep dull crimſon, each feather waved on the margin alſo with duſky: upper tail coverts

coverts the ſame colour as the back: the chin is duſky; the reſt of the under part of the body olive yellow, each feather margined with duſky, as in the upper parts, but paler: quills and tail duſky; the laſt of a cuneiform ſhape, and inclining to cinereous brown: the two middle feathers five inches in length; the outer one three inches and a half: legs black.

Inhabits *Ulietea*, one of the *Society Iſlands* in the *South Seas*. PLACE.

53. WHITE-COLLARED PARROT.

White-collared Parrot, *Gen. of Birds*, p. 59. pl. 2.

SIZE not mentioned. Bill red: head, cheeks, and chin, blue: neck, back, and wings, green: the neck is half ſurrounded with a white collar, paſſing over the upper part towards the throat: the upper part of the breaſt of a fine red; the lower yellow: belly blue: thighs yellow and blue: tail cuneated; yellow beneath. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſles of the *Eaſt Indies*. PLACE.

54. GOLDEN-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

La Perruche du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 337. N° 61.
La Perriche couronnée d'or, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 271.
Golden-crowned Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* t. 235.

SIZE of the Ring-Parrakeet. Bill black: a blueiſh fleſh-coloured ſkin ſurrounds the eyes: cere of the ſame colour: irides bright orange: general colour of the plumage green; paleſt beneath, and inclining to yellow: crown of the head orange: throat yellowiſh green, with a mixture of dull red; ſome of the quills have blue edges; alſo there is a bar of blue on the wing coverts: tail cuneiform; the middle feathers pretty DESCRIPTION.

long, and the outer ones very ſhort: legs reddiſh: claws blackiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil*. *Edwards* ſays that this bird was a female; and that it laid five or ſix eggs during its living in *England*, which was for the ſpace of fourteen years.

55. LINEATED PARROT.

Pſittacus lineatus, *Lin. Syſt.* iii. *app.* p. 223.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Dove. General colour green, but paleſt beneath: the quills are brown beneath, with the inner margins very pale, which gives the appearance of the wing being longitudinally ſtriped with narrow lines: tail cuneiform, a little longer than the body. *Linnæus* gives no other account of it than the above, nor does he mention its native place.

56. † PACIFIC PARRAKEET.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twelve inches. Bill of a ſilvery blue; end black: in ſome, the forehead and half the crown; in others, the forehead only, of a deep crimſon: behind each eye a ſpot of the ſame colour: on each ſide of the vent a patch of the ſame: the plumage in general of a dark green, paleſt on the under parts: the tail is cuneiform; the two middle feathers are five inches and a half in length, the outer ones two inches and a half; upper parts of it the ſame green with the body; beneath aſh-colour: the outer edge of the wing, as far as the middle of the quills, deep blue; the ends of the quills duſky: legs brown: claws black.

PLACE. This is found at *Otaheite* *, but is not peculiar to that

* *M. Bougainville* mentions "a very ſmall ſort of Parrakeet, very ſingular on account of the various mixture of blue and red in the feathers;" perhaps theſe very birds. *Boug. Voy.* p. 247. Eng. edit.

iſland;

iſland; it has been met with in other parts, and varies accordingly.

THAT found at *Duſky Bay*, in *New Zealand*, wanted the red on each ſide of the rump, and the tail not ſo long in proportion. It is called in this place by the name of *Kugha-arecku*. 56. VAR. A.

A SECOND variety differed from the other in having the rump red, but marked as the firſt-mentioned. 56. VAR. B.

ANOTHER, which I obſerved at *Sir Joſeph Banks*'s, had the forehead only red, and the whole crown of the head yellow, otherwiſe differed not from the others. 56. VAR. C.

This inhabited *New Caledonia*.

Theſe birds are valued for the few red feathers * they have about them: hence the ſtore they ſet by red feathers brought from other iſlands, as mentioned by the ſeveral voyagers to the *South Seas*. PLACE.

57. PALM PARROT.

SIZE of the laſt ſpecies: length eight inches. Bill red: general colour green, but paler, and much inclined to yellow on the DESCRIPTION.

* A ſort of a greeniſh colour, with a few red ſpots, were common among the Bananas, and appeared frequently tame in the houſes of the natives, who ſeemed to value them for their red feathers. *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 272.

belly

belly and end of the tail, which laſt is cuneiform: the quills are edged, and tipped with duſky black: the legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Tanna*, in the *South Seas*, where it frequents the palm-trees.

58. + BLUE-CRESTED PARRAKEET.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the Guinea Sparrow: length ſix inches and a half. Bill orange: the forehead pale green: crown of a pale but bright and gloſſy blue; the feathers of this part are narrow, pointed, and ſufficiently long to form a creſt when erected: ſides of the head above the eye green; beneath the eye, the chin, and throat, crimſon: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, bright green: the quills are duſky, with green edges: the middle of the belly crimſon: ſides of it and thighs deep purple: the tail is cuneiform, two inches and a half in length; the outer feathers ſhorter by three quarters of an inch; the two middle feathers are green, with yellow ends; the others yellowiſh, with the margins and ends green, and pretty much pointed: legs duſky: claws black.

In ſome ſpecimens the red on the throat narrows down into a ſtripe on the breaſt, which in ſuch birds is brown—perhaps a diſtinction of different ſex; and the thighs in a few birds green inſtead of purple, but this circumſtance not permanent.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Sandwich Iſlands* in the *South Seas*, and is a moſt beautiful ſpecies.

L'Arimanon,

L'Arimanon, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 175.
Petite Perruche de l'Iſle de Taiti, *Pl. enl.* 455. f. 2.
Lev. Muſ.

59.
† OTAHEITAN BLUE PARRAKEET.

THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, meaſuring in length only five inches and a quarter. The bill is red: the feathers of the head longiſh, forming a ſmall creſt; the whole plumage of a fine blue, except the throat and fore part of the neck, which is white: the tail is cuneiform: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

Some of theſe birds have the throat and fore part of the neck of a duſky white; perhaps differing in ſex.

There is one character peculiar to this bird, which is the tongue. This is not blunt and ſhort, like as in other Parrots, but long, and terminated at the end by a pencil of ſhort white briſtles.

It is very common at *Otaheite* in the *South Seas*, where it is perpetually fluttering about, and making a ſcreaming noiſe, flying often in numbers together; feeding on bananas. They cannot be kept in a cage, for they will not be brought to feed on any thing but fruits, refuſing ſolid food of every kind. This ſpecies is called *Arimanon*, which ſignifies *Cocoa-bird*, it often frequenting thoſe trees *. PLACE AND MANNERS.

I fancy this muſt be the ſame bird which *Parkinſon* † calls *Venee*, the name given it by the natives. He ſays that it feeds on the flowers of the *Errata*, or *Epooratta*, and is often caught by means of the glewy juice which iſſues from the tops of the ſtalks,

* See *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 272.
† See *Journal. Appendix*, p. 115.

when broken by their feeding on them, and being exceeding viſcous, catches them like birdlime.

60. PYGMY PARRAKEET.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches: body ſmall. Bill whitiſh: cere duſky: plumage wholly of a bright green: inſide of the quills duſky: tail cuneated; the tips of all the feathers of a greeniſh yellow: legs lead-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits ſome of the *iſlands* in the *South Seas*. The ſpecimen above deſcribed ſaid to come from *Otaheite*. It appears to be the ſmalleſt of its race.

** WITH TAILS EVEN AT THE END.

61. + GREAT WHITE COCKATOO.

Pſittacus criſtatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 143. N° 22.
Le Kakatoes, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 204. N° 8. t. 21.
Le Kakatoës à huppe blanche, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 92.
Kakatoës des Moluques, *Pl. enl.* 263.
Pſittacus albus criſtatus Aldrovandi, *Raii Syn.* p. 30. N° 1.
White-creſted Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 112. t. 15.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of an ordinary Fowl: length eighteen inches. The bill is blackiſh: cere black: irides very dark or black*: ſpace round the eyes naked and white: the colour of the bird is quite

* *Willughby* ſays yellow; but they are not of that colour in a ſpecimen I have by me, nor in that which *Briſſon* ſaw alive at *Paris*, or that accurate deſcriber would have noticed it.

white, except the greater quills and ſide tail feathers, which are of a brimſtone-colour for half way on the inner ſides next the baſe. It has on the head a large folded creſt, five inches in length, but the crown itſelf is quite bare. The feathers on the neck too are looſe and flowing, ſo that when the bird erects the creſt, the head appears of a large ſize. Legs and claws black.

Inhabits the *Molucca Iſles*. PLACE.

Le Kakatoes à hupe rouge, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 209. N° 10.
Le Kakatoës à huppe rouge, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 95.
——————————— *Pl. enl.* 498.
Greater Cockatoo, *Edw.* iv. t. 160.

62.
GREAT RED-CRESTED COCKATOO.

THE length of this ſpecies is ſeventeen inches and a quarter, and is larger than the laſt, being equal in ſize to the great *red and blue Maccaw*. The bill is blue black: cere black: bare ſkin round the eyes greyiſh: irides dull red: general colour white, with a light roſe-coloured tinge. It has a very large creſt, ſome of the feathers being ſix inches and a half in length; the under part of the creſt is red: the ſide tail feathers, from the baſe to the middle, are of a brimſtone-colour on the inner webs: legs lead-coloured: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Molucca Iſles*. PLACE.

63. RED-VENTED COCKATOO.

Le petit Kakatoes, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 212. N° 11. t. 22. f. 1.
Le petit Kakatoës à bec couleur de Chair, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 96.
Petit Kakatoës des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 191.
Red-vented Cockatoo, *Brown. Illuſt.* p. 10. t. 5.

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this bird is thirteen inches and a half; and its ſize is that of the grey Parrot. The bill is white; the baſe cinereous: cere greyiſh: orbits yellowiſh red: general colour white: the head is creſted, the longeſt feathers of which are an inch and a half in length; theſe are ſulphur-coloured at the baſe, and white at the tips; ſome of the under ones are pale red, but do not appear except the creſt be erected: the two middle tail feathers are white; the ſide ones the ſame, but are ſulphur-coloured on the inner webs from the baſe to the middle: under tail coverts red tipped with white: the legs and claws hoary lead-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Philippine Iſles*.

Mr. Brown drew his bird from a living ſpecimen in the poſſeſſion of *Lady Read*.

Buffon obſerves that the bill is reddiſh brown; and that it is even leſs than the grey Parrot, being the leaſt of its race.

64. + LESSER WHITE COCKATOO.

Le Kakatoes a hupe jaune, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 206. N° 9.
——————————— *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 93.
——————————— *Pl. enl.* 14.
Groſſe weiſſe Papagey, ou Cacadou, *Friſch.* t. 50.
Creſted Parrot or Cockatoo, *Alb.* iii. t. 12.
Leſſer white Cockatoo, *Edw. glean.* t. 317.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fourteen inches and a half. Bill and cere blackiſh: eye placed in a naked white ſkin: irides reddiſh: general

colour white, with a caſt of brimſtone on the under parts: on the head is a creſt of a ſulphur-colour, and pointed in ſhape: beneath each eye is a ſulphur-coloured ſpot; and the lower half of the ſide tail feathers are of the ſame colour on the inner webs: the quills alſo are the ſame for two-thirds of their length from the baſe: legs black.

Inhabits the *Molucca Iſles*. *Buffon* obſerves, that there are two different ſorts of this bird, the one much bigger than the other: he ſpeaks much of the docility of it; a fact known to every one who has had it living in their poſſeſſion. PLACE.

Pſittacus coronatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 143. N° 21.
Cockatoo of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 160.

65. CROWNED COCKATOO.

SIZE of the next ſpecies. The forehead is yellow: a creſt ariſes from the top of the head, like that of other Cockatoos, of a ſcarlet colour tipped with light blue, and may be erected or depreſſed at will: the colour of the body and tail is green; the outer feathers of the laſt are blue on the outſides: the vent feathers are red with blue tips. DESCRIPTION.

This is *Linnæus*'s deſcription, who ſays it inhabits *Surinam*. PLACE.

Bancroft ſays, that it is leſs than a common Parrot. "The bill ſhort and cheſtnut-coloured: head, cheeks, and neck, covered with long, looſe, dull red feathers, variegated with whitiſh bars: the feathers at the top of the head are an inch and half in length, and there, as well as thoſe of the cheeks and neck, are erected at pleaſure: the body and wings are green; and the feathers of the tail, which are ſhort, are ſome green, others of a dull red." Theſe are no doubt the ſame birds, though the deſcription varies a little. OBSERVATION.

66. BLACK COCKATOO.

Le Kakatoës noir, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 97.
Great black Cockatoo, *Edw. glean.* pl. 316.

DESCRIPTION. IF we may judge by the ſize of the head which accompanies the drawing of this bird in *Edwards*, it muſt at leaſt be of the ſize of the red and blue Maccaw, if not bigger. The general colour is black, with a large creſt on the head, of a colour ſomewhat more pale than the reſt of the plumage: the bill is duſky brown: the eye dark: ſide of the head, from the eyes to the under mandible, bare of feathers, wrinkled, and of a red colour: the legs brown black.

This was taken from a drawing done by order of *Governor Loten* at *Ceylon*.

In *Parkinſon*'s voyage * are mentioned *black Cockatoos* of a large ſize, having white ſpots between the beak and ear, as well as on each wing, and ſcarlet and orange-coloured feathers on their tails.

Theſe were met with on the coaſt of *New Holland*, in the *South Seas*.

67. RED AND WHITE PARROT.

Pſittacus erythroleucus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 144. N° 23.
Le Kakatoes à ailes & queue rouges, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 214. N° 12.
——————————— *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 96.
Pſittacus erythroleucos Aldrovandi, *Raii Syn.* p. 31. N° 8.
Red and white Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 114. N° 8.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a large Fowl: length ſeventeen inches. Bill black: head, throat, neck, back, ſides, thighs, ſcapulars, and upper

* P. 144. See alſo *Hawkſw. Voy.* vol. ii. p. 18.

and lower wing coverts, of a dirty white, or pale aſh-colour: the lower part of the back, rump, upper and lower tail coverts, quills, and tail, are vermilion: the legs are blackiſh: claws black.

Where it inhabits unknown.

68. + ASH-COLOURED PARROT.

Pſittacus erithacus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 144. N° 24.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 31. N° 30.
Le Perroquet cendre de Guinée, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 310. N° 49.
——————— ou le Jaco, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 100.—*Pl. enlum.* 311.
Der grave Papagey, der rother ſchwantz, *Friſch.* t. 51.
Pſittacus cinereus, ſeu ſubcæruleus Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 31. N° 7.
Aſh-coloured Parrot, *Will. orn.* p. 114. N° 7.—*Albin.* i. pl. 12.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a well-known Parrot: of the ſize of a ſmall Pigeon: the length is twenty inches. The bill is black: cere and ſkin round the eyes meally and white: iris yellowiſh white: general colour cinereous: the feathers on the head, neck, and under parts, have hoary edges: the rump and lower part of the belly are hoary, with cinereous edges: the tail is of a bright red; the ſhafts blackiſh: legs aſh-colour: claws blackiſh.

This bird talks well, at leaſt equal to the green Parrot, but is much leſs noiſy at other times. It is called by ſome *Jaco*, from that word being very plainly repeated by the bird.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

It is from *Guinea* that they are uſually fetched, being firſt brought from the inland parts of *Africa*; they are found alſo at *Congo*, and on the coaſts of *Angola*. As to the common manners of this bird in the tame ſtate, they are well known in *England*, as well as elſewhere.

Le

68. Var. A. RED-WINGED ASH-COLOURED PARROT.

Le Perroquet de Guinée à ailes rouges, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 313. A.

THIS differs from the other merely in having the wings marked with red.

68. Var. B. RED AND ASH-COLOURED PARROT.

Le Perroquet de Guinée varié de rouge, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 313. B.
Aſh-coloured and red Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 163.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS too is a variety, having many red feathers mixed throughout with the grey ones.

68. Var. C.

Pſittacus ruber, *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 32. N° 31.

SCOPOLI alſo mentions a further variety. This had the head aſh-coloured: cheeks quite naked: on the breaſt two brown feathers: prime quills cinereous brown: colour of the reſt of the body not mentioned *, only that the tail is red.

A friend of mine has one of the firſt deſcribed, which has two feathers on the middle of the breaſt crimſon, which has not varied for many years.

It is not unuſual for female Parrots to lay eggs in this country, but as they are not impregnated, no heed is taken of them. A gentleman † at *Marmande* in *France* had a male and female, which for five or ſix years together produced young ones. They made

* Moſt likely it was red, from his naming it the *Pſittacus ruber* (red Parrot).

† *M. le Pigeonière. Hiſt. des oiſ.* vi. p. 115.

the

the neſt in ſpring, and the female laid four eggs, of which never more than three were good. The neſt was made in a caſk, which had one end knocked out, and filled with ſaw-duſt: proper accommodations were made to get in and out, ſo that the male might ſit by his mate. If any one preſumed to enter the chamber wherein they were, without his boots on, he was ſure to ſuffer, by having his legs bit terribly by the male, who was jealous to a degree, particularly if any one approached the female. This is not the firſt account of a circumſtance of the like kind, for *Le P. Labat* * tells us of a pair which hatched young ones at *Paris*.

Le Perroquet cendré du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 313. N° 50.
Maracana Braſil. prima Marcgr. *Raii Syn.* p. 29. N° 4.
Maracana, *Will. orn.* p. 112. N° 5.

69. CINEREOUS PARROT.

THIS bird is ſaid by *Willughby* to be bigger than the laſt. The whole plumage of a blueiſh aſh-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Said to inhabit *Braſil*. PLACE.

This muſt originally have come from *Guinea* †, as there are none of this colour in *America* ‡, and, on the contrary, are very common in *Africa*, and tranſported to *America* along with the *negro ſlaves*.

* *Nouv. Voy. aux Iſles de l'Amerique*, ii. p. 160.

† *Hiſt. des oiſ.* vi. p. 249.

‡ Parrots, ſo called, are very numerous, and of different ſpecies, in *Guiana*, but none of them deſtitute of green feathers; ſuch as the *aſh-coloured Parrot of Guinea*, the *white-creſted Parrots*, and ſome others. *Bancroft's Hiſt. of Guiana.*

70. SOUTHERN BROWN PARROT.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE not much leſs than a Crow: length ſixteen inches. The bill is very large, hooked, and of a blue black: a round bare aſh-coloured ſkin ſurrounds the eyes: the whole top of the head pale aſh-colour: round the lower mandible, throat, and fore part and ſides of the neck, of a cheſtnut red; the middle of the feathers paleſt: over the ears ruſty yellow: the hind head and back part of the neck deep aſh-colour and pale mixed: back, wings, and tail, greeniſh aſh-colour, ſomewhat gloſſed with copper: the margins of the feathers darkeſt: from the breaſt to the vent cheſtnut red; the margins deepeſt: the tail beneath is of the ſame colour; it is pretty even at the end; at the tip of each feather the ſhaft ſtands out in a point: the tips of all the feathers are brown: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Zealand.*

71. BLACK PARROT.

Pſittacus niger, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 145. N° 29.
Le Perruche noir de Madagaſcar, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 317. N° 53.
Le Vaſa, ou Perroquet noir, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 119. t. 4.
Le Perroquet noir de Madagaſcar, *Pl. enl.* 500.
Black Parrot of Madagaſcar, *Edw.* i. t. 5.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Bill and cere of a light fleſh-colour: eyes in a bare white ſkin: irides dark brown: the whole head and body of a duſky blueiſh black, except the upper part of the wings, which is dark aſh: the tail is five inches and a half long: legs dull fleſh-colour: claws black. The bill

bill is much ſmaller, and the tail longer, than is uſual in this genus.

Inhabits *Madagaſcar.—Mem.* That deſcribed by *Edwards* had three or four white feathers in each wing. PLACE.

Pſittacus Maſcarinus, *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 524.
Le Perroquet Maſcarin, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 315, N° 52.
Le Maſcarin, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 120. t. 5.
Maſcarin, *Pl. enl.* 35.
Lev. Muſ. a variety.

72. MASCARINE PARROT.

THIS ſpecies is bigger than the *aſh-coloured Parrot:* length thirteen inches and a half. The bill and cere are reddiſh: the baſe of the bill is ſurrounded with black, for half an inch in breadth: orbits bare, and of a light red: irides red: top of the head, and hind part of the neck, pale aſh: back, rump, fore part of the neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, ſcapulars, upper and under tail and wing coverts, deep aſh, as are the greater quills: tail the ſame, but the ſide feathers are whitiſh at the baſe: legs pale fleſh-colour: claws grey *. DESCRIPTION.

Linnæus ſays it inhabits *Maſcarin*; but *Buffon* derives his name from the bird having a ſort of maſk † round the bill. PLACE.

* In the *Leverian Muſeum* is one of theſe, with the maſk in front. The ground colour of the plumage the ſame as in the above, but irregularly ſprinkled with white feathers throughout: the tail, part white, part brown, but not regular; ſome of the quills and tail feathers being wholly white, while the oppoſites, which ſhould have anſwered them, were white and brown: it is a particular and beautiful *luſus naturæ*.

† "Parcequ'il a au tour du Bec, une ſorte de maſque noir."

73. BROWN PARROT.

Le Perroquet brun, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 314. N° 51.

DESCRIPTION.

THE whole of this bird is of a plain brown aſh-colour: it is a trifle leſs than the aſh-coloured Parrot; and is thirteen inches and a half long. *Buffon** mentions one, which is in the French king's cabinet, of the ſame ſize with the laſt, but had neither the black maſk, nor was white at the baſe of the tail; perhaps it might be this bird of *Briſſon*'s; or, as it had the bill ſmall in proportion, may prove an intermediate ſpecies, between the two laſt, partaking much of both.

74. HAWK-HEADED PARROT.

Pſittacus accipitrinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 148. N° 38.
Le Perruche varié des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 300. N° 43.
Le Perroquet varié, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 117.
Pſittacus elegans Cluſii, *Raii Syn.* p. 32. N° 11.
Hawk-headed Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 165.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a ſmall Pigeon: length twelve inches and a half. Bill and cere blackiſh: round the eyes the ſame, and bare: irides deep yellow or hazel: head, cheeks, and throat, brown; on each feather is a paler ſtripe down the middle: neck, breaſt, and belly, purple; the feathers edged with blue: back, rump, ſcapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, fine green: ſides and under leſſer wing coverts yellow green; the greater ones blue black: prime quills black above, the outer edges and tips blue; the ſecondaries green: tail a little rounded, and five inches and a quarter long; above green; all the feathers except the two middle ones have blue tips; beneath blue black: legs and claws dark lead-

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* vi. p. 121.

colour.

colour. When this bird is provoked, it ſets up the feathers round the neck like a *ruff* *.

Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*. PLACE.

Le Papegai maillé, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 239. t. 12.
Le Perroquet maillé, *Pl. enl.* 526.

74. VAR. A. MAILED PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

THE top of the head, and round the face, covered with narrow and long white feathers ſtriped with blackiſh: hind head and ſides of the neck of a fine red brown edged with blue: breaſt and ſtomach ſhaded with the ſame, with a gloſs of green: the upper parts of the body and tail are of a gloſſy green: the quills, and under the tail, are brown; and the edges of the tail feathers violet blue. When this bird is irritated, it ſets up the feathers round the head like a *ruff*.

This, ſays *Buffon*, is only a variety of the laſt bird, having been brought originally from the *Eaſt Indies*, and now naturaliſed to *Guiana*, where it is now found. It is obſerved to have a ſharp and ſhrill cry, different from all other Parrots of the *American continent*.

I have ſome notion that this is the bird mentioned by *Fermin*, by the name of *Perroquet varié* †. He ſays that the feathers of the neck are variegated, of a deep reddiſh colour tipped with elegant blue: belly the ſame, but ſprinkled with brown: back green: quills blueiſh: tail all green.

This deſcription ſomewhat differs; but what ſtrikes me, is the circumſtance of the bird's ſetting up the feathers round the head

* See this remarked by *Cluſius*, in his diſcourſe on Parrots. *Will. orn.* p. 119.
† *Deſcr. de Surin.* ii. p. 176.

ſo as to appear as a very handſome creſt, as *Fermin* ſays it does when angry; and, as this is a circumſtance recorded of no other Parrot, it may perhaps prove the ſame bird.

75. RUFF-NECKED PARROT.

Le Perroquet de la Guadeloupe, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 302. N° 44.
Le Crik à tête violette, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 233.
Perroquet de la Guadeloupe, *Du Tartre Hiſt. des Antill.* ii. p. 250. f. in p. 246 bad.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, ſays *Du Tertre*, is ſo beautiful and ſo ſingular a bird, in reſpect to its plumage, that it ought to be deſcribed. It is near the ſize of a Fowl. The bill and the eyes bordered with fleſh-colour: head, neck, and belly, violet, with a ſlight mixture of green and black, and changeable like the breaſt of a Pigeon: the back browniſh green: the greater quills black; the others yellow, green, and red: on the wing coverts there are two ſpots in ſhape and colour of roſes. When it erects the neck feathers, it makes the appearance of a *ruff* round the head, in which it ſeems to admire itſelf, as a Peacock does with its tail ſpread.

I do not find any one who has ſeen it beſides this author. It is not known now at *Guadeloupe*, where *Du Tertre* affirms he met with it *; but perhaps the race may be nearly extinct, Parrots of all kinds being the food of the natives of many places; and ſuch

* It muſt once have been plenty, as this author mentions their being very fat at certain ſeaſons, and much coveted for food. He alſo talks of their being very tame, inſomuch that a pair having made a neſt in a large tree, not far from his habitation, the male and female alternately came there for food, and afterwards brought their young, as ſoon as they were able to fly. *Hiſt. des Antilles*, ii. p. 251.

birds,

birds, in courſe, muſt be leſs numerous in proportion to the increaſe of inhabitants.

This ſeems to be related to the two former ones.

76. CERAM LORY.

Pſittacus garrulus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 144. N° 25.
Le Lory de Ceram, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 215. N° 13.—*Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 129. var. 2d.
Lory, *Raii Syn.* 151. N° 9.
Der gank rothe Papagey, &c. *Friſch.* t. 45.
Scarlet Parrakeeto with green and black wings, *Will. orn.* p. 117.
Purple Parrot, *Charlt. exer.* p. 75. N° 16.—*Onom.* p. 67. N° 16. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Dove: length ten inches and a quarter. The bill is orange red: cere aſh-coloured: the bare ſpace round the eyes the ſame: irides deep yellow: general colour ſcarlet, except the leſſer and under wing coverts, which are mixed with green and yellow: the wings are firſt yellow, then green; the baſtard wings violet: greater quills dark green, beneath hoary; they are ſcarlet on the inſide, and the tips are cinereous: the two middle tail feathers are firſt green, then dull red, and tipped with green; the next on each ſide red for two-thirds of its length, and afterwards green; and the four outer ones firſt ſcarlet, then violet, with deep green tips: the lower part of the thigh feathers, or garter, green: legs brown: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the iſle of *Ceram*, and the reſt of the *Moluccas*.

Pſittacus

76. VAR. A. NOIRA LORY.

Pſittacus garrulus β. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 144. N° 25.
Pſittacus coccin. orient. alis ex viridi & nigro variis, *Raii Syn.* p. 31. N° 9.
Variété du Noira, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 129. N° 1.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill yellow: irides the ſame: body ſcarlet: ridge of the wing yellow: wing coverts green: quills black, with the outer webs green; beneath duſky: lower half of the tail yellow; the end half yellow green: round the knees a garter of green: legs very ſhort and black.

PLACE. *Mr. Ray* mentions to have ſeen this in *London*, which came from the *Eaſt Indies*.

76. VAR. B. + SCARLET LORY.

Pſittacus garrulus γ, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 145. N° 25.
Le Lory des Moluques, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 219. N° 14. t. 23. f. 1.
Lori noira, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 127.
Lori des Moluques, *Pl. enl.* 216.
Scarlet Lory, *Edw.* iv. t. 172.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the others. Bill orange: cere aſh-coloured: round the eye the ſame: body of a fine ſcarlet, except a few ſpots of yellow on the back, between the wings: the ſhoulders of the wings are yellow, then green, afterwards green with yellow tips: greater quills dark green, inclining to blue: the two middle tail feathers deep green, but near the ſhafts have a tinge of dull red half way down; the ſide feathers half red half green; and the two outſide ones have a violet tinge on the outer edge; beneath, all the

the tail feathers are reddiſh yellow: round the knees a blue garter: legs brown: claws black.

I perceived a further variety in the collection of Dr. *Hunter*, which had many of the wing coverts tipped with blue, and no garter round the bottom of the knee: otherwiſe like the others.

Inhabits the *Molucca Iſles*. PLACE.

Pſittacus domicella, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 145. N° 26.
Le Lory des Indes orientales, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 222. N° 15. t. 24. f. 1. *Pl. enlum.* 84. la femelle.
Le Lori à Collier, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 130. *female.*
Second black-cap Lory, *Edw.* iv. t. 171.
Lev. Muſ.

77. PURPLE-CAPPED LORY.

SIZE of the others: length near eleven inches. Bill red: cere and round the eyes aſh-colour: irides orange: top of the head purpliſh black: neck, body, and tail ſcarlet; the laſt tipped with green: on the breaſt is an obſcure * yellow creſcent: the lower thigh feathers are blue: upper wing coverts green; the under ones blue: edge of the wings blue and green mixed: legs blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Eaſt-Indies*. PLACE.

Le Lory à Collier des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 230. N° 18.
Le Lori à Collier, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 131.
Le Lori *mâle* des Indes orientales, *Pl. enl.* 119.
Laurey from the *Braſils*, *Albin.* i. t. 13.

77. VAR. A. BLUE-CAPPED LORY.

BILL yellowiſh: round the eyes black: irides yellow: upper part of the head of a ſhining blue: neck, throat, back, ſcapulars, DESCRIPTION.

* The yellow is conſpicuous only when the feathers are blown back, not as they lay over one another, according to *Briſſon*.

pulars, breaſt, and upper part of the belly, ſcarlet: the neck encircled with a ring of yellow: lower part of the back, rump, and lower part of the belly, white and roſe-colour mixed; as are the thighs: upper and under tail coverts red and white mixed: wing coverts green, mixed with yellow: quills fine blue: leſſer quills yellowiſh green: tail purple, with a caſt of red brown: legs cinereous: claws black.

PLACE. *Albin* brings it from *Braſil*, but *Briſſon* from the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Buffon is of opinion, that theſe two laſt are only male and female, and that the laſt is the male. He obſerves, that the female wants the ring on the neck; and that the blue on the head takes up leſs ſpace, and is leſs in ſize; the chief difference being in the want or preſence of the ring on the neck: but in this caſe *Mr. Albin*'s bird muſt be a conſiderable variety at leaſt, from the difference of colour on the lower part of the back, &c. *M. de Buffon* too obſerves, that all the Lories are brought from the *Moluccas*, or *New Guinea*; who is joined in opinion by *M. Sonnerat* *.

Theſe birds are remarkable for their ſpeaking diſtinctly, as well as their aptneſs to learn quickly any thing they are taught. They are in general very ſcarce, and ſell dear, from the difficulty of bringing them over, and keeping them afterwards.

* " C'eſt improprement que les ornithologiſtes ont déſigné les Loris par les Noms de *Loris des Philippines, des Indes orientales, de la Chine, &c.* Les oiſeaux de cette eſpèce ne ſe trouvent qu'aux *Moluques* & à la *Nouvelle Guinée*, ceux qu'on voit ailleurs, en ont tous eté tranſportés." *Sonnerat Voy. à la Nouv. Guinée*, p. 173.

Pſittacus

Pſittacus Lory, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 145. N° 27.
Le Lory des Philippines. *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 225. N° 16. t. 23. f. 2.
Le Lori tricolor, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 132.
Lory des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 168.
Firſt black-cap Lory, *Edw.* iv. t. 170.
Lev. Muſ.

78. BLACK-CAPPED LORY.

LENGTH ten inches and three quarters. Bill orange: cere and round the eyes aſh-coloured: irides fine orange: whole crown of the head black, with a blue caſt: neck and body ſcarlet, except a patch of blue between the neck and back, and another on the lower part of the breaſt, mixing among the red feathers: wing coverts green above: quills for the moſt part green, but ſome of them edged with yellow: lower part of the thighs, the vent, and under tail coverts, blue: the two middle feathers of the tail half red, half green; the ſide ones red half way, then green, with the outer edge violet: legs blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Said to come from the *Philippine Iſlands*. *Mr. Sonnerat* found it at the Iſle of *Yolo* *, which moſt probably is it's natural abode. This ſpecies is exceedingly familiar, playing with, and running after thoſe who keep it. It is much to be regretted, that its duration of life proves ſo ſhort in theſe colder regions. PLACE.

Le Lory d'Amboine, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 231.
Le Lori Cramoiſi, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 133.
Lory d'Amboine, *Pl. enl.* 518.
Blue-breaſted Parrot. *Brown's Illuſt.* t. 6.

79. CRIMSON LORY.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half; and in ſize ſomewhat bigger than the reſt of the Lories. The bill is dull red: DESCRIPTION.

* *Mem.* The *Spaniards* call this iſland one of the *Philippines*, but the *Dutch* rank it among the *Moluccas*.

cere and round the eyes blackiſh: irides orange: general colour deep crimſon: breaſt, belly, ſides, thighs, under tail and leſſer under wing coverts, deep violet: greater under wing coverts blackiſh brown: prime quills dull red, but of a blackiſh brown on the inſides and beneath: tail feathers* deep ſcarlet, tipped with a pale dirty red: legs brown: claws black.

In the *Planches Enluminées*, and that figured by *Brown*, the bill is black. In the laſt, the greater quills and one of the ſecondaries are blue, though not mentioned in his deſcription. The ends of the tail feathers are orange yellow: legs duſky: claws black.

80. MOLUCCA-LORY.

Lori de Gilolo, *Son. Voy.* p. 177. t. 112.
Le Lori rouge, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 134.
Lori de la Chine, *Pl. enl.* 519.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ten inches in length, and the plumage almoſt entirely red. The bill and irides are of the colour of orpiment, and the eye is placed in an oval of black, running out into a point before and behind: on the middle of the wing there is an ultramarine blue† ſpot; and the under tail coverts are of the ſame colour. The quills are black: and the end of the tail cheſtnut.

PLACE. This inhabits the *Moluccas*, and *New Guinea*.

80. VAR. A.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH nine inches. Bill red: cere and orbits blueiſh: general colour of the plumage deep red: ſcapulars of a

* The two middle feathers are a trifle longer than the others; but ſcarce enough ſo, to place it among thoſe with pointed tails.

† Two, according to *Buffon*, in the middle of the back.

gloſſy

gloſſy light blue: lower belly and vent the ſame: two or three of the thigh feathers alſo pale blue: the greater wing coverts have the ends blue; the quills red; but the ſecondaries have dark blue ends, and the primaries greeniſh black ones. The baſtard wing duſky black: the tail of a dull red, with duſky margins.

Said to come from the *Eaſt-Indies*. PLACE.

Le grand Lori, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 135.
Lori de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Pl. enl.* 683.
Purper-roode Loeri, *Voſmaer. Monog.* 1769. p. 10. t. 7. 81. GRAND LORY.

THIS is the largeſt of all the Lories, being thirteen inches in length. The bill is black: the head and neck are fine red: the lower part of the neck next the back violet blue: breaſt richly clouded with red, blue, violet, and green; the mixture of green and red goes on to the belly: the quills, and edge of the wing from the ſhoulder, ſky blue: the reſt of the plumage is a deep red: half of the tail is red, and the end yellow: legs aſh-coloured. DESCRIPTION.

Mr. Voſmaer * ſpeaks of it as coming from *Ceylon*; but *Buffon* ſuppoſes it firſt to have been brought there from another place. The three laſt-mentioned ſeem to run much one into another, as to colour; but as we have the above authorities for placing them as diſtinct ſpecies, we ſhall ſo do, till a better acquaintance with them may clear up the doubt.

* He ſays, that it is bigger than the *Erithacus*, and leſs than the *Æſtivus*.

81. VAR. A. IN the Muſeum of *Dr. Hunter* is a Parrot, which ſeems to nearly anſwer the above deſcription. Length the ſame: bill black: cere duſky: head, neck, and breaſt, fine red: upper parts of the body brown and green, mixed with a little clouded blue, in different parts: between the wings blue and green mixed: the lower part of the breaſt and belly blue: vent the ſame, with a mixture of greeniſh: thighs deep cheſtnut, the feathers with green margins: edge of wing, and under wing coverts, blue: quills duſky, with deep blue margins: tail cheſtnut, with paler tips: legs duſky.

82. YELLOW-BREASTED LORY.

Pſittacus Guineenſis, *J. F. Miller*, t. 29.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ten inches. Bill black: cere white: throat and round the eye the ſame: above the eye a patch of yellow: reſt of the head and neck crimſon: the breaſt is yellow: wing coverts green: quills blue, edged with yellow: under the wings, belly, thighs, vent, and under part of the tail, white: the tips of the laſt red: legs duſky: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guinea*.

Mem. The colour of the back and upper part of the tail could not be known, as the poſition of the bird in the print did not admit of it.

Le Lory du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 229. N° 17.
Le Paragua, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 248.
Paragua, *Raii Syn.* p. 33, N° 4.
——— *Will. orn.* p. 115. ch. 9.

83. PARAGUAN LORY.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Amazons Parrot. Bill cinereous: irides red: head, hind part of the neck, bottom of the belly, thighs, and lower tail coverts, black: back, rump, upper tail coverts, throat, fore part of the neck, breaſt, upper part of the belly, and ſides, ſcarlet: the ſcapulars, upper and under wing coverts, and quills, black: the tail is alſo black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Braſil*. *Buffon* thinks there is ſome probability of this having an *African* origin, for the reaſons given under the cinereous Parrot.

Pſittacus cærulocephalus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 145. N° 28.
Le Perroquet bleu de la Guiane, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 304. N° 46.
Le Crik rouge & bleu, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 226.
Pſittacus verſicolor ſeu erythrocyanus Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 31. N° 6.
Red and blue Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 114. N° 6.

84. RED AND BLUE PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the duſky Parrot: length nine inches. The bill is blackiſh: ſpace round the eyes bare and whitiſh: irides yellow: head, throat, neck, and breaſt, blue: on the top of the head is a yellow ſpot: upper part of the back pale blue: lower, ſides, and rump, yellow: belly green: the feathers of the wing and tail are roſe-colour; the coverts of the firſt are mixed with green, yellow, and roſe-colour; thoſe of the tail green: legs reddiſh grey.

This is the deſcription of *Aldrovand*, who does not mention from what country it came; but *Briſſon*, miſtaking it for the *Perroquet violet* of *Barrere*, which comes from *Guiana*, placed it as a native of that place in courſe.

85. GREEN AND RED CHINESE PARROT.

Le Perroquet de la Chine, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 291, N° 39.
Le Perroquet vert, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 116.
Perroquet de la Chine, *Pl. enl.* 514.
Le grand Perroquet verd de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* p. 174. t. 108.
Green and red Parrot from China, *Edw. glean.* t. 231.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a middling Hen. The upper mandible red at the baſe, with a yellowiſh tip; the lower one black: there is neither cere nor bare ſkin round the eyes: the irides are orange: the bird is wholly green, except the ſides and under wing coverts, which are red: the edge of the wing, and ſome of the greater coverts, are blue: the under part of the tail is brown: legs and claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *China* and *Amboina*; but in the former only in the moſt ſouthern provinces: it is not common. *Buffon* ſays he has received it from the *Moluccas* and *New Guinea*; and *Sonnerat* likewiſe deſcribes it as being a native of the laſt place.

86. GREAT-BILLED PARROT.

Le Perroquet à Bec couleur de Sang, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 122.
Perroquet de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Pl. enl.* 713.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is fourteen inches in length, and is a large-ſized Parrot. The bill blood-colour, very thick and broad, more ſo than in other Parrots, or even Maccaws: the head and neck are fine green,

green, with a gilded gloſs: fore part of the body yellow, ſhaded with green: tail green above, yellow beneath: back blue green: the wing appears tinged with a mixture of ſky-blue and green, according to different aſpects: the coverts are black; the feathers edged and variegated with daſhes of gilded yellow.

Inhabits *New Guinea*. PLACE.

Le grand Perroquet vert à tête bleu, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 122.
Perroquet d'Amboine, *Pl. enl.* 862. 87. AMBOINA PARROT.

THIS is likewiſe a very large bird, being ſixteen inches in length. The forehead and crown are blue: the reſt of the plumage is graſs-green, with a great mixture of blue on the quills: the under parts of the body are olive green: the tail is ſhort; above green, and of a dull yellow beneath: legs lead-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Amboina*. PLACE.

Pſittacus leucocephalus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 145. N° 30.
Le Perroquet de la Martinique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 242. N° 26.
L'Amazone à tête blanche, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 212. t. 9.
Perroquet à front blanc du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 335.
White-headed Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 166.
Lev. Muſ. 88. WHITE-FRONTED PARROT.

SIZE of a ſmall Pigeon. Bill fleſh-colour: cere white, as is the ſpace round the eyes: irides dark hazel: general colour of the plumage green; the feathers margined with brown, moſt conſpicuous on the fore parts: the forehead is white: crown of the DESCRIPTION.

the head blue, with a few red ſpots: cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, fine ſcarlet: belly green, with a mixture of red, and in ſome ferruginous: greater quills blue, beneath blackiſh: the two middle tail feathers green; the three next on each ſide red for three parts of the way from the baſe, the ends green; the outſide ones the ſame, but blueiſh on the outſides: legs and claws deep brown. *Edwards* ſays, that in ſome the ridge of the wing is red, and in others not.

PLACE. Inhabits *Martinico*, and other parts.

88. VAR. A. + WHITE-HEADED PARROT.

Le Perroquet à Gorge rouge de la Martinique, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 244. N° 27.
L'Amazone à tête blanche, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 212. var.
Perroquet de la Martinique, *Pl. enl.* 549.
Pſittacus leucocephalus Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 31. N° 5. p. 181. N° 7.
White-headed Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 113. N° 5.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill and cere fleſh-colour: the bare ſpace round the eye white: irides hazel: forehead, to the middle of the crown, white: throat, and fore part of the neck, pale red; the feathers margined with white: hind head and upper parts of the body, the breaſt, and ſides, are green; each feather margined with black brown or black: belly dull purple: thighs on the inſide the ſame, but on the outſide green: greater wing coverts fartheſt from the body blue, the inner webs black at the baſe: greater quills blue, the inner webs black; the leſſer green: the two middle tail feathers green; the next on each ſide green on the outſide, and yellow within; the four outer ones on the inſide, half way from the baſe, red, then yellow, with a greeniſh yellow end; the outſide green, with the tips on both ſides blue: legs fleſh-coloured: claws grey.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Martinico, Jamaica, Mexico.* PLACE.

By mixing his references, *Linnæus* means to rank the two laſt as one. They are certainly varieties of each other at leaſt, and as ſuch I have placed them. This laſt wants the blue on the crown: the belly is darker: and the tail differs in colour.

88. VAR. B. WHITE-CROWNED PARROT.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill pale yellow: cere and orbits cinereous: forehead to the middle of the crown white; the reſt of the head above pale blue; on each ſide of the head, between the eye and bill, a ſpot of red: the plumage in general a full green; the margins of the feathers brown black; but on the throat and belly not margined, and of a lighter green: the baſtard wing, and the middle part of one or more of the ſecond quills, are red; greater quills blue; ſome of the outer ones green on the outer edges, the ends black: the tail is rounded; the two middle feathers dark green; baſe of the tail crimſon; the reſt green; darkeſt on the edges; the ſhafts cheſtnut.

Le Perroquet à tête bleue de la Martinique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 251. N° 29.
Le Papegai à ventre pourpre, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 242.
——— ——— ——— de la Martinique, *Pl. enl.* 548.

88. VAR. C. ASH-CROWNED PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Pigeon: length eleven inches and a half. Bill and cere white: orbits the ſame: general colour green: moſt of the feathers margined with black: forehead white: top of the head blue aſh: belly red and green mixed: thighs blue green: bend of the wing white: baſtard wing, and feathers adjacent,

 blue:

blue: quills black, with the margins of ſome of them blue and others green: the two middle tail feathers green; the next yellow on the inſide half way from the baſe, near the ſhaft reddiſh, the end green; the next three on each ſide red like the laſt, but on both ſides; and the outer one red, with the end yellowiſh green, and the outer margin blue: legs grey: claws brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Martinico*.

89. YELLOW-HEADED AMAZONS PARROT.

Pſittacus nobilis *, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 140. N° 5.
Le Perroquet Amazone du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 272. N° 35. t. 26. f. 1.
L'Amazone à tête jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 208.

DESCRIPTION. *BUFFON* places this bird at the head of his Amazonian Parrots, and deſcribes it thus: The bill is red at the baſe, and aſh-coloured the reſt of its length: irides yellow: top of the head lively bright yellow: throat, neck, back, and upper wing coverts, green: breaſt and belly yellowiſh green: ridge of the wing bright red: quills varied with green, black, violet blue, and red: the two outer tail feathers have the inner webs red at the baſe, beyond that of a deep green to near the end, which is yellow green: legs grey: claws black.

89. VAR. A. YELLOW-CROWNED PARROT.

L'Amazone à tête jaune, var 1. *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 209.
Perroquet vert & rouge de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 312.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird differs from the former in having only a little yellow on the forehead inſtead of the whole crown: the green co-

* This only regards the ſynonyms placed under the *nobilis*; for he certainly means a different bird, with naked cheeks, ſuch as is deſcribed in the *Muſ. Adolphi Fred.* ii. p. 13.—noticed by us in p. 207. N° 8.

lour is alſo leſs bright, or a kind of yellowiſh green: on the wing a little red as in the laſt: and a ſhade of yellow under the tail: the bill is reddiſh, and the legs grey: the ſize is the ſame, ſo as to put it out of doubt the being a variety: the length about nine inches.

This, ſays *Buffon*, has not been mentioned by any naturaliſt before, although the bird is known at *Guiana* by the name of the *baſtard Amazon*, or *half Amazon*; and they ſay that it ſprings from a croſs breed with another Parrot.

One in the *Leverian Muſeum* has the forehead and ſides of the head, as far as the ears, yellow; the reſt of the head and body green: the ridge of the wing is red, and a ſpot of the ſame in the middle of the wing, &c. like the others.

In the ſame place is another, ſuppoſed to be younger, in which the yellow on the forehead is not diſtinct, being mixed with green: the ridge of the wing likewiſe is of a mixed red-colour, and the end of the baſe of the tail not ſo dark: it has a line of black juſt round the bill, and the ſize not ſo large.

Le Perroquet Amazone à bec varié, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 270.
L'Amazone à tête jaune, var. 2. *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 210.
Pſittacus Poikilorhynchos Aldrovandi, *Raii Syn.* p. 30. N° 3.
Aldrovandus his Parrot, with a parti-coloured bill, *Will. orn.* p. 113.

89.
VAR. B.
PARTY-BILLED PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is as large as a Fowl: and is in length eighteen inches. It varies chiefly in the bill; and is deſcribed by *Willughby* in this manner: "The upper chap in the upper part was of a blueiſh green; of a yellow oker on the ſides; the tip croſſed with a white ſpot; the lower chap of the bill of a lead-colour round about, and yellow in the middle."

90. ASH-FRONTED PARROT.

Le Perroquet des Barbades, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 236. N° 22.
Green and yellow Parrot from Barbadoes, *Albin.* iii. t. 11.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a large Pigeon. Bill horn-colour: cere and orbits cinereous: forehead pale aſh-colour: top of the head, cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, yellow: leſſer wing coverts and thighs the ſame: greater wing coverts, fartheſt from the body, of a fine blue: the outer edge of the firſt prime quills violet; and of ſome of the others red from the baſe to the middle, the reſt of the length blue: ſecondaries green: tail green; the two middle feathers a trifle the longeſt: legs cinereous: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Barbadoes*.

91. COMMON AMAZONS PARROT.

Pſittacus æſtivus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 146. N° 32.
Le Perroquet Amazone, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 256. N° 31.
L'Aourou-couraou, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 215.
Le Perroquet Amazone, *Pl. enl.* 547.
Ajuru-curau, *Raii Syn.* p. 32. N° 1.
Marcgravius's middle-ſized Parrot, 1ſt ſpecies, *Will. orn.* p. 115.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill is blackiſh: irides gold-colour: the forehead, and between the eyes, blueiſh; the reſt of the head yellow: throat yellow: the feathers edged with blueiſh green: the reſt of the body light green, verging to yellow on the back and belly: ridge of the wing red: upper wing coverts green: quills varied with green, black, yellow, violet blue, and red: tail green, but

but when extended the feathers appear fringed with black, red, and blue: legs aſh-colour.

Inhabits *Guiana* and *Braſil.* PLACE.

Le Perroquet à teſte jaune de la Jamaïque, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 233. N° 20.
Aourou-couraou, 1ſt var. *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 216.
Pſittacus viridis melanorhynchos Aldrovandi, *Raii Syn.* p. 30. N° 4.
Black-billed green Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 113. N° 4.
Jamaica Parrot, *Brown's Jam.* p. 473.

91. VAR. A. JAMAICA PARROT.

LENGTH thirteen inches: ſize of the aſh-coloured Parrot. Bill black: iris deep ſaffron-colour: forehead and throat blue green: reſt of the head and breaſt yellow: body green above, yellow green beneath: edge of the wing and under tail coverts red: greater quills above green on the outer, and black on the inner ſides; beneath, red near the end: tail yellow green. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Jamaica.* PLACE.

Le Perroquet Amazone de la Jamaïque, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 276. N° 36.
L'Aourou-couraou, var. 2d, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 217.
Pſitt. virid. alarum Coſta ſuperne rubente Aldr. *Raii Syn.* p. 30. N° 2. p. 181. N° 6.
Common green Parrot with the ridge of the wing red, *Will. orn.* p. 113. N° 2.
Main Parrot, *Brown's Jam.* 472.

91. VAR. B. MAIN PARROT.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Upper mandible red; at the baſe blueiſh; in the middle and the tip black; the lower one white: cere aſh-coloured: eyes in a bare white ſkin: DESCRIPTION.

irides reddiſh: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are green tipped with black; beneath green, but inclining to yellow: forehead ſky blue: crown yellow: cheeks and throat the ſame, but deeper: edge of the wing yellow and red mixed: leſſer wing coverts fine red; all the others green: greater quills black edged with green; the lower parts of five of the middle ones are red; the reſt green edged with yellow: tail green; near the tip yellowiſh; the inner baſe of the four outſide feathers red; all the ſhafts black; the two middle feathers rather longer than the others: legs hoary: claws blackiſh.

PLACE. This bird is found at *Guiana*, *Amazons Country*, and *Braſil*; alſo at *Mexico*, where the *Spaniards* call it *Catharina*. *Brown* tells us it is in *Jamaica*; but *Buffon* thinks it may have been imported there, eſpecially as it has been before hinted that Parrots do not take long flights, where the land is interrupted by water.

91. VAR. C. BLUE-TOPPED PARROT.

Le Perroquet à teſte blue du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 234. N° 21.
L'Aourou-couraou, var. 3d, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 219.
Ajuru-curuca, *Raii Syn.* p. 33. N° 3.
——— *Will. orn.* p. 115. ſect. 9.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the aſh-coloured Parrot. Bill cinereous, tipped black: general colour of the plumage green: upper part of the head blue, mixed with black, in the middle of which is a yellow ſpot: beneath each eye a ſpot of the ſame: throat blue: greater quills marked with red, yellow, and violet at the end: legs blue aſh: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil*.

Le

Le Perroquet Amazone varié, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 281. N° 37. t. 26. f. 2.
L'Aourou-couraou, var. 4th, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 219.
Pſitt. maj. ſeu mediæ Magn. Marcg. 2 ſpecies, *Raii Syn.* p. 33. N° 2.
Second ſpecies of Marcgrave, *Will. orn.* p. 115. ſect. 9.
Great green Parrot from the Weſt Indies, *Edw.* iv. t. 162.

91. VAR. D. WEST INDIAN GREEN PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches and three quarters. Bill and cere aſh-colour: the naked ſkin round the eyes fleſh-colour: irides orange: forehead beryl blue: crown pale yellow mixed with a little blue: cheeks and throat yellow: general colour of the plumage green: behind the neck a little mixture of yellow, here and there, to the back, with a very little mixture of red likewiſe: ſhoulders red, with a little mixture of yellow: the firſt eight quills black, with the outer edge half green, half blue: the two middle tail feathers green, at the ends yellowiſh; the next on each ſide the ſame, but leſs of the green; the three next on each ſide red at the baſe within, and edged with yellow, with a deep green ſpot in each feather; the outer feather the ſame, but has the exterior edge blue; the ſhafts of all are black; the two middle feathers are a little the longeſt: legs grey: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Amazons Country* and *Braſil.*

Le Perroquet Amazone à front jaune, *Briſ. orn.* p. 261. N° 32.
L'Aourou-couraou, var. 5, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 221.

91. VAR. E. BRASILIAN YELLOW-FRONTED PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH one foot. Bill yellowiſh; tip cinereous: cere yellowiſh white: bare ſkin round the eyes whitiſh: irides yellow: general colour of the plumage green: the forehead pale yellow:

yellow: crown and cheeks of a deep yellow: from the baſe of the bill, to above the eyes on each ſide, is a ſtripe of blue: on the throat the feathers are yellow, with pale blue tips: hind part of the head and neck green, edged with black, and a mixture of blue: ridge of the wing orange: quills not much unlike thoſe of the laſt but one, as is the tail; or at leaſt, the difference not worth mentioning; the feathers have likewiſe black ſhafts: under tail coverts yellowiſh: legs hoary: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabit *Amazons Country* and *Braſil.*

One at *Sir A. Lever*'s anſwers to this deſcription: The two middle tail feathers are green, growing paler towards the ends, where they are almoſt yellow: the others have the baſe red, then green, verging to yellow at the ends; and all of theſe, except the outer ones, have a red ſpot between the green and the yellow, about the middle of each feather: the outer feather has the outer edge orange the whole length.

92. YELLOW-SHOULDERED PARROT.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches. Bill duſky, tip black: the crown of the head, taking in the eye on each ſide, is of a light blue: from the bill to the eye, on each ſide, and the chin, yellow: body in general, and wings, green: the feathers on the upper parts have brown edges: the ſhoulders are tinged with yellow: on the greater coverts is a patch of orange: the greater quills are duſky: belly and vent of a very pale green: the tail green; but ſome of the feathers are red within, at the baſe: legs duſky.

PLACE. Said to come from *South America.*

Le

Le Perroquet Amazone à gorge jaune, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 287. N° 38.
Le Crik à tête & à gorge jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 222.
Yellow-headed Creature *, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 159.

93. YELLOW-WINGED PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill whitiſh: cere hoary: orbits naked, whitiſh: irides yellow: general colour green: the feathers on the hind part of the neck and the back have black margins: the forehead whitiſh aſh: top of the head, cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, yellow: hind head yellow green: thighs and ridge of the wing yellow: leſſer wing coverts next the body red, with yellow edges; thoſe fartheſt from the body quite yellow: reſt of the coverts green: greater quills black, ſome with blue and green edges; four of the middle ones red at the baſe within, for three-fourths of their length: the four middle tail feathers green, near the end yellowiſh; the three next red half way from the baſe, the reſt yellow green, with a deep green ſpot between the two colours; all of them margined with yellow green outwardly; the two outſide ones the ſame, but the outer edges blue: legs hoary: claws cinereous.

PLACE.

Found with the laſt; as alſo in *Guiana*, according to *Bancroft*. *Buffon* obſerves much on the ſenſibility of this ſpecies; of which

* It may be wondered why the name *Creature* ſhould be applied to a Parrot; but *Mr. Bancroft* thus explains it: Parrots, ſays he, are diſtinguiſhed by two names, *viz. Parrots* properly ſo called, and thoſe termed *Creatures*: the firſt are ſuch as are docile, and will learn to talk; the ſecond reſemble the former in every particular, except that they have leſs docility, and have a habit of nodding when any attempt is made to handle them: a cuſtom of which they never can be diveſted, though they are often taught to ſpeak very diſtinctly.

he gives a detail, from a friend who had one alive, and to whom it was exceedingly attached, but very capricious in its temper; for it expected a return for whatever civility it ſhowed its maſter. Sometimes in its wantonneſs it would bite a little too hard, and when ſo done laughed heartily, as if to applaud himſelf for the act; and if chaſtiſed for the offence, it rebelled the more, and never was to be reclaimed but from the gentleſt uſage. It took great delight in tearing and pulling every thing to pieces; did not at all reliſh confinement in its cage; for in this ſtate it was ſilent and dull; but when at large, on its perch, it was for ever chattering, and had a great deal to ſay, as it remembered every thing almoſt that was ſaid to it. It was alſo, contrary to the nature of many Parrots, very fond of children. In the time of moulting it appeared dejected and uneaſy, and this for near three months together *. It was fed for the moſt part on hemp-ſeed, nuts, fruits of all kinds, and bread ſoaked in wine; but preferred meat if it could get it. It was obſerved, that if fed with this laſt, it became dull and heavy, and in a little time the feathers fell off. It was alſo remarked, that it kept its food in its pouch or cheeks for ſome time, from whence it was protruded by degrees, by a kind of rumination †.

In the *muſeum at Leiceſter-houſe* is a bird, which I fancy to be a young one, though of a large ſize: it anſwers to the above de-

* This circumſtance I have remarked before. The birds in hot climates do not moult all at once, like thoſe of the colder regions: the feathers fall off by degrees as the leaves of evergreen trees.

† For the above remarks we are indebted to *R. P. Bougot*, Gardien des Capucins of *Semur*, who made the education of Parrots for a long time his ſtudy. *Hiſt. des oiſ.* vi. p. 223.—Parrots ſaid to chew the cud. See *Pitfield's Memoirs*, p. 201.

ſcription;

ſcription; but beſides the yellow there mentioned, had a promiſcuous mixture of yellow feathers among the green on the wing coverts, breaſt, and belly: it had no yellow on the ridge of the wing, nor were the leſſer wing coverts next the body red.

Le Meunier, ou le Crik poudré, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 225.
Meunier de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 861.
Pſitt. major albicans, capite luteo, *Barrere Fr. equ.* p. 144?

94. MEALLY GREEN PARROT.

Description.

THIS is the biggeſt of all the Parrots of the new world, except the Maccaw tribe. The bill is of a whitiſh horn-colour: the plumage green, but appears as if powdered all over with *meal:* on the head is a yellow ſpot: the feathers of the face above the neck are ſlightly edged with brown: the under part of the body is paler than the upper, and without the powdered appearance: the quills are outwardly black, except one part of them, which is blue: on the wings is a large red ſpot: tail feathers the ſame as the under part of the body for three parts of their length, the reſt yellowiſh green.

Place.

This is from *Cayenne*, where it is much eſteemed, as well for its ſize and ſingularity of colour, as from its talking well, and gentleneſs of diſpoſition. No one has deſcribed this before *de Buffon*, except it ſhould be *Mr. Barrere*'s Parrot above quoted.

Le Perroquet Amazone à gorge bleue, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 266. N° 33. t. 25. f. 1.
Le Crik à face bleue, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 227.
Perroquet de la Havane, *Pl. enl.* 360.

95. BLUE-FRONTED PARROT.

Description.

THIS is a trifle leſs than the laſt: in length twelve inches. The bill is whitiſh, with a black tip: cere and orbits aſh-colour:

colour: general colour green; the feathers tipped with black on the upper parts, and with blueiſh beneath: fore part of the head, the throat, and neck, cinereous blue, inclining to violet, and edged with ſhining green: the reſt of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and rump, green, the feathers tipped with black: on the breaſt is a large red ſpot: and the under tail coverts are yellowiſh green: greater quills black, the outer edges of ſome green, and others blue; and ſome of the middle quills are red on the inner margin next the baſe, forming a red ſpot on the quills; the two middle feathers green, with yellow green ends; the two next on each ſide the ſame, but blackiſh at the baſe on the inſide; the fourth and fifth the ſame, but red within at the baſe; and the two outmoſt the ſame, but with a mixture of blue: legs grey.

There is ſome difference between this bird, and that figured in the *Pl. enl.*; for the laſt has the whole breaſt and belly of a faint red, or lilac, undulated with green; whereas that deſcribed by *M. Briſſon* has only a ſpot of red on the breaſt: however, there is little doubt of their being the ſame ſpecies, differing only from age or ſex.

PLACE. This is a native of the *Havanna*, and moſt likely common to *Mexico* likewiſe; but *Buffon* ſays it is not at *Guiana*. He adds likewiſe, that the red on the belly is light, and more the colour of lilac, waved with green; and it likewiſe has a ſpot of yellow on the lower part of the belly.

M. Briſſon ſays, that the ſpecies he deſcribes was as big as a crow, and fifteen inches long, and inhabits *Mexico* and *Braſil*; whereas *Buffon*'s bird meaſured only twelve inches.

Le Crik à tête bleue, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 230.
Blue-faced green Parrot, *Edw. glean.* t. 230.
Blue-headed Creature, *Bancroft Guiana*, p. 158 ?

96. BLUE-FACED PARROT.

SIZE of a ſmall Hen or Pullet. Bill horn-colour, with an orange ſpot on each ſide of the upper mandible: irides orange: fore part of the head, quite behind the eye, and the throat, blue: below the throat to the breaſt red: the reſt of the body is green, except the quills, which are blue, and ſome of them red with blue tips: ſecondaries green: tail feathers green half way; beneath yellow green: ſide feathers red on the outer webs: legs fleſh-colour: claws black:

DESCRIPTION.

Buffon ſays it is found at *Guiana*, with the others.

PLACE.

Le Crik à tête bleue, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 231. var. 1.
Cocho, *Fernand. Hiſt. Nov. Hiſp.* p. 38.

96. VAR. A. RED AND WHITE-FACED PARROT.

THIS bird varies from the laſt merely in having the head varied with red and whitiſh, inſtead of red and blue; otherwiſe is abſolutely the ſame, and of the ſame ſize. The *Spaniards* call it *Catherina*, which name they likewiſe give the ſecond ſpecies of *Aourou-couraou*, before-mentioned.

DESCRIPTION.

Pſittacus autumnalis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 147. N° 37.
Le Perroquet d'Amerique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 293. N° 40.
Le Crik à tête bleue, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 232. var. 2.
Leſſer green Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 164.
————, *Bancroft Guiana*, p. 160.

96. VAR. B. AUTUMNAL PARROT.

SIZE of a middling Pigeon. The bill is whitiſh, with duſky edges; the bare part about the eyes white: irides gold-colour:

DESCRIPTION.

lour: forehead ſcarlet: top of the head blue: on each cheek, under the eye, an orange ſpot: the reſt of the plumage green, paleſt beneath: upper ridge of the wing yellow, but in other particulars like the laſt but one.

PLACE. *Bancroft* tells us it is in *Guiana*.

96. VAR. C. BRASILIAN GREEN PARROT.

Pſittacus Braſilienſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 147. N° 36.
Le Perroquet à front rouge du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 254. N° 30.
Le Crik à tête bleue, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. 232. var. 3.
Braſilian green Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 161.
————————, *Bancroft Guiana*, p. 160.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a common tame Pigeon. Bill fleſh-colour: forehead and throat red: under and behind each eye blue: top of the head yellowiſh green: moſt of the body green: lower ridge of the wing red: part of the quill feathers blue: middle tail feathers green, outermoſt but one red, the outer one blue; the whole tail tipped with fine yellow: legs browniſh aſh. So far *Edwards*, who was informed that it came from *Braſil*; and, according to *Mr. Bancroft*, *Guiana*.

Buffon ſuppoſes it a variety only of the others *.

* *M. Scopoli* mentions a Parrot, which he thinks to be a variety, and deſcribes it thus:—Size of a Miſſel-Thruſh: forehead and crown red: bill horn-colour, baſe of it brown: cheeks naked: general colour of the plumage green: quills and tail blue on the outer edges: rump yellow green.—See Pſitt. pileatus, *Scop. ann.* i. p. 22. N° 32.

Counterfeit Parrots.

Authors talk of a Parrot, variegated with ſeveral colours, made ſo by art *. *Mr. Pernetty* ſays †, that ſuch Parrots are frequently met with on the *Iſle of St. Catharine*, and the *Coaſts of Braſil*. The whole plumage, ſays he, eſpecially the head, neck, back, and belly, were thick ſet with feathers, ſome of the colour of jonquil, others citron, carmine, crimſon, and all intermixed with green, more or leſs deep, and a lively blue, eſpecially about the ears. He was told that the natives plucked out the feathers while young, and putting in ſomething of a poiſonous nature in the ſtead, cauſed them to come of a different colour, and ſeldom by this means loſt above five or ſix in a hundred ‡.

Le Perroquet à teſte rouge du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 240. N° 24.
Le Tarabé, ou Amazone à tête rouge, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 211.
Tarabe, *Raii Syn.* p. 33. N° 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 114. N° 9.

97. RED-HEADED AMAZONS PARROT.

Description.

BIGGER than the *Ceram Lory*. Bill cinereous: general colour green: head, throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, red: leſſer wing coverts the ſame: legs cinereous: claws black.

Place.

Inhabits *Braſil*: not at *Guiana*.

* See *Friſch. pl.* 49.—*Pl. enl.* 120.—*Hiſt. des oiſ.* vi. pl. 11.

† *Voy. aux Malouines*, i. p. 177.

‡ *Buffon* ſays, on the contrary, that it is a dangerous operation, that a great many die under it, and for this reaſon they always ſell dear. He likewiſe adds, that the natives uſe the blood of a beautiful blue and gold frog on this occaſion. *Hiſt. des oiſ.* vi. p. 235. See alſo *Will. orn.* p. 110.

98. MANILLA GREEN PARROT.

Pſittacus Lucionenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 146. N° 31.
Le Perroquet de L'Iſle de Luçon, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 295. t. 22. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a common Pigeon: length twelve inches and a half. The bill is ſcarlet, with a white tip: cere reddiſh: general colour green, with a caſt of yellow: hind head, lower part of the back, and rump, blue green: on the ſcapulars is a little mixture of blue and rufous: greater quills brown on the inner, and yellow on the outer edge; the third and fourth quills the longeſt: tail four inches and three quarters in length; above green, beneath yellowiſh; the two middle feathers exceed the others in length by one inch: legs cinereous: claws blackiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits the Iſland of *Luzonia*.

99. NEW-GUINEA GREEN PARROT.

Grand Perroquet verd de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* p. 74. t. 108.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the common Amazons Parrot. The upper mandible of the bill the colour of orpiment; the under black: irides fire-colour: plumage in general of a light graſs green: great quills indigo blue; the leſſer beneath of a carmine red.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Guinea*.

100. ROBUST PARROT.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is of a ſtout, robuſt make, being as big as a middle-ſized Pigeon. The length is twelve inches. Bill large, ſtout, and of a white colour; round the upper mandible the feathers are blackiſh: whole head greeniſh grey; the crown has duſky ſtreaks down the middle of each feather:

ther: neck and body green, paleſt on the under parts: the rump and upper tail coverts are alſo of a very pale green: wing coverts duſky black, each feather fringed with green on the margin: the quills are brown: on the bend of the wing is a ſpot of crimſon; and on the outer edge, about the middle, it is crimſon alſo: the tail is even at the end, and, like the quills, brown: the legs duſky.

In *Sir Joſeph Banks*'s collection: from whence unknown.

Pſittacus agilis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 143. N° 20.
Le Perroquet de Cayenne, *Brif. orn*, iv. p. 237. N° 23.
Le Criq, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 228.
Criq de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 839.
Little green Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 168.

101. AGILE PARROT.

SIZE of a ſmall Pigeon: length ten inches and a half. Bill aſh-colour: irides dark hazel: round the eye bare, and aſh-coloured: the plumage in general of a dark green, lighteſt beneath: quills blue, the inner webs and tips black: one of the feathers of the greater coverts is red, and falls over the quills: the two middle tail feathers are green; the three next on each ſide are red three parts of the way on the inner web, the reſt green; the two middle feathers a trifle longer than the others: legs aſh-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, and other parts of *America*. PLACE.

102. FESTIVE PARROT.

Pſittacus feſtivus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 147. N° 35.
Perroquet tahué de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 840.
Le Tavoua, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 240.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Pigeon: length eleven inches. The bill is of a lead-colour, with the tip black: cere greyiſh black, from which part to the eye it is bare, and of the ſame colour: irides of a ſaffron-colour: from eye to eye, juſt over the forehead, the feathers are of a purpliſh cheſtnut: from the baſe of the upper mandible ſprings a ſtripe of pale blue, which paſſes through the eye on each ſide, to the hind head, but vaniſhes before it meets behind: the top of the head is green, with a very little mixture of blue: on the throat is a ſpot of blue: the reſt of the body is plain green, but lighteſt beneath; except from the middle of the back to the rump, which is of a very fine bright, though deep crimſon: tail coverts and tail green; the outer edge of the outer tail feathers blue: the baſtard wing is deep blue: the greater quills almoſt black, with the outer edges fringed with blue; the reſt of the wing green: legs light aſh-colour: claws black.

The above is deſcribed from the living bird, now in the poſſeſſion of a friend of mine. In the quieſcent ſtate, the crimſon on the back is not viſible. It is very tame, but talks very little; for, notwithſtanding it has been in *England* ſome years, and in a large family, it articulates only a very few words.

PLACE AND MANNERS. *Buffon* obſerves that it inhabits *Guiana*, where it is rare; but ſometimes comes near the inhabited parts. The natives there call it *Tavoua*, and it is known by that name by the traders in

birds. It is in great eſteem from its talking even better than either the *Guinea* or *aſh-coloured Parrot*: and it is therefore ſingular, ſays *Buffon*, that it has been only known within this little while *. This bird is particularly ungrateful and miſchievous; for inſtead of returning the notice any one takes of it, it bites, in earneſt, every one the moment it is attempted to be ſtroaked. Its looks are lively, but ſly; and it is more agile and playful than any other Parrot.

The above ſeems different in manners from the one which I have deſcribed; but as *Buffon* ſpeaks from the general manners of the whole ſpecies, it is not to be contradicted by thoſe of an individual.

103. CRIMSON-WINGED PARROT.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill red; pale at the point: cere duſky: round the eye blackiſh: head, neck, breaſt, and under parts of the body, green: rump the ſame, but paler: middle of the back, between the wings, black; lower part of the back blue: all the wing coverts a full crimſon; baſtard wing and ſecond quills dark green, as is the edge of the wing the whole way round to the firſt joint, where it inclines to black: tail rather long, the feathers even at the ends, and of a dark green: legs duſky.

Native place unknown.

* He ſurely has overlooked the ſhort deſcription which *Linnæus* has given of it; it cannot be a different bird.

104. + RED-BANDED PARROT.

Le Papegai à bandeau rouge, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 241.
Perroquet de St. Domingue, *Pl. enl.* 792.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is nine inches and a half long. Bill pale fleſh-colour: on the forehead, from one eye to the other, is a band of red: the plumage is in general green, pretty dark, marked as it were with ſcales of black on the neck and back: the ſtomach is reddiſh: quills blue: legs aſh-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *St. Domingo*.

105. PARADISE PARROT.

Pſittacus Paradiſi, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 147. N° 36.
Le Perroquet jaune de Cuba, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 308. N° 48.
Le Papegai de Paradis, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 237.
Perroquet de Cuba, *Pl. enl.* 336.
Cuba Parrot, *Brown's Jam.* p. 473.
Parrot of Paradiſe of Cuba, *Cateſb. Carol.* i. t. 10.

DESCRIPTION. RATHER leſs than the common grey Parrot: length about twelve inches and a half. Bill white: irides red: round the eyes bare and white: general colour yellow, with the margins of the feathers orange red: throat, fore part of the neck, and belly, bright red: greater quills white: two middle tail feathers yellow; the others are red for two-thirds of the length, and the other part yellow: legs white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cuba*.

Pſittacus

Pſittacus aurora, *Lin. Mantiſſ.* 1771, p. 524.
Le Perroquet jaune, *Briſ.* iv. p. 306. N° 47.
——————— *Orn. de Salerne*, p. 69. N° 9. t. 7. f. 2.
L'Amazone jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 214. t. 10.
Perroquet jaune, *Pl. enl.* 13.

106. AURORA PARROT.

SIZE of the Amazons Parrot: length twelve inches. Bill and cere white: eyelids and irides red: the whole plumage fine yellow, except the edge of the wing, which is of a fine red: beneath the wings the yellow is very pale: all the prime quills, except two or three of the firſt, are red on the outer edge, in the middle: tail rounded; the four outer feathers are red from the baſe to the middle, but only on the inner webs: legs and claws white. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Mexico* or *Braſil*, but moſt probably the laſt, as *M. Salerne* mentions the one which he ſaw as ſpeaking the *Portugueſe tongue* very diſtinctly, and was very tame. PLACE.

Pſittacus menſtruus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 148. N° 39.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 33.
Le Perroquet à teſte bleue de la Guiane, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 247. N° 28.
Le Papegai à tête & gorge bleue, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 243.
Perroquet à tête bleue de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 384.
Blue-headed Parrot, *Edw. glean.* pl. 314.
Lev. Muſ.

107. BLUE-HEADED PARROT.

SIZE of the aſh-coloured Parrot. Bill duſky, with a red ſpot on each ſide of the upper mandible: eyes in a dark fleſh-coloured ſkin: head, neck, and part of the breaſt, ultramarine blue, mixed with a little purple on the breaſt: on each ſide of the head DESCRIPTION.

is

is a black or duſky ſpot: back, belly, thighs, and wings, fine green: wing coverts yellow green, inclining to gold-colour: inner coverts greeniſh: under tail coverts fine ſcarlet: the two middle tail feathers green; thoſe on the ſides are the ſame, but gradually become more and more blue as they advance outwards: legs grey.

PLACE. This is found at *Guiana*, where it is not plenty, or elſe little ſought after, as it will not learn to talk.

M. Briſſon confounds this with the blue-faced green Parrakeet in his ſynonyms, though he deſcribes this bird.

108. LITTLE DUSKY PARROT.

Le Papegai violet, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 244.
Perroquet varié de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 408.
Perroquet violet, *Barrer. Fr. equin.* p. 144.
Little duſky Parrot, *Edw. glean.* pl. 315.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. IN ſize it yields to the dove-houſe Pigeon. The bill is duſky, with an orange-coloured ſpot on the ſides: top and ſides of the head below the eyes black, gloſſed with blue on the crown: eyes dark, in a light blue ſkin: below this, round the throat and hind part of the head, is a ring marked with duſky ſpots on a fillemot ground: hind part of the neck, back, rump, and wing coverts, dark brown black: quills fine blue: tail dark blue above when cloſed, but the inner webs of the ſide feathers are reddiſh, except the tips, which are blue: the breaſt, belly, and thighs, appear purple: the legs are duſky.

In the muſeum at *Leiceſter-houſe* is one of theſe birds, or at leaſt a ſmall variety. The colour of the plumage is an irregular mixture of black, blue, and brown: about the head the violet tinge

tinge predominates, and on the breaſt and under parts the brown, or rather cheſtnut. There is not the leaſt trace of any ring of duſky and fillemot, as mentioned by *Mr. Edwards* * ; but in other particulars anſwers to this deſcription. It is not unlikely but it may be a bird not yet come to its fullneſs of plumage, or, ſtill more likely, a female.

It inhabits *Surinam*, and is known in *America*, as well as *France*, by the name of *Perroquet violet*. It is common at *Guiana*, but meets the fate of the former, from not having the faculty of *ſpeech*. PLACE.

Pſittacus collarius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 149. N° 42.
Le Perroquet à gorge rouge de la Jamaique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 241. N° 25.
Le Saſſebé, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 245.
Xaxabes, *Oviedo*, lib. iv. ch. 4.
Pſittacus minor collo miniaceo, *Raii Syn.* p. 181. N° 8.
Common Parrot of Jamaica, *Sloan. Jam.* p. 297. N° 9. 109. RED-THROATED PARROT.

SIZE of a Pigeon. The head, hind part of the neck, back, rump, ſcapulars, upper and under wing coverts, breaſt, belly, ſides, upper and under tail coverts, are green: throat and fore part of the neck fine red: quills black, with green edges: tail green. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Jamaica*. PLACE.

* Nor any red on the forehead, as in the *Planches enluminées*, and *Buffon*'s deſcription of the bird.

Pſittacus

110. DUSKY PARROT.

Pſittacus ſordidus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 148. N° 40.
Le Perroquet de la Nouvelle Eſpagne, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 303. N° 45.
Le Papegai brun, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 246.
Duſky Parrot, *Edw.* iv. t. 167.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. Bill at the baſe yellow; black in the middle of the upper mandible, and the reſt of it red: cere blackiſh: orbits naked, pale cinereous: irides dark hazel: top of the head duſky; ſides and hind part greeniſh: throat blue: back duſky: rump and tail above greeniſh: the under tail coverts fine red: from the throat to the vent cinereous brown: wing coverts green, as are the leſſer quills, but ſome of theſe are bordered with yellowiſh; greater quills green: tail a little rounded; the outer edge blue: legs lead-colour: claws black.

PLACE. Brought from *New Spain*. This bird is not common.

111. ORANGE-HEADED PARROT.

Le Papegai à tête aurore, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 247.
——————— *Voy. à la Louiſ. du Pratz.* ii. 128.

DESCRIPTION. MR. *Page du Pratz* is the only one who has deſcribed this bird; and ſays it is about the ſize of Parrots uſually brought into *France*. The plumage in general is a fine ſea-green, but the head is covered with yellow, which grows red towards the bill, and mixed by degrees with the green on the ſides of the body. This is all the deſcription. He adds, that it does not ſpeak well, and is ſeldom kept, for that reaſon. It is not very noiſy when tamed; but in its wild ſtate pierces the air with its cry, which is ſhrill; and great numbers herd together. It lives on *pacanes*, *pine-apple*

apple kernels, ſeeds of the *laurier tulipier*, and other ſmall fruits.

Pſittacus melanocephalus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 149. N° 41.
Le Perroquet à poitrine blanche du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 297. N° 42.
Le Maïpouri, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 250.
Petite Perruche Maïpouri de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 527.
Pſittacus atricapillus, *J. Fr. Miller*, pl. 4. A.
White-breaſted Parrot, *Edw.* iv. p. 169.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

112. WHITE-BREASTED PARROT.

SIZE of a Turtle: length nine inches and a half. Bill, cere, and orbits, duſky fleſh-colour: irides deep hazel: upper part of the head black: from the corners of the mouth on each ſide, paſſing under the eye, is a green mark: cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, yellow; hind part of the neck orange: back, rump, ſcapulars, and upper tail coverts, green: breaſt * and upper part of the belly white; lower part of the belly, ſides, thighs, and under tail coverts, orange: greater quills blue on the outer edge; within and beneath black; the firſt of the leſſer quills green, edged with yellow; the others green: tail rounded, green: legs cinereous brown: claws blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

In the *Leverian Muſeum* there is one which differs a little from the above account. The bill is blackiſh: it has the crown black, and a green mark between the bill and eye: the ſides of the head and the throat are olive yellow: about the ears duſky: back part of the neck roſe-colour, inclining to brown: breaſt and belly not white, but of a pale aſh-colour: ſides of the body,

* This part is yellowiſh in old birds.

thighs, and vent, yellowiſh orange brown: quills blue; the very edges green.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Inhabits *Mexico*, *Guiana*, and the *Carraccas*, in *South America*. It is commonly found in woods, and does not frequently approach the inhabited parts: it makes no other noiſe than a ſhrill whiſtle, which it often repeats in its flight, and does not learn to talk.

Theſe birds fly in ſmall numbers together, but are perpetually quarrelling with one another: and if any one is taken, it refuſes all food, till at laſt it is ſtarved to death. Parrots of the moſt ſtubborn nature are often ſubdued by means of the ſmoke of tobacco; but this bird is only put into bad humour by the attempt. Whoever, therefore, would have theſe Parrots, muſt train them up young; and this would ſcarce be worth while, were it not for the ſake of variety.

Buffon obſerves, that this bird and the following differ much from other Parrots, being of a heavy, dull nature; are thick, ſhort-necked, and the body more thick and ſhorter than in other Parrots: and the feathers are alſo cloſer ſet on the body, and appear, in ſhort, as if artificially faſtened, eſpecially on the breaſt and under parts.

113. HOODED PARROT.

Le Caïca, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 253.
Perruche à tête noire de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 744.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill is red: length of the bird eight inches and a half. The head is covered with a hood of black, out of which the eye appears, which is ſurrounded by a white ſkin angulated before and behind: the black part proceeds on each ſide to the under

under mandible, but does not reach the chin: round the back of the neck it is fulvous; and the chin and fore part yellowiſh: the reſt of the body for the moſt part green; but ſeems to be divided longitudinally, when the wing is cloſed, by a ſky-blue mark, which is the edge of the wing near the ſhoulder, continuing along the edges of the greater quills, which are of a deeper colour within: the two middle tail feathers are a little ſhorter than the others; all of them are green, with blue tips, except the two middle ones, which are of one plain colour: the legs are red.

PLACE. This was ſent from *Cayenne*, where it was not obſerved till the year 1773; but ſince that time has every year come in ſmall flocks in *September* and *October*, where it makes but a ſhort ſtay, and therefore has the appearance of a bird of paſſage. This is, in make and ſhape, like the laſt. It is called in the country language by the name of *Caïca*.

Pſittacus Senegalus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 149. N° 43.
La petite Perruche de Senegal, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 400. N° 92. t. 24. f. 2.
Le Perroquet à tête griſe, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 123.—*Pl. enlum.* 288.
Lev. Muſ.

114. ← SENEGAL PARROT.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Blackbird: length eight inches and a quarter. Bill aſh-coloured: cere blackiſh: orbits the ſame: irides fine yellow: general colour on the upper parts green, which paſſes forward on each ſide to the breaſt: the head is of an elegant aſh-colour: the quills and baſtard wings the ſame, edged outwardly with green: the under parts of the body are orange, deepeſt on the ſides: tail deep aſh; margins greeniſh: legs of a reddiſh aſh-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *Senegal*. In the *Leverian Muſeum* is one of theſe, which differs in having a yellow feather here and there on the back: and the head of a cinereous brown.

Theſe are plenty in *Senegal*; fly in companies of five or ſix together; perch on the tops of the trees, which are here and there ſcattered in the burning ſandy plains: their cry is ſharp and diſagreeable: they keep two and two cloſe together, ſo that two are often ſhot at once, and ſometimes even the whole number of them. *Le Maire* * ſays, that there is a larger ſort with yellow on the back, which does not talk; but the leſſer ones talk very well.

115. RED-FRONTED PARROT.

La petite Perruche à tête rouge du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 383. N° 82.
Tuipara Tupinambis, *Raii Syn.* p. 35. N° 7.
Tuipara, *ſo called by the Tupinambi*, *Will. orn.* p. 117.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Lark. Bill fleſh-colour: colour of the plumage pale green: on the forehead is a red ſpot in ſhape of a creſcent: and on the middle of each wing a ſpot of yellow: tail very ſhort: legs and claws grey.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil*. Theſe birds are ſaid to "build in the neſts left by the ants, which are found in trees †."

* *Voy. de Le Maire*, 1695, p. 107. † *Will. orn.* p. 117.

Pſittacus chryſopterus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 149. N° 44.
La petite Perruche aux ailes d'or, *Briſ. orn. App.* 130. N° 97.
La Perruche aux ailes d'or, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 170.
Golden-winged Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* t. 293. f. 2.
Lev. Muſ.

116. GOLDEN-WINGED PARRAKEET.

NOT much bigger than a Lark. Bill*, and ſkin round the eye, whitiſh: the plumage in general green, lighteſt beneath: the four firſt quills are blue on the outer, and brown on the inner edge; the four next are orange above, and luteous beneath; as are ſome of the greater coverts juſt above them, making all together a large orange ſpot: legs pale fleſh-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*, according to Mr. *Edwards*. PLACE.

Pſittacus pullarius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 149. N° 45.
——— ——— *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 33. N° 34.
La petite Perruche de Guinée, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p 387. N° 85.
La Perruche à tête rouge, ou le Moineau de Guinée, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 165. t. 7.
Petite Perruche mâle de Guinée, *Pl. enl.* 60.
Pſittacus puſillus viridis Æthiopicus Cluſii, *Raii Syn.* p. 31. N° 10.
Kleinſter grune Papegeij mit rother ſtirn und Kehle, *Friſch.* t. 54.
Little red-headed Parrakeet, or Guinea Sparrow, *Edw. glean.* t. 237.—*Albin.* iii. t. 15.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

117. RED-HEADED GUINEA PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a Lark: length five inches and a half. The bill is red, with a pale tip: cere aſh-colour: orbits bare, and the ſame DESCRIPTION.

* In the *Leverian Muſeum* there is one of theſe, whoſe bill is remarkably long and hooked. As I have not ſeen another ſpecimen, I cannot tell whether it is peculiar or not.

colour: irides blueiſh: general colour green, paleſt beneath: fore part of the head and throat red: ridge of the wing and the rump blue, but the upper tail coverts are green: upper part of the tail feathers red; beneath this is a narrow bar of black, and the tips are green; the two middle feathers wholly green: legs and claws grey.

FEMALE. The *female* is marked much the ſame, but the colours not ſo ſtrong: the red on the face much paler: and the ridge of the wing yellow.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe birds inhabit *Guinea*, where they are very common. They are alſo found in *Ethiopia*, the *Eaſt Indies*, and the iſland of *Java* *. They are remarkable for their affection to each other; and on the knowledge of this, they are kept by pairs in one cage. The male is ever obliging and affectionate to his conſort; will hull the ſeeds for her with his bill, and preſent them to her in this ſtate; and ſeems unhappy at a minute's ſeparation, which is as reciprocal on her ſide: a ſtate which will make even captivity tolerable. If one is ſick, the other is melancholy; and if death ſhould follow, it is *not often* that the ſorrowful relict ſurvives long after. They are exported from *Africa* in great numbers, but not above one in ten ſurvive the paſſage to *Europe*, though they often live many years after their arrival. They are kept chiefly for their external beauty and docility of manners, rather than any thing elſe; for they do not talk, and the noiſe they make is far from agreeable.

* We hear of them likewiſe at *Surinam*, of which place they are not natives; for *M. Fermin* ſpeaks of them by the name of *Perruche de Guinée*. *Deſcr. de Surinam*, ii. p. 178.

118. RED AND GREEN INDIAN PARROT.

La petite Perruche des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 390. N° 86.
Smalleſt red and green Indian Parrot, *Edw.* i. t. 6.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill bright orange: ſkin round the eyes of a pale fleſh-colour: top of the head red, or deep orange: reſt of the body green, paleſt beneath: the lower half of the rump and upper tail coverts red, like that of the head: inſide of the quills and under the tail blueiſh green: legs and claws fleſh-colour.

PLACE.

This came from the *Eaſt-Indies*. *Buffon* ſeems to think it a variety of the laſt; but the red on the head is not ſituated the ſame, and the great difference in the colour of the rump incline me to think otherwiſe; at leaſt, I have ventured here to place it as a diſtinct ſpecies, till further obſervation.

119. PHILIPPINE PARRAKEET.

La petite Perruche des Philippines, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 392. N° 87. t. 30. f. 1.
Le Coulaciſſi, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 169.
Perruches des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 520. f. 1. 2. *mâle & femelle.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Houſe Sparrow: length five inches. Bill red: general colour of the plumage green, brighteſt beneath: forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck, red: the head yellow green: beneath the hind head is a tranſverſe orange band: rump and tail coverts red: greater quills blackiſh, with deep green edges: tail rounded, and almoſt covered by the red upper tail coverts: legs and claws red.

The

FEMALE. The *female* differs, in having no red on the throat and fore part of the neck, nor the orange mark beneath the hind head; but, inſtead of theſe, has a blue green ſpot on each ſide, between the eye and bill.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Philippine Iſlands*, particularly in *Luçonia*, in the neighbourhood of *Manilla*, where it is called *Coulaciſſi*.

119. VAR. A. SAPPHIRE-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

Pſittacus galgulus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 150. N° 46.
La petite Perruche de Malacca, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 386. N° 84?
Petite Perruche de L'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 76. t. 33. *loweſt figure.*
La Perruche à tête bleue, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 163.
Petite Perruche de Perou, *Pl. enl.* 190. f. 2.
Sapphire-crowned Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* t. 293. f. 2.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is one third leſs than the Guinea Sparrow. Bill grey: general colour of the plumage green; beneath paler; back, wings, and tail, deepeſt: top of the head blue: on the lower part of the neck, or rather on the breaſt, is a red oval ſpot: on the hind part of the neck, near the back, is a tranſverſe yellow ſtripe: upper tail coverts red: legs grey.

PLACE. *Edwards* * ſays, this bird came from *Sumatra*; and, according to *Sonnerat*, it is likewiſe in *Luçonia*. As to its being a native of *Peru*, as mentioned in the *Pl. enl. Buffon* gives no credit, as he does not believe it to be in *America*. *Briſſon*'s bird is wholly green, except the top of the head, which is blue, and the tail coverts red: bill and legs whitiſh.

* In *Edwards*'s deſcription, there is mentioned a yellow ſpot in the middle of the back, under the green; which I do not find mentioned in any of the others.

This

This bird ſleeps ſuſpended by one foot, like the laſt ſpecies; and, like that, is very fond of the freſh juice of the cocoa-tree, called *Callou* *. MANNERS.

In *Sir A. Lever's collection* there are two birds, which I take to be male and female of this ſpecies: the one anſwers to the deſcription above, but the yellow on the back part of the neck is ſcarce viſible: the tail itſelf is green, but the upper tail coverts are crimſon, and as long as the tail itſelf, or very nearly; ſo as, at a diſtance, the whole tail appears of this colour: the colour between the legs to the vent is of a very light green: quills duſky, the outer edge green.

The other bird is moſtly green: on the throat is a yellow ſpot: the tail and its coverts exactly the ſame as in the laſt: bill and legs pale.

Oſbeck † met with this bird at *Java*, where the natives call it *Parkicki*. "If this is put in a cage, it whiſtles very ſeldom, and commonly grows quite ſullen: it hangs itſelf with its feet ſo, that the back is turned towards the earth, and ſeldom changes this ſituation: it is fed with boiled rice; in which manner, in the year 1752, one was brought to *Gottenburgh*."

Toreen obſerves, that *ſome of them* ‡ have a blue ſpot on the head; but the general colour dark green on the back, and light green under the belly: the upper ſide of the tail and the throat red: the bill black. "We obſerved that their neſts were re-

* This is a whitiſh liquor that flows from the ends of the branches, when the fruit is freſh cut off. The Indians faſten a hollow cane to that part of the branch, that they may collect this liquor, which is very agreeable before it runs into fermentation, taſting not unlike new cyder. *Hiſt. des voi.* p. 164.

† *Voy.* vol. i. p. 155.

‡ At *Queda*, in the Straits of *Malacca*. See *Oſbeck's Voy.* vol. ii. p. 219.

markable for their exceeding fine texture; but we did not ſee the birds. If they had a different conſtruction, the monkies would be very miſchievous to them; but now, before they can get to the opening, the loweſt part, as the weakeſt, breaks in pieces, and the viſitor falls to the ground without any danger to the young birds."

Without the leaſt heſitation, I place the two laſt as varieties, as they manifeſtly run into one another, owing to age, ſex, or other reaſons. To be convinced of this, let the *Planches enluminées*, 190. f. 2. and 520. f. 1, 2. be conſulted; alſo *Edw.* pl. 293. f. 1.

120. CHESTNUT-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

La petite Perruche brune du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 403.
L'Anaca, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 260.
Anaca Braſilienſibus, *Raii Syn.* p. 35. N° 8.
——— ——— *Will. orn.* p. 117. ch. 4. N° 8. *Br. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Lark. Bill and orbits brown: crown of the head cheſtnut: throat cinereous: hind part of the neck, back, rump, ſides, thighs, ſcapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, green: on the back is a pale brown ſpot: fore part of the neck, breaſt, belly, and under tail coverts, rufous brown: edge of the wing red: greater quills green, with ſea-green ends: ſecondaries green: tail light brown: legs and claws blackiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana*, at which laſt place it is called the common Parrot. In the *Britiſh Muſeum* there is a ſpecimen which varies in having the ſpot on the back of a deep cheſtnut: no red on the edge of the wing: tail itſelf green; being only the upper tail coverts which are brown, and the under tail coverts of a pale brown.

Br.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

121. ÷ PURPLE-TAILED PARRAKEET.

SIZE of the Guinea Parrakeet, or a trifle bigger: length eight inches. Bill pale yellow: crown aſh-colour: hind part of the neck the ſame, but very pale: middle of the back and wings green: under parts of the body the ſame, but paler: the lower part of the back and rump deep blue: edge of the wing, and tip of the baſtard wing, blue: ſcapulars brown: ſides over the thighs yellowiſh: tail ſcarcely rounded; the two middle feathers green tipped with black; all the others of a deep purpliſh crimſon fringed with black; the ends of all the tail feathers nearly ſquare: the tail coverts are very long, ſo as to hide the purple outer feathers when much cloſed: legs aſh-colour: claws yellowiſh. DESCRIPTION.

A moſt perfect ſpecimen is in the *Leverian Muſeum*, which came from *Cayenne*; and a ſecond in the *Britiſh Muſeum*. I am alſo in poſſeſſion of a third, though not quite perfect in the tail. I have never ſeen any others, and believe they are not commonly known. PLACE.

La petite Perruche de Madagaſcar, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 394. N° 88. t. 30. f. 2.
La Perruche à tête griſe, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 171.
Petite Perruche de Madagaſcar, *Pl. enl.* 791. f. 2.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

122. GREY-HEADED PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a Houſe Sparrow: length five inches and three quarters. Bill grey: general colour above green; beneath yellow green: head, throat, and fore part of the neck, grey, inclining to green: DESCRIPTION.

tail rounded; near the end a broad bar of black: legs and claws hoary.

FEMALE. The *female* has a plain green head, otherwiſe like the male.

PLACE. Inhabits *Madagaſcar*, and perhaps the iſle of *Mauritius*, if I am right in the bird mentioned by *M. St. Pierre* *.

123. BLACK-WINGED PARRAKEET.

La petite Perruche de l'iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 78. t. 41.
La Perruche aux ailes variées, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 172.
Petite Perruche de Batavia, *Pl. enl.* 791. f. 1.
Black-winged Parroquet, *Brown's Illuſt.* t. 8.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches. Bill duſky brown: front, and hind part of the head, yellowiſh green: crown and cheeks pale blueiſh green; as are the breaſt, belly, and thighs: the back, wing coverts, and prime quills, black: ſecondaries pale yellow, tipped with a beautiful blue: coverts of the tail dark green; upper part of the tail fine lilac; the two middle feathers plain, all the reſt marked with a black bar near the end; the ends of all the feathers are like wedges, or lozenge-ſhaped: under tail coverts as long as the tail: legs duſky. This deſcribed from the ſpecimen in the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

M. Sonnerat ſays, that the irides are reddiſh yellow, as well as the bill; but in the plate he makes *all* the tail feathers barred with black, which is not the caſe, either in the ſpecimen at the *Britiſh Muſeum* or that at *Leiceſter-houſe*.

PLACE. Inhabits *Batavia* and *Luzonia*.

* A green Parrakeet, "with a grey head, as large as a Sparrow, and not to be tamed." *Voyage to Mauritius*, tranſlated by *J. Pariſh*, 1775.

La

La Perruche aux ailes bleues, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 173.
Petite Perruche du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Pl. enl.* 455. f. 1.

124. BLUE-WINGED PARRAKEET.

LENGTH four inches and a half. The bill is reddiſh: the plumage wholly green, except ſome of the wing feathers, which are blue: legs reddiſh. DESCRIPTION.

This was ſent to *Buffon* from the *Cape of Good Hope*, but without any account of its natural climate or manners; but he is clear in its being a diſtinct ſpecies. PLACE.

I obſerve a bird in the collection of *Miſs Blomefield*, which I fancy to be the ſame, or very little different. It anſwers in ſize, and came alſo from the *Cape of Good Hope*; but in her ſpecimen the whole of the under wing coverts are of a fine deep blue. Whether this circumſtance was in *Buffon*'s bird is not mentioned.

Petite Perruche à Collier *de l'iſle de Luçon*, *Son. Voy.* p. 77. t. 39.
La Perruche à Collier, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 173.

125. COLLARED PARRAKEET.

SIZE of the *Guinea Parrakeet*. Bill and irides blackiſh grey: general colour of the plumage green, paleſt on the under parts, with a tinge of yellow: at the back part of the head is a broad band of light yellow, tranſverſely ſtriped with black: tail ſhort, terminating in a point: that and the wings of equal length: legs dark grey. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs merely in having the hind head ſky-blue inſtead of yellow, but tranſverſely marked with black, as in the other ſex. FEMALE.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits the *Philippine Iſles*, particularly *Luçonia*. *M. Sonnerat* * obſerves, that it is only kept for its plumage, as it never learns to talk.

126. LUZONIAN PARRAKEET.

Petites Perruches de l'iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 77. t. 4.
La Perruche à ailes noires, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 174.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is leſs than the laſt. Bill and irides yellow: hind part of the neck, back, wing coverts, and tail, deep green: belly light green and yellowiſh: the top of the head is of a bright red: the breaſt blue: greater quills black: upper tail coverts red: legs yellow.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in having only the feathers which ſurround the upper part of the bill red; and a ſpot of yellow on the upper part of the neck: the breaſt is red: otherwiſe like the *male*.

PLACE. Inhabits the *iſle of Luzonia:* and *M. Sonnerat* ſays he has every reaſon to ſuppoſe them male and female, as their manners agree, and they frequent the ſame places. They are particularly fond of the juice which oozes from the branches of the cocoa-trees, when freſh cut: and both of them likewiſe ſleep on the perch, ſuſpended by one foot, with the head downwards.

* *Voy. à la N. Guinée*, p. 77.

Pſittacus paſſerinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 150. N° 47.
La petite Perruche à cul bleu du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 384. N° 83.
L'Eté, ou Toui-été, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 283.
Tuiete, *Raii Syn.* p. 34. N° 6.—*Will. orn.* p. 116. ch. 14. N° 6.
Leaſt green and blue Parrakeet, *Edw. glean.* t. 235.
Short-tailed yellowiſh green Parroquet, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 162.

127. LITTLE BLUE AND GREEN PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a Houſe Sparrow: length four inches. The bill is orange, as are the cere and orbits: general colour green: rump and upper tail coverts blue: leſſer wing coverts green, like the reſt of the body; the greater ones blue: greater quills green: beneath the wing the colour is chiefly greeniſh aſh-colour: legs and claws orange. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana*. PLACE.

Buffon's bird had the quills edged with blue inſtead of green, the bill fleſh-colour, and the legs cinereous, but moſt likely is the ſame bird, perhaps the other ſex.

Linnæus ſays the quills are blue beneath.

La petite Perruche à gorge jaune, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 396. N° 89. t. 30. f. 3.
Le Toui à gorge jaune, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 280.
Petite Perruche à gorge jaune d'Amerique, *Pl. enl.* 190. f. 1.

128. YELLOW-THROATED PARRAKEET.

SIZE of the creſted Lark: length ſix inches and three quarters. DESCRIPTION.

Bill light grey: general colour of the plumage green, lighteſt beneath: hind part of the neck inclining to yellow, as well as the under parts of the body: under the throat is a ſmall, round, pale orange ſpot: on the middle of the wing coverts is a cheſtnut ſpot, gloſſed withgold and green, making a broad band on the wing: greater

greater coverts and quills grafs green: leffer coverts and fecondaries yellow green: all the quills have their fhafts black: inner edges of the tail feathers yellow green: legs grey.

Place unknown.

129. GREEN PARRAKEET.

La petite Perruche du Brefil, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 382. N° 81.
Le Tirica, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 281.
Petite Jafeufe, *Pl. enl.* 837.
Tui-tirica, *Raii Syn.* p. 34. N° 3.
——— *Will. orn.* p. 116. ch. 4. fect. 4. N° 3.
Green Parrakeet, *Brown Jam.* p. 473.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is bigger than the Guinea Sparrow. Bill fleſh-colour: eyes black: colour green, paleſt beneath: legs and claws blueiſh*.

PLACE. *M. Sonnerat* mentions a bird found at the *Philippines*, which he compares to the *Tui-tirica* of *Marcgrave*. The bill and legs grey, with a yellow iris; perhaps a tranſported bird from *America*.

130. CAYENNE PARRAKEET.

Le Soſové, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 280.
Petite Perruche de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 456. 2.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill of this bird is grey: the plumage wholly green, except a light yellow ſpot on the wings, and another on the tail coverts: legs grey.

* Theſe two laſt do not ſeem to differ ſo much in the *Pl. enl.* as in *Buffon*'s deſcription: both have a pale red bill; both a red ſpot on the chin, though paleſt in 837. In this laſt too there is an aſh-coloured ſpot on the upper edge of the wing; but in neither is there a broad cheſtnut band on the wing, as mentioned in the firſt. *Mem.* The figure in 190 has the tail feathers even, and that in 837 ſeem pointed at the ends.

This is common at *Guiana*, eſpecially towards *Oyapoc* and the *Amazons* river. It is eaſily kept tame, and ſpeaks pretty well. Its natural voice is like the ſqueaking of Punch in a puppet-ſhew; but when taught to articulate, is always chattering. The vernacular name is *Soſové*. PLACE.

La petite Perruche à teſte jaune du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 398. N° 90.
Le Toui à tête d'or, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 284.
Petite Perruche de l'iſle de St. Thomas, *Pl. enl.* 456. 1.
Tui, ſpec. 4. *Raii Syn.* p. 34.
Tui of the Braſilians, 4th ſpecies, *Will. orn.* p. 116. ſect. 4.

131. GOLD-HEADED PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a Starling. Bill black: eyes large and blackiſh: orbits yellow: forehead orange: the reſt of the bird green; paleſt beneath. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Braſil.* The bird figured in *Pl. enl.* above quoted, came from the *Iſle of St. Thomas*; but *Buffon* remarks, that the yellow on the head was paler, otherwiſe quite the ſame. PLACE.

La petite Perruche hupée, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 404. N° 94.
Pſittacus erythrochloros criſtatus Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 34. 4.
Creſted red and green Parrot of Aldrovandus, *Will. orn.* p. 116. 3.

132. CRESTED RED AND GREEN PARRAKEET.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Irides red: on the top of the head is a creſt compoſed of ſix feathers; three great and three ſmaller ones: the body is green: the wings and tail red; the laſt rather ſhort. This has the faculty of raiſing or depreſſing the creſt at will. DESCRIPTION.

Country uncertain.

133. CRESTED MEXICAN PARRAKEET.

La petite Perruche huppée du Mexique, *Brif.* iv. p. 405. N° 95.
Avis de cocho, Pſittaci ſpecies, Mexicana vario colore, *Seba*, i. p. 94. t. 59. f. 2. a bad figure.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: length ſeven inches. Bill yellow: forehead purple and creſted: orbits blue: throat yellow: neck red: hind part of the head, back, rump, ſcapulars, breaſt, belly, ſides, and upper and under tail coverts, deep green: thighs light blue: wing coverts of an elegant light purple: quills green with white edges: tail of a fine deep red: legs and claws grey aſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*.

GENUS

Genus VI. TOUCAN.

N° 1. The Toco.
2. Yellow-throated Toucan.
3. ——— breaſted T.
4. Braſilian T.
5. Red-beaked T.
6. Preacher T.
7. Collared T.
N° 8. Pavonine T.
9. Green T.
10. Aracari T.
11. Piperine T.
12. Black-billed T.
13. Blue T.
14. Blue-throated T.
15. White T.

THE bill in this genus is diſproportionably large, convex, carinated on the top, and bending at the end; hollow, very light, and ſerrated * at the edges: noſtrils ſmall and round, placed cloſe to the head, and in many ſpecies quite hid in the feathers.

Tongue long and narrow, feathered on the edges.

Toes placed two forwards, two backwards.

None of this genus have been found, except in *South America*, and within the tropics only, being very impatient of cold. Their food, in their natural ſtate, conſiſts of fruits only, and eſpecially

* Theſe ſerratures do not correſpond in the two mandibles, nor are they ſimilar on the oppoſite ſides of the ſame mandible; the whole is unequal and irregular, contrary to the reſt of the productions of nature in general; nor is the uſe of theſe ſerrated edges manifeſt, being placed directly oppoſite to the intention of retaining whatever is meant to be held in the bill.

fond of thoſe of the palm-kind. They are generally met with in ſmall flocks of eight or ten in number, and keep moving from place to place in queſt of food, going northward or ſouthward as the fruits ripen, but are not ſtrictly migratory. They make their neſts in the hollows of trees, abandoned by the Woodpeckers, and not formed by themſelves, as ſome think; the ſtructure of the bill not allowing of the efforts neceſſary to make, or even enlarge, a hole in the tendereſt wood, as it yields to the leaſt preſſure of the finger *. They lay two eggs; but whether they hatch oftener than once in a year not certain, though it is moſt likely they do, as they are pretty numerous. They are eaſily tamed if brought up young, and are in this ſtate very familiar. The third, fourth, and ſixth ſpecies, below mentioned, have been brought to *England*, and ſeemed to ſuffer merely from the change from an hot to a cold climate, for nothing came amiſs to them as food; fruits of all kinds, and bread, and even fleſh and fiſh, without diſtinction; but it was obſerved that whatever they took was ſwallowed whole †, firſt taking it in the bill, then giving it a toſs upward, and immediately catching it again, gulped it down, without even the ſlighteſt compreſſion. I do not hear of any of the ſpecies being uſed for food, as their fleſh is ſaid to be ill-flavoured. The word *Toucan*, ſome think, takes its riſe from the circumſtance of the tongue being feathered, *Toucan*, in the *Braſilian* language, ſignifying a *feather* ‡; others, from the cry of this bird, which has been thought like the word *Toucaraca* ‖.

* I much doubt their ability of defending themſelves from the attacks of Monkies, mentioned by *Albin*, viz. that they "ſo ſettle in the neſt as to put the bill out at the hole, and give the Monkies ſuch an unwelcome reception, that they preſently withdraw, and glad they eſcape ſo." *Albin*, vol. ii. p. 24.

† *Hiſt. des oiſ.* p. 111. ‡ *Id.* p. 110. ‖ *Pernetty Voy.* p. 180.

Le

The Toco.

Le Toco, *Buf. oif.* vii. p 117.
Toucan de Cayenne, apellé Toco, *Pl. enl.* 82.

1.
THE
TOCO.
Pl. ix.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is nine or ten inches from the head to the end of the tail. The bill is ſeven inches and a half long: the baſe of both mandibles black: the reſt of the lower mandible reddiſh yellow quite to the end: the upper mandible is reddiſh yellow for two-thirds of its length, and from this to the end black: the head, upper part of the neck, back, rump, wings, the whole of the tail, the breaſt, and belly, are deep black: the upper tail coverts are white, the under of a fine red: the throat and fore part of the neck are white, with a little mixture of yellow: between this and the black on the breaſt is a ſmall circle of red: the wings are ſhort, not reaching to one-third of the tail: the legs and claws are black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

Ramphaſtos dicolorus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 152. p. 7.
Le Toucan à gorge jaune de Cayenne, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 411. N° 2. pl. 31. f. 1.
——————— *Pl. enl.* 269.
Le Toucan à gorge jaune, *Buf. oif.* vii. p. 118.
Lev. Muſ.

2.
YELLOW-
THROATED
TOUCAN.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is ſeventeen inches. The bill is near three inches and a quarter long, and an inch and a half thick at the baſe: both mandibles bend downwards, and are black at the baſe, but broadeſt at the lower mandible; the reſt of the bill is olive-green, but near the black at the baſe inclines to yellow, as does the whole length in the

the middle and end of the upper: the edges of both mandibles are red, and ſerrated, but not deeply: the noſtrils are at the baſe of the bill, hid in the feathers: the upper part of the head and body are greeniſh black: cheeks and throat brimſtone: fore part of the neck orange, ſurrounded with brimſtone: breaſt, upper part of the belly, the upper and under tail coverts, fine red: thighs greeniſh black: bottom of the belly and ſides blackiſh: quills and tail of a greeniſh black; the laſt even at the end: legs and claws black.

3. YELLOW-BREASTED T.

Ramphaſtos tucanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 151. N° 5.
Le Toucan à gorge jaune du Breſil, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 419. N° 5. pl. 32. f. 1.
——————————— *Pl. enl.* 307.
Yellow-breaſted Toucan, *Edw.* p. 329.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is two inches longer than the laſt, and the bill an inch and a quarter longer. It differs in having the cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, of an orange-colour: on the breaſt is a crimſon band: the upper tail coverts brimſtone, the under ones only being crimſon. It differs too in the colour of the bill, the baſe of which is grey, and from thence to the end black: legs and claws lead-colour. This deſcribed from the life by *Mr. Edwards* *, from one at *Lord Spencer*'s.

* *Edwards* ſays, that the bill of this bird had the upper mandible green, with three long triangular ſpots of orange on each ſide, and the upper ridge yellow; lower mandible blue, ſhaded with green in the middle; points of both red: the upper tail coverts white.

4. BRASILIAN T.

Ramphaſtos piſcivorus *, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 151. N° 4.
Le Toucan à gorge blanche du Breſil, *Briſ.* iv. p. 413. N° 3.
——————————— de Cayenne, appellée Tocan, *Pl. enl.* 262.
Xochitenacatl tertia, *Raii Syn.* p. 178. N° 6.
Toucan, or Braſilian Pie, *Edw.* pl. 64.
——————————— *Bancroft Guiana*, p. 163.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is twenty-one inches in length, of which the bill meaſures ſix inches, and is two inches thick at the baſe. The upper mandible is of a pale yellow green, with ſerrated edges, along which it is orange; the under mandible fine blue; the points of both fine ſcarlet: the irides hazel, ſurrounded with a bare greeniſh yellow ſkin: the upper part of the head, neck, back, wings, and tail, are black, as is the belly: ſides of the head, throat, and breaſt, cream-colour; between this and the black of the belly is a creſcent of fine red: the upper tail coverts are white; the under pale red: the legs are light blue. This is *Edwards*'s deſcription, who ſaw it alive at *Mr. Concannon*'s; and remarks, that after death the bill faded much, and the ſpace round the eyes turned black. It was ſuppoſed to come from the *Spaniſh Main*.

Bancroft ſays, that the baſe of the upper mandible is yellow,

* *Fiſh-eating Toucan.* *Linnæus* no doubt gave it this name from the authority of old authors, and might have thought himſelf juſtified ſo to do, when he had ſeen one of the ſpecies feed on fiſh in a cage. But the ſwallowing of fiſh in a ſtate of confinement, ſhould be no proof of this bird's doing ſo when at large, any more than in *Parrots*, who will eat both *fleſh* and *fiſh* when kept tame. Indeed, there is one circumſtance which may give riſe to the conjecture, which is, that *Toucans* are frequently met with near water; but it is the *fruits* growing in ſuch places, and not the *fiſh*, which entice them.

that

that of the under one purple, and the ſides of both ſcarlet: the head black, except two white ſpots near the upper mandible; the whole plumage beſides black, except the breaſt, which is white, and a creſcent of red on the breaſt. I am inclined to think this deſcription of the bill to be juſt, as it is probable he may have ſeen it alive.

5. RED-BEAKED T.

Le Toucan à gorge blanche de Cayenne, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 416. N° 4. pl. 31. f. 2.

Red-beaked Toucan, *Edw. glean.* pl. 238.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: the bill ſomewhat ſhorter: the baſe of both mandibles yellow; the top of the upper one the ſame; the whole of the under, and the lower part of the upper one is red; at a little diſtance from the baſe is a tranſverſe mark of black, dividing the red from the yellow on the bill; and round the bill at the baſe is a black liſt, in which the noſtrils are placed: round the eyes is a blueiſh ſpace; and between the bill and eye is a white ſpot: the cheeks, fore part of the neck, and throat, are white: on the breaſt is a creſcent of crimſon: the upper tail coverts are brimſtone, and the under, crimſon: legs lead-colour: claws black.

PLACE, AND OBSERVATION. Theſe four laſt ſpecies inhabit *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, or *Braſil*; and whoever reads *Buffon*'s opinion will join him in the great probability of their being the ſame ſpecies; and moſt likely that the two with the yellow breaſts may prove to be *males*, and thoſe with the white, *females*: the difference in ſize, and trifling variety of colours, may moſt likely have ariſen from age, or other circumſtances, which often proves the occaſion not only of theſe, but many

many other birds, varying conſiderably; and in moſt birds, indeed, the colour of the male ſurpaſſes that of the female in brightneſs.

Ramphaſtos picatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 152. N° 6.
Le Toucan, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 408. N° 1.
Le Toucan à ventre rouge, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 122.
Pica Braſilica, *Raii Syn.* p. 44. N° 1.
Braſilian Pye, or Toucan, *Will. orn.* 128. pl. 20.
Braſilian Pye, *Albin* ii. pl. 25 *.
Lev. Muſ.

6. PREACHER T.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is one foot eight inches and a half in length. The bill is ſix inches long, and near two inches thick at the baſe; this is moſtly of a yellowiſh green, and reddiſh at the tip: noſtrils at the baſe of the bill, but not covered with feathers: the head, throat, neck, upper part of the back, and ſcapulars, are gloſſy black, with a tinge of green: the lower part of the back, rump, upper tail and wing coverts, the ſame, with a caſt of aſh-colour: the breaſt of a fine orange †: belly, ſides, thighs, and lower tail coverts, bright red: under the wings black: quills the

* The toes are placed three before and one behind in this plate, no doubt by miſtake.

† The ſkins of theſe birds, viz. the yellow part, from the throat to the thighs, are taken off by the natives, and either ſold by them, or made preſents of as rarities. *Pernetty* mentions fifty of theſe being made a preſent to a captain of a ſhip. There are many ſorts at the *Iſle of St. Catherine*, on the coaſt of *Braſil*, ſome of which have light blue irides ſurrounded with a white circle, and others black. The bill of ſome is green, with a circle of black, and two white ſpots at the root: that of others is black, but red within, with a yellow green circle near the head. The cry is *Toucaraca*, whence the name. *Pernetty Voy.* p. 180.

ſame colour as the back, but more dull: tail even at the end, of a greeniſh black colour, tipped with red; beneath black: legs and claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Inhabits *Guiana* and *Braſil*. It is named the *Preacher* *, from the noiſe it makes with its tongue. It feeds generally on fruits; but it is eaſily tamed, and in that ſtate it will eat almoſt any thing that is offered it †. One which *Albin* obſerved in *England* ſeemed more fond of *grapes* than any other fruit; for being plucked off from the ſtalk one by one, and toſſed to it, it would moſt dexterouſly catch them in the air, before they fell to the ground. This author likewiſe obſerves, that the fleſh of the whole body was of a deep violet-colour ‡.

7. COLLARED T.

Le Toucan à collier du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 421. N° 6.
Le Cochical, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 124.
Cochitenacatl, *Fern. Hiſt. N. Hiſp.* p. 46. ch. 1. 60.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eighteen inches. The bill ſeven inches: upper mandible whitiſh; the lower black: irides reddiſh yellow:

* The name of *Preacher* has been given to this bird, from its cuſtom of perching at the top of a tree, above its companions, while they are aſleep, and making a noiſe reſembling ill-articulated ſounds; moving his head to the right and left, in order to keep off the birds of prey from ſeizing on the others. *Ulloa's Voy. Eng. edit.* 8vo. vol. i. p. 56.

† *Thevet*, who is the firſt who has mentioned this bird, ſays, that it feeds on *pepper*, of which it often ſwallows ſo much, that it is obliged to reject part of it again; but, unluckily for this circumſtance, it is well known that no *pepper* grows in *South America*, therefore it muſt be, if any kind of pepper, that ſort known by the name of *long-pepper*. *Hiſt. des oiſ.*—Mem. *Capſicums* are called *peppers* in *South America* and the *Weſt Indies*. May it not have been this kind of pepper?

‡ This has been obſerved in moſt of the ſpecies. *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

the

the head, and the neck behind it, are black; at the back part of the neck is a collar of red; beyond this, the neck is alſo black; the fore part of it whitiſh, with ſome ſpots of red, and ſome ſlender lines of black: the back, wings, and tail, are black: the belly green: lower part of the belly, and under tail coverts, red: thighs purple: legs greeniſh aſh: claws black.

This inhabits *Mexico*, near the ſea-ſhore, where it is ſuppoſed to feed on fiſh. PLACE.

Le Toucan verd du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 423. N° 7.
Le Hochicat, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 125.
Xochitenacatl, *Fern. Hiſt. N. Hiſp.* p. 51. ch. 187.

8. PAVONINE T.

SIZE of the *Braſilian* Yellow-throated Toucan. Bill almoſt four inches long; the colour of it yellow and black mixed: the whole of the bird is green, mixed with ſome feathers of a reddiſh colour, and others of the colour of a peacock, here and there interſperſed among the reſt: legs and claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the hotter parts of *Mexico*, near the ſea, where it is ſaid to feed on fiſh. PLACE.

Ramphaſtos viridis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 150. N° 1.
Le Toucan verd de Cayenne, *Briſ. orn.* iv. 423. N° 8. t. 33. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 727, *male*—728, *female*.
Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

9. † GREEN T.

THE ſize of this bird is not much bigger than that of a Blackbird: length fourteen inches. General colour dull green above, brimſtone-coloured beneath: the bill is an inch and a DESCRIPTION.

quarter in thickneſs at the baſe, and three inches and a third in length (that of the female only two inches and three quarters): the edges of the mandibles are ſerrated; the ſerrated parts white; the upper mandible is yellow at top, and red at the ſides; between theſe two colours is a line of black: the lower mandible is black; at the baſe red, with a tinge of red about the noſtrils: orbits naked, and yellow: irides yellow: the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, are of a fine black: hind part of the neck, back, ſcapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, and thighs, are dull green: rump bright red: the lower part of the neck before, and the reſt of the under parts, pale yellow: quills blackiſh, with the outer edges dull green: tail the ſame above, green aſh beneath, and cuneated; the two middle feathers longer than the outer ones by two inches and a quarter: legs lead-colour: claws black.

FEMALE. The *female* differs from the male, in having the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, fine cheſtnut; which are, in the male, black: this colour is ſeparated from the ſulphur-colour by a ſmall tranſverſe black band: otherwiſe like the male.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*.

10. ARACARI T.

Ramphaſtos aracari, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 151. N° 3.
Le Toucan verd du Breſil, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 426. N°. 9. pl. 33. f. 2.
——————————— *Pl. enl.* 166.
Le Grigri, *Buf. oif.* vii. p. 126.
Aracari, *Raii Syn.* p. 44. N° 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 140. pl. 22. *Lew. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this ſpecies is ſixteen inches eight lines. The bill is near four inches and a quarter long, and ſixteen lines thick at the baſe; hooked at the tip; the upper mandible white,

marked on the upper part with a black ſtripe, the whole length; the lower mandible wholly black, the edges deeply ſerrated: the irides yellow: the eye ſurrounded by a naked yellowiſh ſkin: the head, throat, and neck, are black: on each ſide of the head is a ſmall cheſtnut ſpot, juſt above the ears: the upper part of the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, are dull green: lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, bright red: breaſt, belly, and ſides, brimſtone, with a mixture of red on the upper part of the breaſt: on the belly is a bright red band, eight lines in breadth: the thighs, and under tail coverts, are olive green, irregularly mixed with red, and deep yellow: quills blackiſh, with dull green edges: tail wedge-ſhaped, the outer feathers being ſhorter than the middle ones by above three inches and a half; the colour dull green above, and paler beneath: legs blackiſh green: claws black.

Inhabits *Braſil*, *Surinam*, and *Cayenne*. *Linnæus* deſcribes it as having the upper part and tip of the upper mandible black, whitiſh on the ſides, with a white arch at the root; the lower one black: head, wings, and tail, black: breaſt and belly yellow and crimſon, with a black roundiſh mark on the middle of the breaſt, and another ſuch like tranſverſe one on the beginning of the belly: the rump crimſon: thighs rufous. PLACE.

That theſe varieties do occur, I am certain, as I have ſeen ſome birds without the red band on the breaſt, and the bill of others of a plain duſky colour.

In two of theſe birds, ſent over as of different ſexes, which came under my inſpection, the difference was merely in the one being brown where the other was black, the yellow in the ſeveral parts of a deeper hue, and the feathers at the baſe of the thighs edged

edged with a reddiſh colour. Which of the two was the male, was not noticed, therefore not to be determined.

II. PIPERINE T.

Ramphaſtos piperivorus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 150. N° 2.
Le Toucan à collier de Cayenne, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 429. N° 10. t. 32. f. 2.
Le Koulik, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 128.
Toucan à collier de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 577. *the male.*
Toucan à ventre gris de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 729. *the female.*
Green Toucan, *Edw.* pl. 330. *the male.*
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is a trifle bigger than the laſt, and meaſures in length thirteen inches. The bill is above two inches and three quarters in length, and near one inch thick at the baſe; the edges much ſerrated; it is red at the baſe, and the reſt black to the end; the red on the under mandible reaching half way: the orbits of the eyes are fleſh-coloured, or blueiſh: the head and neck, breaſt, and middle of the belly, are black, with a ſteely gloſs: on each ſide of the head, near the ear, is a ſpot of golden yellow: on the lower part of the neck, behind, an orange creſcent: the back, rump, upper tail coverts, and lower part of the belly, olive green: thighs the ſame, mixed with cheſtnut: under tail coverts crimſon: quills brown, with greeniſh edges: the tail cuneiform, green above, and brown beneath; the tip of each feather cheſtnut: legs lead-colour: claws black.

FEMALE. The *female* differs from the male, in that the hind part of the neck is brown, which is black in the male: the whole of the under parts grey, from the chin to the vent: the collar at the back part of the neck is very pale: but in other things it reſembles the male.

This

This inhabits *Cayenne*. It has the name *Koulik* from its cry, pronouncing this word quick, and repeatedly. It may be ſuppoſed that its food is *pepper*, as *Linnæus* has named it the *Pepper-eater* *. PLACE.

Le Toucan jaune, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 432. N° 11.
L'Aracari à bec noir, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 130.
Alia Xochitenacatl, *Nieremberg*, p. 207.—*Johnſton*, p. 119.
Another ſort of Xochitenacatl, Toucan, or Braſilian Pie, *Will. orn.* p. 386. 12. BLACK-BILLED T.

THIS ſpecies is of the ſize of a Pigeon. The bill is black, thick, and bent: the irides yellow: the general colour of the body yellowiſh white: on each ſide of the neck, from the bill to the breaſt, is a longitudinal ſtripe of black: the leſſer wing coverts are yellow: the middle and greater coverts, ſcapulars, and quills, varied with white and black: the tail is of the ſame colour: the legs are brown: and the claws yellowiſh. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Mexico*. PLACE.

Le Toucan bleu, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 433. N° 12.
L'Aracari bleu, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 131.
Xochitenacatl, *Fern. Hiſt.* p. 47. ch. 146.—*Johnſton av.* pp. 126. 157. t. 56.—*Nieremb.* p. 209. 13. BLUE T.

ALL we know of this bird is from *Fernandez*, who obſerves, that it is about the ſize of a Pigeon: the colour wholly blue, DESCRIPTION.

* *Piperivorus.*

mixed

mixed with aſh-colour: the bill very large, and longer than the body itſelf*: the eyes black: irides reddiſh yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſea-ſhores of *Mexico*, and is ſaid to feed on fiſh.

14. BLUE-THROATED T.

IN a *liſt* of birds in the muſeum of *Baron de Faugeres*, of *Montpellier*, I find one by the name of *Toucan à gorge bleue*, with this addition: "*Ce Toucan n'eſt decrit par aucun auteur.*" I do not find a Toucan with a blue throat mentioned by any writer; and muſt therefore, with him, conclude it to be a new ſpecies. As it is but very lately that I have known this circumſtance, it has not been in my power to ſay further on this head, reſting the whole, for the preſent, on his opinion.

15 WHITE T.

ALL we know of this ſpecies is, that the bird is wholly of a pure white †; and that it is now, or was very lately, alive, in the *menagerie* of the *King of Naples*.

* *Fernandez* obſerves, that vaſt flocks of birds, whoſe bills are bigger than the whole body, and the plumage variegated with yellow, red, white, and blue, come at certain ſeaſons into the province of *Honduras*; whence it is likely, that ſome of the ſpecies, at leaſt, are migratory; for he muſt mean one or other of this genus. *Fernand. Hiſt.* p. 17. ch. xv.

† A *white Toucan* is mentioned by *Hawkeſworth*, in his Deſcription of Voyages round the World, vol. i. p. 123. This was moſt likely an *Hornbill*, and not a *Toucan*: reaſons for which conjecture will be given in their place.

GENUS

Genus VII. MOTMOT.

N° 1. Braſilian Motmot.
Var. A. Variegated Motmot.

THE bill of this genus is pretty ſtrong, ſlightly incurvated, and indented * at the edges.

Noſtrils covered with feathers.

Tongue long, narrow, feathered at the edges.

Tail cuneiform.

Toes placed three before and one behind; the fore toes greatly united.

Were it not for preciſion, which ever ſhould be attended to in defining genera, this might have been joined to the *Toucan*, as it appears to have many things in common with that bird, on a ſlight inſpection, eſpecially the edges of the bill and feathered tongue; but the ſituation of the toes being placed in a different manner from that genus, makes it neceſſary to ſeparate it, as all authors, except *Linnæus*, have done. I believe that there is really but one ſpecies yet known.

* I call this *indented*, as it will be found different from any of the *Toucan* tribe, the edges of whoſe bills are formed exactly like the edge of a *ſaw*.

1. BRASILIAN MOTMOT. Pl. X.

Ramphaſtos momota, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 152. N° 8.
Le Momot, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 465. pl. 35. f. 3.
——— ——— du Breſil, *Pl. enl.* 370.
Le Houtou ou Momot, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 430. pl. 20.
Iſpidæ ſeu Meropi affinis—Guira Guainumbi, *Raii Syn.* p. 49. N° 4.
—Momot, *Id.* p. 164.—*Will. orn.* p. 386. pl. 24.
Braſilian ſaw-billed Roller, *Edw.* pl. 328.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

Description. THIS is nearly equal to a Magpie in ſize; and is about a foot and a half in length. The bill is an inch and three quarters long, and indented on the edges; the indentations from eleven to thirteen in number; it is duſky above, and fleſh-coloured at the baſe, where it is furniſhed with a few briſtles: the irides yellow: and the tongue feathered, like that of a Toucan: the upper part and ſides of the bill are encompaſſed with black, which runs through the eyes, and below them, ending in a point: the middle of the crown is black; between that and the bill blue green; and the hind head blue, ſo that the crown ſeems ſurrounded with blue; below this the colour is cheſtnut: the hind part of the neck, back, ſcapulars, and rump, green: quills blueiſh, with duſky ends: the under parts of the body greeniſh buff-colour: on the breaſt are three or four narrow black feathers, forming a ſpot of that colour: the tail is ten inches and a half long, compoſed of twelve feathers, and much cuneated; the two middle feathers are above three inches and a half longer than the next, and the outer ones of all very ſhort; the ſix middle ones are green, with the ends blue, and four of them tipped with black; the others are wholly green, with the tips duſky: the legs

Brasilian Motmot.

brown: the toes placed three before and one behind: the claws hooked and black.

This bird is found at *Braſil*, *Cayenne*, *Mexico*, and other parts of *South America*, where it is ſaid to live on inſects. It is a ſolitary bird, frequenting thick foreſts; ſeen for the moſt part ſingly, chiefly on the ground, or ſome low branch of a tree, taking ſhort flights when diſturbed, and pronouncing the word *Houtou*. PLACE AND MANNERS.

It makes the neſt on the ground, frequently in ſome hole deſerted by an *Armadillo*, or other quadruped; the neſt is compoſed of dry graſs and ſtalks; laying therein for the moſt part two eggs. The fleſh is not accounted good to eat.

It may not be amiſs here to take notice of the two middle tail feathers, which, in *Edwards*'s plate, and the deſcription of authors, of the bird, are bare of webs for an inch and half, or more, near the ends. I have ſeen birds in this ſituation, and believe it to be a frequent circumſtance, but by no means general nor natural. *Buffon* and *Briſſon* neither deſcribe nor figure theirs in this manner; and I can aſſure the reader, that I have ſeen birds with the two middle feathers quite perfect. In the *Leverian Muſeum* there are two, in both of which the webs on one ſide only *begin* to be bared at the uſual part; but what is remarkable, it is on the oppoſite ſides on each of them: all theſe things conſidered, I make no doubt of its being a mere *accidental circumſtance*, ſuch an one as we have not hitherto come to the knowledge of, that occaſions this appearance.

1.
VAR. A.
VARIEGATED MOTMOT.

Le Momot varié, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 469. N° 2.
Yayauhquitotl, *Raii Syn.* p. 167. N° 19.
——————— or long-tailed bird, *Will. orn.* p. 386.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſeems only a variety of the former, or a young bird. It is ſaid merely to be of a green, fulvous, blue, and aſh-colour throughout: the tail feathers the ſame as in the other.

PLACE. Found at *Mexico*.

GENUS

GENUS VIII. HORNBILL.

N° 1. Rhinoceros H.
2. Helmet H.
3. Philippine H.
A. ——— H.
4. Abyſſinian H.
5. African H.
6. Pied H.
N° 7. Indian H.
8. Panayan H.
9. Manilla H.
10. Black-billed H.
A. Red-billed H.
11. White H.
12. Wreathed H.

THIS genus has a great bending bill, with frequently a large protuberance, reſembling another bill, on the upper mandible: edges jagged.

Noſtrils ſmall, round, placed behind the baſe of the bill.

Tongue ſmall, ſhort *.

Legs ſcaly: toes, three forward, one backward; the middle one connected to the outmoſt as far as the third joint, and to the inner one as far as the firſt.

The birds of this genus ſeem to hold the ſame place in the old continent as the Toucans do in the new, the laſt-named birds being found in *America* only. Perhaps the ſame food may be uſual to both; if ſo, fruits ſhould be the greateſt part of their diet. As to their eating fiſh †, it ſeems not to be fully proved, though many authors aſſert it: this muſt be determined by future obſer-

* Scarce an inch long in one ſpecies. *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. xxiii. p. 1394.

† That they eat *fleſh* by choice ſeems manifeſt from ſeveral obſervations below.

vation.

vation. We muſt not take in the depraved ſtate of appetite often ſeen in birds when in confinement, perhaps conſented to by them more from *neceſſity* than *choice*, for want of having it in our power to give them what is better adapted to their palate.

1. RHINOCEROS H.

Buceros Rhinoceros, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 153. N° 3.
Le Calao des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 571. N° 4.
Le Calao Rhinoceros, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 161.
Bec de l'oiſeau Rhinoceros, *Pl. enl.* 934.
Corvus indicus cornutus, ſeu Rhinoceros avis Bontii, &c. *Raii Syn.* p. 40. N° 8.
Horned Indian Raven, or Rhinoceros-bird, *Will. orn.* p. 127. t. 17. *the head.*
——————— *Edw. glean.* pl. 281. fig. B. *the head.*
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. I DO not find any author who has deſcribed this, except *Briſſon**; who ſays, that it is three feet in length, almoſt two feet three quarters in breadth, and is nearly as big as a Turkey. The bill is ten inches long, and two inches and a half thick at the baſe; the upper mandible is red at the baſe, and whitiſh yellow towards the tip; the lower one wholly of a whitiſh yellow, except at the baſe, where it is black: on the top of the upper mandible is an appendage, as large as the bill itſelf, and turning upwards, contrary to that of the bill, both of the mandibles of which bend downwards; this curved horn meaſures eight inches in length, is four inches broad, varied with white and black, and is, as it were, divided longitudinally by a line of black on each ſide: the noſtrils are placed at the baſe of the bill: the

* *Orn. edit. in* 8vo. *Lug. Bat.* 1763. vol. ii. p. 206.

head,

head, neck, back, breaſt, and upper part of the belly, are black: the lower belly and rump dirty white: the under tail coverts half black half white: tail twelve inches in length: the feathers white at the baſe and ends, and black in the middle: the legs and claws dull grey. This varies in wanting the black line on each ſide of the bill.

The ſpecimen in *Sir A. Lever's Muſeum* anſwers to this deſcription of *Briſſon*, and has not the black line on the bill. That bird is full four feet in length, and is as big as a middle-ſized Turkey: the vent feathers are whitiſh: the tail white, except a bar of three inches in breadth, and about the ſame diſtance from the end: the reſt as in *Briſſon*, whoſe bird was moſt likely a young one.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecimen is ſaid to have come from *Java*; it is alſo found in *Sumatra*, the *Philippine Iſlands*, and other parts of the *Eaſt Indies*. Theſe birds are ſaid to feed on fleſh and carrion *; and that they follow the hunters for the purpoſe of feeding on the entrails of the beaſts which they kill; that they chaſe rats and mice, and, after preſſing them flat with the bill in a peculiar manner, toſſing them up into the air, ſwallow them whole immediately on their deſcent: and it may be remarked, that in this caſe the tongue is no hindrance, being not above an inch in length †.

2.
† HELMET H.

Le Calao à caſque rond, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 159.
Tête de Calao à caſque rond, *Pl. enl.* 933.
See a fig. of the ſame in *Edw.* t. 281. f. C.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

I DO not find a deſcription of the body of this bird in any author, though the bill is pretty common in moſt collections.

* *Bontius Nat. Hiſt.* b. v. ch. 11. † *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 285.

The

The length of it, from the utmoſt gibboſity behind to the tip, in a ſpecimen now by me, is eight inches. The bill is nearly ſtrait, and, as far as the real mandibles reach, of a conical figure; the top of the upper is continued upwards into a gibboſity, of a form almoſt ſquare, making the bill at this part four inches and a half in depth; this is rounded behind, and almoſt flat in front; the front is a true bone, of an inch in thickneſs, the ſides of which may be readily ſeen through, as they are very thin and tranſparent, and, with the half of the bill next the baſe, of a deep red; the bony front, and end half of the bill, yellowiſh white: the noſtrils, or at leaſt what appear to me as ſuch, are juſt above the eyes, in the hollow; and from them begins a wrinkled ridge, which goes quite acroſs the gibbous part to the front: the general colour of this bird ſhould ſeem to be black, as the few feathers which are attached to the back part of the head, both in my ſpecimen and that figured in the *Planches enluminées*, are of that colour.

If I conjecture right, this bird may have ſome powerful enemy, to which it may at times oppoſe this bony thick front, by way of defence, as it is certainly capable of great reſiſtance. I am led to think this, from the bill in my poſſeſſion, which appears to have ſuffered by this means; for the horny part is beaten off in ſeveral places.

I have ſeen the bony front of this bill made into a *ſnuff-box*, of which it formed the top.

Buceros bicornis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 153. N° 1.
Le Calao des Philippines, *Briſ. orn.* iv p. 568. N° 2.
——————— *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 157.
Rhinoceros avis, 1ma varietas, *Will. orn.* t. 17. 1.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ The bill.

3.
† PHILIPPINE H.

DESCRIPTION.

THE body is the ſize of a large Fowl: colour above black, beneath white. The bill is very large, being two inches and three quarters thick at the baſe, and nine inches in length; the colour of it is reddiſh, but the baſe of the lower mandible black: on the top of the bill is an additional horny ſubſtance, ſix inches in length, and three in breadth, reaching backwards further than the eyes, ſomewhat concave on the top, and projecting forwards as it were into two angles; the hinder part is rounded, and reaches to the hind head; this is of the ſame colour as the bill: the noſtrils are placed at the baſe of the bill, beneath this laſt horny ſubſtance: on the quills is a white ſpot: the ten middle feathers of the tail are black; the outer ones white: the legs are greeniſh.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Philippine Iſles*. *Linnæus* ſays, *China*, *Stratſund*; and likewiſe adds, that the tail is pretty long.

Calao, vel Cayao, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. xxiii. p. 1394 *.

3.
VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies is about the ſize of a Hen. The bill is ſomewhat bent, ſerrated, diaphanous, and of the colour of cinnabar, and near ſeven inches long; the mandibles are equal, an inch and half

* There deſcribed by the *Rev. J. G. Camel*, a reſident in the *Philippine Iſles*.

broad at the middle; the upper one is three inches deep, and furniſhed with an helmet on the top, which is a ſpan in length, almoſt three inches broad, and flat on the top: the tongue ſmall for ſo large a bill, being ſcarcely an inch long: the head itſelf is ſmall, and as far as the eyes black: the pupil blue; the irides white; and each eye-lid beſet with black briſtles, the length of which is equal to the breadth of the little finger: the head and neck are rufous: the belly black: back and rump browniſh aſh: the thighs and legs together are nine inches long, and yellowiſh: the tail feathers are only eight* in number, a cubit in length, and white: the greater quills are fifteen or ſeventeen in number, almoſt a foot and a half long, and of a fulvous colour: the toes are ſquammoſe, of a reddiſh colour: the claws are black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird inhabits the *Philippine Iſlands*, and has a cry more like that of a hog or a calf, than of a bird. The *Gentoos* rank it among their Gods, and pay worſhip to it. It lives altogether in woods, feeding on fruits, ſuch as the Indian fig, alſo piſtachios, &c. which it ſwallows whole; and after the external parts have been digeſted, it brings up the nuts again whole, without the kernels being any wiſe damaged, or unfit for vegetation.

Fearful of multiplying ſpecies, I have ventured to place theſe two as varieties only, or at leaſt as ſexual differences, till a better acquaintance with them ſhall clear up the doubt. *Buffon* is of opinion that they are varieties only, which indeed is very probable, ſince the ſame ſpot of the globe produces both of them.

* No doubt it had loſt two, as no bird has leſs than ten in number.

Le Calao d'Abyſſinie, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 155.
Grand Calao d'Abyſſinie, *Pl. enl.* 779.

4. ABYSSINIAN H.

THIS is among the largeſt of the genus: in ſhape it moſt reſembles a Raven, but is larger and thicker: the length three feet two inches. The bill is nine inches in length, ſlightly bent the whole length, and compreſſed on the ſides; both mandibles are channelled on the inſides, and blunt at the tips; on the top of the upper, at the baſe, is a prominence of a ſemicircular ſhape, two inches and a half in diameter, and fifteen lines broad at the baſe, which is over the eyes: this excreſcence is of the ſame ſubſtance with the bill, but ſo very thin, as to eaſily give way to the preſſure of the fingers: the height of the bill, with the additional horn, meaſures vertically almoſt three inches and three quarters: on each ſide of the upper mandible, near the baſe, is a reddiſh ſpace; and a naked violet brown ſkin encircles the eyes, and covers the throat, and ſome of the fore part of the neck.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL.

The colour of the plumage is wholly black, except the greater quills, which are white: the ſecondaries and part of the wing coverts are of a deep tawny brown: the legs are five inches and a half long: the middle toe, with the claws, is twenty-eight lines long; the three forward ones nearly equal in length; the hind one alſo pretty long, being two inches; all of them are thick and ſtout, and covered, as well as the legs, with blackiſh ſcales: the claws are ſtrong, but not bent, nor ſharp.

PLUMAGE.

This inhabits *Abyſſinia* *.

PLACE.

Le

* I have ſome ſuſpicion, that the "certain black birds," mentioned by *M. Adanſon*, may prove the above. He ſays, "they were ſo like a Turkey,

5. AFRICAN H.

Le Calao d'Afrique, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 570. N° 3.
Le Brac, ou Calao d'Afrique, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 154.
Trompette de Brac, ou l'Oiſeau trompette, *Labat. Afr. occ.* iv. p. 160. 161. *figure imperfect.*
Rhinoceros avis ſecunda varietas, *Will. orn.* pl. 17.—*Muſ. Beſl.* t. 9. N° 7.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is ſaid by *Labat* to be of the ſize of a Turkey: the colour of the plumage wholly black. The bill and head, meaſured together, were equal to eighteen inches: the figure of the bill not unlike our third ſpecies; but the horny appendage on the top of the upper mandible is almoſt ſtrait at the end, or at leaſt turns up but very little, and ends almoſt in a point; the colour is partly red, partly yellow; the edges of both mandibles black, and the baſe of both of the ſame colour. Neither *Briſſon* nor *Buffon* add any thing to this account of *Labat*, neither of them having, I ſuppoſe, met with the bird.

A ſpecimen of this bird is in the *Leyden Muſeum*, of which there is a *coloured print* * in poſſeſſion of *Sir A. Lever*, which informs us, that the general colour is black: the hind head ſomewhat creſted: the belly and vent white: the tail near one foot in length, the feathers of which are black, with white tips.

both as to ſize and feathers, that one might very eaſily miſtake them. I killed two with the ſame ſhot, one male, the other female. They had both a kind of black hollow helmet on the head, of the ſame bulk and figure as that of the *Caſoar:* upon their neck they had a long plate, like a very bright vellum, which was red in the male, and blue in the female." He ſays, that the Negroes give it the name of *Guinar*, and eſteem it as a *Marabou*, or ſacred animal, and liken it to the *Gallinazo*; but that is the *Carrion Vulture*. See *Adanſ. Voy. to Senegal*, p. 309. *Eng. Edit.*

* It is called in the print *Calao des Indes.*

Le

Pl. XI.

Pied Hornbill.

Le Calao de Malabar, *Buf. oif.* vii. p. 149. pl. 8. *Pl. enl.* 873?
Beaks of curious Birds, *Edw.* pl. 281. f. D.

6.
PIED
H.
PL. XI.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this ſpecies is two feet ſix inches: in ſize a trifle bigger than a Crow. From the angles of the mouth to the point of the bill five inches: both mandibles curve downwards the whole length, and are pointed at the ends; on the upper is placed a gibboſity four inches and a half in length, rounded on the top, and, reaching two thirds of the length of the bill, tends to a ſharp edge in front; this appendage paſſes backwards beyond the eyes, at which part it is blunt, and ſomewhat projecting; the fore part of it is black, which colour paſſes obliquely downwards, and backwards quite to the part where it joins the true bill, a little part of which is black alſo; the baſe and edges of both mandibles likewiſe are black; and near the baſe, between the appendage and bill, are placed the noſtrils; the colour of the middle part, as well as the bill, is of a dirty yellowiſh white: the eyes ſurrounded with a bare ſkin, of a faded dirty yellow: on the upper eye-lid are ten or more ſtiff black briſtles, full half an inch in length: the general colour of the plumage is black, but in ſome parts the feathers incline to green on the margins: the lower part of the breaſt, belly, vent, and thighs, are white: the firſt quill is black, pointed, and ſhorter than the others; the reſt are black alſo, but the ends for an inch and a half are white, except three or four next the body, which are wholly black: the tail conſiſts of ten feathers; the two middle ones are black; the others are the ſame, with the ends for an inch and a half white: the legs are very ſhort, being, from the knee to the end of the middle claw, little more than four inches: the

inner toe ſhorteſt; the two outmoſt toes connected to the middle one as far as the firſt joint: the wings reach beyond the baſe of the tail.

PLACE, &c. This deſcription is taken from a perfect ſpecimen now laying before me, which came from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and is in the collection of *Captain Davies*. *Buffon* deſcribes one, which was alive in *Paris* during the ſummer of 1777, and came from *Pondicherry*. This was of the ſame ſize with our ſpecimen, and ſuppoſed to be near three feet in length; but the gibboſity of the bill an inch and an half longer, and was ſuppoſed to have had ſtill half an inch more in length, as it had received an injury: the bill itſelf blunt at the end, and eight inches long: the eye was of a red brown, and the bare ſkin round it black: the bird could erect or depreſs the creſt at will: the tail differed much, for it had four of the middle feathers black the whole length, and the reſt of the feathers white, except at the baſe, where they were black: the legs black, ſcaly: the claws long and blunt.

MANNERS. The manners of this bird were peculiar: it would leap forwards, or ſideways, with both legs at once, like a *Magpie*, or *Jay*, never walking: when at reſt, it folded its head back between the wings: the general air and appearance was rather ſtupid and dull, though it would ſometimes put on a fierce look, if at any time it was ſurprized, or the like: it would eat *lettuce*, after bruiſing them with its bill, and ſwallow *raw fleſh*; as well as devour *rats*, *mice*, and *ſmall birds*, if given to him: it had different tones of voice on different occaſions; ſometimes a hoarſe ſound in the throat, moſt like oŭck, oŭck; at other times very hoarſe and weak, not unlike the clucking of a Turkey Hen. This bird uſed to diſplay the wings, and enjoy itſelf in a warm ſun, but ſhivered in

in the cold; and, as the winter approached, died, unable to bear the ſeverity of the climate, ſo different to its nature *.

7. INDIAN H.

Buceros hydrocorax, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 153. N° 2.
Le Calao, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 556. N° 1. t. 45.
Le Calao des Moluques, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 147.—vol. iii. p. 41.
———————— *Pl. enl.* 283.
Le Corbeau Indien, *Orn. de Salern.* p. 91. N° 8. pl. 9. f. 3.
Corvus Indicus, *Raii Syn.* p. 40. N° 7.—*Will. orn.* t. 17.
Bontius's Indian Raven, *Will. orn.* p. 126. N° 7.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is rather bigger than a Cock: length two feet four inches. The bill is two inches and a half thick at the baſe, five inches in length, and bends a little downwards; both mandibles are dentated on the edges, but the under one is moſt ſo; on the top is an additional excreſcence, of the ſame texture

* In the *Planchees enluminées*, N° 873, is a bird not far differing from this laſt, if not meant for the ſame. The diſtribution of colours on the bill is the ſame, but on this are expreſſed three double longitudinal furrows, placed at nearly equal diſtances, not mentioned in *Buffon*'s deſcription of that bird: a little way from the baſe of the under mandible is a white ſpot: the belly, vent, and thighs, white: the reſt of the body black: the two middle tail feathers black; the others wholly white.

I make no doubt but all the above are the ſame ſpecies, differing merely in ſex or age; and it is very probable, that the one deſcribed from my ſpecimen, having the bill very ſmooth, as well as its being leſs, may be a young bird; as, perhaps, the wrinkles ſeen in the *Planchees enluminées*, as well as in a bill now in the *Leverian Muſeum*, may be the effect of mature age: witneſs the horns of cows, and other animals.—Mem. *Buffon* refers to pl. 873, in his *liſt*, vol. vii. p. 140, though he does not in his deſcription of the bird.

as the bill; this is flat at top, and rounded behind, and projects over the back part of the head; this laſt part is whitiſh, but the reſt of it, as well as the bill, is aſh-colour: the upper part of the head is blackiſh: the cheeks and throat quite black; the laſt is ſurrounded by a dirty grey band, about three quarters of an inch in breadth, forming an arch, with the concave part uppermoſt: the hind head and neck are of a pale cheſtnut: the back, ſcapulars, wing coverts, and rump, brown: upper and under tail coverts the ſame, with a mixture of fulvous: breaſt, upper part of the belly, and ſides, are blackiſh, with a mixture of grey: thighs yellow brown: bottom of the belly, and under tail coverts, pale yellow: quills black; the outer edges of the ſecondaries grey: the tail is even at the end, in length eight inches, and of a dirty cinereous white: the legs are grey brown: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits the *Molucca Iſles*. *Willughby* obſerves, that it reſembles our Raven in the bill, but is red on the temples, like ſome kinds of Turkies; has wide noſtrils, and ill-favoured eyes; and that it feeds chiefly on *nutmegs*, whence its fleſh is very delicate, and has a fine aromatic reliſh.

This, in its native places, is frequently tamed, and is uſeful in deſtroying *rats* and *mice* in houſes *.

* *Salerne.*

Le

Le Calao à bec cizelé de l'iſle de Panay, *Son. Voy.* p. 122. t. 82. *the male*, t. 83. *the female.*
Le Calao de l'iſle de Panay, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 145.—*Pl. enl.* 780. *le male*, 781. *la femelle.*

8. PANAYAN H.

IN ſize, ſays *Sonnerat*, it equals our Raven. The bill is very long, arched, toothed at the edges, pointed at the end, and compreſſed on the ſides, which are ridged tranſverſely from the baſe to two-thirds of its length; the ridges are brown, and the furrowed parts between the colour of orpiment; the reſt of the bill to the end is ſmooth and brown: on the top of the upper mandible, from the baſe to the middle, is an appendage like the bill, which is flatted at the ſides, ſharp at the top, and cut to a ſharp angle before; and, as far as it extends, is as broad as that part of the bill which it covers, and is as deep as broad: the eye is ſurrounded by a naked brown ſkin: the eye-lids furniſhed with a circle of ſhort ſtiff hairs or briſtles, forming true eye-laſhes: the iris is whitiſh: the head, neck, wings, and back, are of a greeniſh black, changing into blue in different lights: the upper part of the breaſt light red brown: belly, thighs, and rump, deep red brown: the tail conſiſts of ten feathers, two-thirds of which from the baſe are rufous yellow, and one-third to the end black: the legs are of a lead-colour: toes placed three before and one behind; the middle toe united to the outer one to the third articulation, but to the inner toe only as far as the firſt. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is of the ſame ſize as the male, but differs in the head and neck being wholly white, except a triangular large green-black ſpot, which ariſes beneath the baſe of the bill, paſſing FEMALE.

under the eye, and a little way behind, where it ends in a point: in other things it is like the male.

PLACE. Inhabits the isle of *Panay*.

9. MANILLA H.

Le Calao de Manille, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 144.—*Pl. enl.* 891.

DESCRIPTION. THIS species is but very little known. It is a very little bigger than the following species: in length twenty inches. The bill is two inches and a half long, less curved than in that species, and not toothed at the edges, but sharp-edged, and more pointed at the tip; the upper mandible is furnished with a slight prominence, which swells out but very little: the head and neck are white, with a cast of yellow, and waved with brown: on each side of the head, at the ears, is a black mark: the upper part of the body is of a blackish brown; some of the quill feathers have whitish edges: the under parts of the body dirty white: the tail is of the same colour as the wings, with this difference, that it is crossed about the middle by a rufous band of two inches breadth.

PLACE. This bird inhabits *Manilla*; but the manners of it are not known.

10. BLACK-BILLED H.

Buceros nasutus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 154. N° 4.
Le Calao à bec noir du Senegal, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 573. N° 5. t. 46. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 890.
Le Tock, *Buf. ois.* vii. p. 141.
Crotophaga Forschal, *Faun. Arab.* p. 2. N°. 4.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is not much bigger than a Magpie, and is in length twenty inches and a half. The bill is one inch thick at the base, and three inches and a half in length, and bent downwards:

the colour of it is black, except a longitudinal ſpot of yellow on each ſide of the upper mandible, juſt under the noſtrils; the edges of both are dentated: the plumage on the upper part of the body is dirty grey, the edges of the feathers whitiſh: on each ſide of the head is a dirty white ſtripe, beginning at the noſtrils, and paſſing over the eyes to the hind head: the under parts of the body are dirty white: the upper wing coverts are of the ſame colour, ſpotted with black, the middle of each feather being of that colour: the quills are blackiſh, with dirty grey edges: the tail is ſeven inches and a quarter long, and conſiſts of twelve feathers; the two middle ones are dirty grey; thoſe on the ſides are white half way from the baſe; the end half blackiſh, with the tips white: legs and claws black.

Le Calao à bec rouge du Senegal, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 575. N° 6. t. 46. f. 2.
—*Pl. enl.* 260.
Le Tock, *Buf. oiſ.* vii. p. 141.

10. VAR. A. RED-BILLED H.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the ſize of the laſt, but is half an inch ſhorter. The bill is partly the ſame, but of a red colour: the head and throat dirty white, with the ſhafts of the feathers black: on the crown is a longitudinal blackiſh ſtripe, reaching to the hind head: the neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, thighs, under wing and tail coverts, dirty white: the hind part of the neck, next the back, ſtriped longitudinally with blackiſh down the middle of each feather: the back, rump, ſcapulars, and upper tail coverts, dirty grey: upper wing coverts blackiſh, the middle of each feather dirty white: the prime quills are blackiſh; the ſecondaries grey: the tail is near ſeven inches long; the two middle feathers

thers dirty grey, the reſt blackiſh, with white ends: the legs are red, and the claws black.

Linnæus thought theſe two to be male and female; but *Buffon* confirms them to differ only from age, that with the red bill and legs, laſt deſcribed, being the adult bird.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe are very common at *Senegal*, and other warm parts of the *old continent*, where they are called *Tock*. They are very tame and fooliſh birds while young, inſomuch as to ſuffer themſelves to be taken by the hand; but having learned experience with mature age, they then become rather ſhy. When taken young, they immediately become familiar; but are ſo ſtupid as not to feed of themſelves, though food be offered to them, requiring it to be put into their mouths. In their wild ſtate they feed on fruits, but when domeſticated eat bread, and will ſwallow almoſt any thing that is offered to them.

This, I make no doubt, is the bird deſcribed as an *Ani* by *M. Forſchal**. He ſays that the bill is twice as long as the head, and bends downwards, with a ſpot of white at the baſe of the upper mandible; on the lower, three or four whitiſh oblique curved ridges of white: tongue very ſhort, haſtato-ſubulated and plain: head and neck grey brown: belly white: the reſt of the bird grey ſpotted with white, and a band of the ſame over the eyes: quills tipped white; the prime ones cinereous, ſecondaries black: tail feathers ten in number, as long as the whole body, even at the end, and black tipped with white, all but the two middle, which are wholly brown: legs black brown,

* The name he gives it is *Kækab*; and ſays that it feeds on ſnakes and chameleons. *Faun. Arab.* p. vi.—*Adanſon* mentions his garniſhing a wooden ſpit "with a *Toucan*, two Partridges, and two Guinea Hens." *Voy. to Sen.* 8vo. p. 144.—His *Toucan* was, no doubt, this bird.

and

and ſhorter than the thighs: two joints of the outer toe connected to the firſt joint of the middle one. Size of a large Pigeon, but the bill very large in reſpect to the body.

Inhabits *Arabia*, where it is ſaid to feed on ſerpents. Called by the names *Tullæk* and *Dymlûdi*. The former of theſe might readily be confounded with that of *Senegal*, *Tock*, by mere difference of dialect. PLACE.

II. WHITE H.

White Toucan, *Hawkſw. Voy.* i. p. 123.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bird here referred to is ſaid to be of the ſize of a Gooſe, wholly ſnow white, except the bill and legs, which were black: the beak curved, and of ſo great a length and thickneſs, that it was not eaſy to conceive how the muſcles of the neck, which was one foot long, and as ſmall as that of a Crane, could ſupport it.

This bird was caught between the iſland of *Tinian* and *Pulotimoen*. It was kept alive four months on board, and fed on biſcuit, after which it died. PLACE.

This bird ſhould ſeem rather a *Hornbill* than a *Toucan*, as in this latitude no other than *Hornbills* have been ſeen; on the contrary, in *South America*, where the *Toucans* are, there are no *Hornbills*: but this cannot be determined for want of better deſcription.

Bill

12.
WREATHED H.

Bill of an Indian Raven, *Will. orn.* t. 78.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BILL.

THE bill is, in figure, not unlike that of N° 3: in length, from the angles of the mouth to tip, from five to ſix inches: on the top of the upper mandible is an appendage ariſing about an inch in height; this is rounded at top, and divided into ſeven or eight ſegments, not unaptly reſembling the *rattle* of a *rattle-ſnake:* the edges of the mandibles are jagged in the middle, not ſerrated: noſtrils ſituated at the baſe of the firſt ſegment, and have the appearance of roundiſh holes. Specimens of this are to be ſeen in the *Britiſh*, *Leverian*, and other *Muſeums*. The bill only has, I believe, yet arrived in *England*.

PLXII.

African Beef-eater.

GENUS IX. BEEF-EATER.

N° 1. African Beef-eater.

BILL ſtrong, thick, ſtrait, nearly ſquare: upper mandible a little protuberant; on the lower a large angle.

Tongue.

Toes, three before, one behind; the middle connected to the outmoſt as far as the firſt joint.

Buphaga Africana, *Lin. Syſt.* i. 154. N° 1.
Le Pic bœuf, *Briſ. orn.* ii. 437. N° 1. t. 42. f. 2.
——— *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 175. t. 14.—*Pl. enl.* 293.

1. AFRICAN BEEF-EATER. PL. XII.

DESCRIPTION.

THE ſize of this bird is that of the creſted Lark: length eight inches and a half. Colour above grey brown, beneath and rump dirty yellow: the bill is in ſome yellowiſh, with the end red, in others brown; it is in figure nearly ſquare, and ten lines in length: the tail is wedge-ſhaped; all the feathers are pointed at the end; the ſide feathers are rufous on the inſide margins: legs and claws brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *Senegal*; where this bird is ſaid to be very fond of the larvæ of inſects, which are encloſed under the ſkin, on the backs of the oxen, and alighting on theſe animals, picks them out with the bill, in the ſame manner as the Magpie ſettles on the backs of ſheep, in this country, to pick out the ticks.

Briſſon ſeems to be the only one who has ſeen this bird; from whom, and the *Planches enluminées*, we have taken our figure.

GENUS

GENUS X. ANI.

N° 1. Leſſer A.
2. Greater A.
3. Walking A.

THIS genus has a compreſſed, greatly arched, half oval, thin bill; cultrated at top.
Noſtrils round.
Tongue flat, pointed at the end.
Ten feathers in the tail.
Toes placed two and two.

1.
LESSER ANI.
PL. XIII.

Crotophaga Ani, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 154. N° 1.
Le Bout de Petun, *Briſ. orn.* iv. p. 177. pl. 18. f. 1.
L'Ani des Savanes, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 420.
Petit Bout de Petun, *Pl. enl.* 102. f. 2.
Pſittaco congener *Ani* Braſ. *Raii Syn.* p. 35. N° 10.—Ani Braſ. Marcg. *id.* p. 185.—*Will. orn.* p. 120.
Cacalototl. *Raii Syn.* p. 168. N° 27?
Razor-billed Blackbird, *Cateſb. Carol. app.* pl. 3 *.
Great Blackbird, *Sloan. Jam.* vol. ii. p. 298. N° 12. pl. 256. f. 1.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 474.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. ABOUT the ſize of a Blackbird: length thirteen inches and a half. The bill is of a ſingular ſhape, about an inch in length, hooked at the end, and much compreſſed, riſing to a ſharp

* The toes are here placed three before and one behind, no doubt by miſtake.

Pl. XIII.

Lesser Ani.

ridge at top; the colour of it a browniſh black: the colour of the whole bird is black, in ſome parts gloſſed with purple, and about the neck faintly tinged with green on the margins: the baſe of the bill is furniſhed with black briſtles, which turn forwards: the eye-lids have long hairs, like eye-laſhes: the tail is ſix inches long, and much cuneated: the legs are black: toes placed two before and two behind.

PLACE AND SINGULAR MANNERS.

This ſpecies is found in *Jamaica*, *St. Domingo*, and other iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*; alſo at *Cayenne*, and other parts of *South America*. Contrary to all other birds, they have the ſingularity of many laying in the ſame neſt; to make which, they all unite in concert, and after laying their eggs, ſit on them cloſe to each other, in order to hatch them; each unanimouſly ſtriving to do the beſt for the general good: and when the young are hatched, the parents, without reſerve, do the beſt to feed the whole flock. Still a greater ſingularity occurs, which is, that as ſoon as each female lays her eggs, ſhe covers them with leaves *, doing the ſame thing whenever ſhe is obliged to leave the neſt for food: this might be neceſſary in a cold climate; but why it ſhould be wanted in a hot one, ſeems not clear, eſpecially as it has not been obſerved in other birds. It generally has two broods in a year, except accidents happen; in which caſe, it has been known to make three neſts. The eggs are about the ſize of thoſe of a Pigeon; of a ſea-green colour, ſpotted at the ends.

Their food is various; worms, inſects, fruits, and grain †, according to the ſeaſon. Both this and the next ſpecies have the

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.*

† To theſe may be added the ticks which they pick from the backs of oxen. *Linn.*

ſame manners, and are continually in a gregarious ſtate, from ten to thirty in a flock, whether it be in breeding-time or not. They are not difficult to be ſhot, not being ſo wild as many other birds; but are known to chatter much on the ſight of a man, though they do not fly to a great diſtance; hence are not well reliſhed by ſportſmen *, as, like the Jays in *England*, they are the occaſion of hindering his ſport in reſpect to other game, without making him amends in their own fleſh, which is never ſought after for food, being rank and unſavoury.

2. GREATER ANI.

Le grand Bout de Petun, *Brif. orn.* iv. p. 180. pl. 18. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* N° 102. f. 1.

L'Ani des Paletuviers, *Buf. oiſ.* vi. p. 423. pl. 19.—*Orn. de Salerne*, p. 73. N° 10.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is larger than the laſt, being little inferior to a Jay in ſize, and eighteen inches in length. The bill is longer in proportion, and riſes higher on the top, where it is unequal: the colours are much the ſame as in the other, ſo that one deſcription will ſerve for both. We are aſſured, however, that they are diſtinct ſpecies, and never mix together; though each have the ſame manners, with this difference only, that the ſmaller frequent the open ſavannas, the larger only the ſalt-marſhes near the ſea-coaſts. It is ſaid that they are eaſily made tame, and will learn to talk like Parrots. The male and female are both alike.

* *Sloane Jam.* vol. ii. p. 298.

3.
WALKING ANI.

Crotophaga ambulatoria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 155. N° 2.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, ſays *Linnæus*, is in every thing like the others, except in the ſituation of the toes, which are placed three before and one behind.

I muſt leave the whole of this on the authority of its author, having never ſeen ſuch a bird; nor have any of my enquiries on this head been more ſucceſsful.

PLACE.

Said to inhabit *Surinam*.

Genus XI. WATTLE-BIRD.

N° 1. Cinereous Wattle-Bird.

THE bill in this genus is incurvated and fornicated, the upper mandible exceeding the lower in length.

At the gape of the bill a carunculated wattle, ariſing from the under mandible.

The noſtrils depreſſed, half covered by a membrane of a texture ſomewhat cartilaginous, and tufted near the ends.

The tongue of a ſub-cartilaginous texture, divided at the end, or rather deeply ſerrated, and ciliated.

Legs made for walking: toes three before and one * behind: the legs carinated at the back part.

1. CINEREOUS WATTLE-BIRD. Pl. XIV.

Description.

Lev. Muſ.

THIS ſingular bird is about the ſize of a Jay: the length from bill to tail is fifteen inches. The bill is black, very ſtrong, and bent downwards; in length an inch and a quarter: the noſtrils are ſituated in a hollow at the baſe of the bill, and are half covered by a membranous cartilage, which hangs over them as a cover: from the baſe of the lower mandible, on each ſide,

* I here take an opportunity of remarking an error of the preſs (for ſuch only it can be) in the *Genera of Birds*, where it is mentioned, that this genus has three toes before, and *two* behind, being five in all; a circumſtance wholly *unnatural* in the feathered tribes. See *Gen. of Birds*, p. 9. l. 15.

ſprings

PL. XIV.

Cinereous Wattle Bird.

ſprings a round ſubſtance, in texture like the wattle of a Cock; at firſt this is of a fine blue colour, but afterwards becomes of a fine orange: the irides are of a fine mazarine blue: from the forehead to the eye, and between that and the bill, the colour is of a deep black; the reſt of the plumage dark aſh-colour: the tail pretty long, conſiſting of twelve feathers, and is cuneiform in ſhape, the outer feather being ſhorter than the middle one by one inch: the wings, when cloſed, reach to the baſe only: the legs are long: and the hind claw much longer than the others.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird inhabits *New Zealand* throughout: it is often ſeen walking on the ground, and ſometimes perched on trees, though leſs frequent: its food conſiſts of various articles; berries of all kinds, and inſects; and, according to the relation of ſome, ſmall birds alſo.

The fleſh is good to eat, and was by ſome accounted even ſavoury. It has a kind of note not unlike whiſtling, and ſometimes a kind of murmuring, though not an unpleaſing one *. As great a ſingularity as any is the tongue, which is by no means like that of any known bird, as will be ſeen by conſulting the oppoſite plate.

For this account I am indebted to *Dr. J. R. Forſter.*

* *Mr. Forſter*, in his *Voy.* talks of the ſhrill notes of Thruſhes, the *graver pipe of Wattle-Birds*, and the enchanting melody of various Creepers, reſounding on all ſides. Vol. i. p. 148.

GENUS

Genus XII. CROW.

N° 1. Raven.
Var. A. Pied R.
Var. B. White R.
2. South-Sea R.
3. Carrion Crow.
Var. A. Variegated Cr.
Var. B. White Cr.
4. Rook.
5. Hooded Cr.
6. White-breasted Cr.
7. New Caledonian Cr.
8. Chattering Cr.
9. Jackdaw.
Var. A. Collared J.
Var. B. White J.
Var. C. Black J.
10. Hottentot Cr.
11. Alpine Cr.
12. Philippine Cr.
13. New Guinea Cr.
14. Papuan Cr.
15. Bare-necked Cr.
N° 16. Bald Cr.
17. Pacific Cr.
18. Tropic Cr.
19. Jay.
Var. A. White Jay.
20. Blue Jay.
21. Steller's Cr.
22. Cayenne Jay.
23. Cinereous Cr.
24. Red-billed Jay.
25. Chinese Jay.
26. Siberian Jay.
27. Peruvian Jay.
28. Yellow-bellied Jay.
29. Magpie.
Var. A. White D°.
30. Blue Crow.
31. Senegal Cr.
32. Caribbean Cr.
33. African Cr.
34. Mexican Cr.
35. Surinam Cr.

N° 36. Lesser

N° 36. Leſſer Mexican Cr.
37. Short-tailed Cr.
Var. A.
Var. B.
Var. C.
N° 38. Nutcracker.
39. Red-legged Cr.
40. Cayenne red-billed Cr.
41. Hermit Cr.

THE bill in this genus is ſtrong, the upper mandible a little convex, the edges are cultrated, and in moſt of the ſpecies is a ſmall notch near the tip.

Noſtrils covered with briſtles, reflected over them.

Tongue divided at the end.

Toes, three forward, one backward; the middle one joined to the outer as far as the firſt joint.

Different ſpecies found in every climate. In general clamorous: promiſcuous feeders: build for the moſt part in trees: lay about ſix eggs. Several ſpecies inhabit *England*, whoſe nature is well known, and may ſerve to give an idea of the manners of the reſt.

1. RAVEN.

Corvus corax, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 155. N° 2.—*Faun. Groenl.* p. 62. N° 38.—*Muller*, p. 11.
——— maximus, *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 34. N° 45.
Le Corbeau, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 8.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 13. pl. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 495.
Rabe, *Friſch.* t. 63.—*Kram. elen.* p. 333.
Raven, *Raii Syn.* p. 39. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 121. pl. 18.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 20.—*Br. Zool.* i. p. 218. N° 74.—*Amer. Zool.* N° *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the largeſt of the genus, weighing three pounds, and is in length above two feet, in breadth four. The bill is ſtrong and thick, nearly two inches and three quarters in

length, and covered with briſtles for two thirds of its length, completely hiding the noſtrils: the colour of the whole plumage is a fine rich gloſſy blue black, the under parts of a more dull and duſky colour.

PLACES AND MANNERS.

This bird is well known, though not ſo common as the other ſpecies, in *England*; it is alſo an inhabitant of many other parts of the world, and every where eſteemed for its horrid, though uſeful, appetite for *carrion*, whereby mankind is relieved from that great ſource of putridity and diſeaſe. We hear of it from *Groenland* * to the *Cape of Good Hope* † on the one ſide, and from *Canada* ‡ to *Mexico* § on the other; and, no doubt, in the intermediate places in general, as many authors might be noted to confirm it. It is a crafty bird, not only ſcenting the delightful ſmell of carrion at a vaſt diſtance, but alſo very careful of coming within gun-ſhot, ſo not eaſily killed. When brought up young, is very familiar, yet apt to pilfer; often hiding things of value, to the great loſs of the owner, without uſe to itſelf: it is a long-lived bird. It makes its neſt early in the ſpring, laying five or ſix eggs, of a pale blueiſh green colour, ſpotted with brown. Though it is believed to be fondeſt of *carrion*, yet it is found to deſtroy many living animals: *rabbets*, young *ducks*, and *chickens*, fall a prey to it, and not unfrequently *lambs* which have been dropped in a weak ſtate; in that caſe, this bird has been known to pick out the creature's eyes while yet alive: will alſo ſuck *eggs*, when it can get at them; and, if driven by hunger, will eat *ſhell-fiſh*, and even worſe things. With us it builds in trees; but in *Groenland* and *Iceland* makes its neſt in the holes of rocks,

* *Faun. Groen.* † *Kolben Deſcr. du Cap.* p. 136. ‡ *Charlevoix, Kalm.* § *Fernandez.*

compoſing

compoſing it of roots and twigs, along with the bones they have picked, lining it with hair, moſs, &c.—By the above, one may ſuppoſe their fleſh impoſſible to be reliſhed; yet in *Groenland* it is eaten by many, and their ſkins uſed by the natives as a covering next the fleſh. It muſt be an hardy bird, for in the laſt-named iſland it is the only one of its race that is met with.

Of this ſpecies *Briſſon* mentions two varieties.

Le Corbeau varie, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 12. A.
Cacalotl, *Fernand. Hiſt. Nov. Hiſp.* p. 48.

1. VAR. A. PIED RAVEN.

THIS differs from the other, only in having a mixture of white feathers, and inhabits *Mexico*.

Le Corbeau blanc, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 12. B.
Corvus albus, *Schwenck. av. Sil.* p. 245.

1. VAR. B. WHITE RAVEN.

THIS is white throughout, and found in *Norway* and *Iceland*. We have had more than one inſtance where the whole brood of a neſt have proved white; and I know one at this preſent time, which is nearly white, or very pale buff-colour.

2. SOUTH-SEA RAVEN.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill remarkably ſtrong at the baſe, and much compreſſed at the ſides; in length two inches and three quarters, and of a black colour: the plumage duſky black: the feathers beneath the chin are of a remarkably

looſe texture: quills browniſh black: tail eight inches long, and black: legs and claws alſo black.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Friendly Iſles*, in the *South Seas*.

3. ← CARRION CROW.

Corvus corone, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 155. N° 3.—*Muller*, p. 11.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 35. N° 36.—*Georg. Ruſſ.* N° 2.

La Corneille, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 12. N° 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 45. pl. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 483.

Carrion Crow, *Raii Syn.* p. 39. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* 122. pl. 18.—*Albin.* vol. ii. pl. 21.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 75. pl. 34.—*Amer. Zool.* N°

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE Crow is like the Raven, both in form and manners, but is much leſs in ſize: the length is eighteen inches; breadth twenty-ſix inches; and weighs a pound and a quarter. The general colour is a fine violet black, but not near ſo gloſſy as that of the Raven. It makes the neſt on tall trees, chiefly in woods; and lays five or ſix eggs, much like thoſe of a Raven. Theſe birds are moſt frequently ſeen in pairs, and are ſaid to remain ſo through life. Like the Raven, are fondeſt of carrion and animal food, making great havock of young game of all kinds; and will pick out the eyes of young defenceleſs lambs.

The *female* differsfrom the male in being leſs brilliant. The Carrion Crow is met with in many parts of the world, though not near ſo far ſpread as the Raven. It is ſaid to be very ſparingly met with throughout the *northern parts* of *Europe*: in *Pruſſia* * not uſual; and in *Sweden* † only ſeen once; in *England*, *France*, and *Germany*, are pretty common. We hear of it at *Madeira* ‡. Not

* *Klein. Ord. Av.* p. 58. † *Faun. Suec.* p. 29. ‡ *Forſt. Voy.* p. 25.

in *Canada* * in winter; but common in *Louiſiana*, where they are eaten, according to ſome †. Not unlikely to be the *Maldivian Crow*, mentioned by *F. Pyrand*. *Dampier* mentions their being at *New Holland* and *New Guinea* ‡, and, according to our late voyagers, at *New Caledonia* ‖ likewiſe.

With us, both this bird and the *Raven* remain the whole year.

La Corneille variée, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 15. N° 2. A.
Bunte Kraehe, Scheckige Kraehe, *Friſch.* t. 66.
Corvus varius, *Brun. orn. bor.* p. 8. N° 8.

3. VAR. A. VARIEGATED CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

THE cheeks, fore part of the neck, middle of the belly, rump, and quills, are white; the reſt black, as in the former. In *Brunnich*'s bird, the head, bill, legs, coverts of the noſtrils, fore part of the neck, belly, and quills from the firſt to the ſeventeenth, were white; all the other parts black.

PLACE.

Both of theſe birds are ſaid to come from the iſland of *Ferroe* §, where ſuch birds are ſaid to keep ſeparate from the other common Crows of the iſland.

* At leaſt at *Quebec*. "Even the Crow does not venture to expoſe itſelf in winter, but takes its flight in autumn." *Kalm. Trav.* iii. 206.

† "They are better to eat than thoſe of *Europe*, as they eat no carrion." *Id.* p. 111. But again he ſays, that they are like the *Crows* of *Sweden*; if ſo, I fear they will prove to be *Rooks*, which are as common there as the *Crow* is rare. *Id.* vol. i. p. 121.

‡ Tom. iv. p. 138.—Tom. v. p. 81.

‖ *Forſter's Voy.* vol. ii. p. 402.

§ *M. Salerne* mentions one brought from *Ferroe*, whoſe feathers were black, white, and grey brown, mixed. *Orn.* p. 91. N° 10.

3. Var. B. WHITE CROW.

La Corneille blanche, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 15. N° 2. B.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is wholly white, bill and legs not excepted.

PLACE. This bird came from *Iceland*.

Schwenckfield * mentions one among his *Sileſian* birds; and *M. Salerne* † mentions alſo a white Crow, but in his the colour was not pure: the irides were red.

4. + ROOK.

Corvus frugilegus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 156. N° 4.
La Corneille moiſſonneuſe, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 16. N° 3.
Le Freux, ou la Frayonne, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 55.—*Pl. enl.* 484.
Schwartze Kraehe, *Friſch.* t. 64.—*Kramer el.* p. 333.
Rook, *Raii Syn.* p. 39. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 123.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 22.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 76.—*Amer. Zool.* N° *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. IN ſize ſomewhat bigger than the laſt, but the ſame in colour: ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed apart, except from the circumſtance of being bare about the noſtrils and root of the bill; which parts in the Crow are well clothed with feathers, and the latter with briſtly hairs: this ariſes from one neceſſary part of the manners, viz. thruſting the bill into the earth continually, after the various worms and *erucæ of inſects* ‡, on which it feeds; for it does not live on carrion, like the laſt ſpecies and *Ravens*. Beſides inſects, it alſo feeds on all ſorts of grain, to ſome inconvenience perhaps to the huſbandman, but no doubt doubly repaid

* P. 243. † *Orn.* p. 91. N° 9.
‡ Particularly the *Chafer*, or *Dor-beetle*. *Scarab. melolontha, Linn.*

by the good done him in extirpating the Maggot of the *Chafer-beetle*, which in ſome ſeaſons deſtroys whole crops of corn, by feeding on the roots.

MANNERS.

This is a gregarious bird, ſometimes being ſeen in immenſe flocks, ſo as to almoſt darken the air in their flight; which they regularly perform morning and evening, except in breeding-time, when the daily attendance of both male and female is required for the uſe of incubation, or feeding the young; for it is obſerved that they do both by turns. As theſe birds are apt to form themſelves into ſocieties, ſuch places as they frequent during the breeding-time are called *rookeries*; and they generally chooſe a large clump of the talleſt trees for this purpoſe; but make ſo great a litter, and ſuch a perpetual chatter, that nothing but habit, and a length of time, can reconcile one to the noiſe. The eggs are like thoſe of Crows, but leſs, and the ſpots larger. They begin to build in *March*, and after the breeding-ſeaſon forſake their neſt trees, going to rooſt elſewhere, but have been obſerved to return to them in *Auguſt*: in *October* they repair their neſts *.

In *England* they remain the whole year; yet we are told that both in *France* and *Sileſia* they are birds of paſſage †. Whether they migrate or not in *Sweden*, we are not told; but *Linnæus* talks of their building there ‡. The young birds are accounted good eating, eſpecially if ſkinned, and put in a pie.

* *Br. Zool.* i. p. 222. † *Hiſt. des oiſ.* iii. p. 59. ‡ *Faun. Suec.* p. 30.

5. † HOODED CROW.

Corvus cornix, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 156. N° 5.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 25. N° 37.—*Muller*, p. 11.
La Corneille mantelée, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 19. N° 4.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 61. pl. 4.—*Pl. enl.* 76.
Nebel Kraehe, *Friſch.* t. 65.
Grave Kran, Kranveitl, *Kram.* p. 333.
Royſton Crow, *Raii Syn.* p. 39. A. 4.—*Will. orn.* p. 124. pl. 18. 77.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 23.
Hooded Crow, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 77.—*Flor. Scot.* vol. i. p. 20. pl. 2. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is about the ſize of the laſt, and twenty-two inches in length. The bill is two inches long: the head, fore part of the neck, wings, and tail, are of a fine gloſſy blue black: the reſt of the body of a paliſh aſh-colour: bill and legs black: the irides hazel: the bottom of the toes broad and flat, to enable them to walk without ſinking on marſhy and muddy grounds, where they are converſant *.

This is an elegant ſpecies, and in divers parts of *England* ſufficiently plenty in winter; for at the approach of ſpring it retires from us to breed elſewhere. It is moſt likely that the major part of them go entirely out of *England*, but perhaps not all, as I have been informed that they have been ſeen in our northern mountainous counties in the ſummer. "In *Scotland* they remain the whole year, and is the only ſpecies in the *iſlands*, and great part of the *Highlands*, growing ſcarcer the nearer we approach to the *South*: keep in pairs, except for ſome time after the breeding-ſeaſon; is moſt affectionate to its mate †." They are alſo migra-

* *Br. Zool.* i. p. 224. † *Flora Scot.* i. p. 20.

tory

tory in other countries. *Scopoli* * obſerves this of thoſe in *Carniola:* they do alſo the ſame in *Sweden,* where they breed, as well as in the ſouthern parts of *Germany,* in the woods of the iſlands of the *Danube* †. It is moſt likely the ſpecies mentioned by *Fryer* ‡, as inhabiting *Iſpahan* in *Perſia*; and has been brought from the *Philippine Iſlands* by *M. Sonnerat* ||.

Kalm § mentions a Crow in *Penſylvania,* a *variety* of the *Cornix,* which is not common in winter; but he gives no further deſcription, conſequently leaves us in the dark as to the ſpecies.

MANNERS. The manners of theſe birds coincide with both thoſe of the *Crow* and *Rook*; with the former feeding at times on carrion, added to the ſame inclination of doing miſchief among defenceleſs young birds, and other animals; and frequent the borders of rivers, for the ſake of the offal caſt on ſhore, and ſhell-fiſh **; on the other hand, like the Rook, are frequently content with *inſects, ſeeds,* and *berries.* They are gregarious, and build in trees, laying ſix eggs; but ſeparate into pairs in the breeding-ſeaſon, after which they again unite in bands. Theſe are often ſeen in

* *Ann. Hiſt. Nat.* i. p. 25. † *Kramer elen.* p. 333.

‡ "The Crows here are like our Royſton Crows, grey on their backs and wings." *Fryer's Travels,* p. 318.

|| *Hiſt. des oiſ.* iii. p. 66. note *(p)*.

§ This is ſaid to be very noxious there, living chiefly on corn, ſcratching the ſeeds out of the ground ſoon after they are ſown: when the maize begins to ripen, it makes a hole into the *involucrum* ſurrounding the ear, by which means the maize is ſpoiled, the rain paſſing through it: they alſo ſteal *young chickens,* and are fond of *dead carcaſes.* The province of *Penſylvania* had formerly given three pence, and *New Jerſey* four pence, a head for one of theſe, but the expences proving too great, are now repealed. *Kalm Trav.* vol. ii. p. 66.

** Theſe birds are frequent on the ſhores of the *Thames,* both in *Kent* and *Eſſex,* and are by ſome called *Eſſex Crows.*

ſmall

ſmall flocks near *London*, where they are ſeldom much perſecuted, being ſuppoſed an uſeful bird.

6. WHITE-BREASTED CROW. Pl. XV.

La Corneille du Senegal, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 67.—*Pl. enl.* 327.
Corvus dauricus, *Pallas Trav.* vol. i. p. 694. N° 8.
Chineſe black Ravens with white necks, *Oſb. Voy.* vol. i. p. 377.
White-breaſted Crow, *Fryer's Trav.* p. 21.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a ſmall Crow: length twelve inches or more. Bill black: the head and throat are black, gloſſed with blue: the neck and breaſt white: the reſt of the body, wings, and tail, blue black: legs lead-colour: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The bird figured in the *Planches enluminées* came from *Senegal*; but it is by no means confined to that quarter. There is no doubt of it being the one deſcribed by *Pallas*, above quoted, which he ſays come early in the ſpring in great flights from *China*, and the *ſouthern Monguls country*, into the parts about the *Lake Baikal*, but moſt frequent about the towns and villages on the river *Lena*, in which part the *Jackdaws* and *Royſton Crows* are very ſeldom ſeen.

I am well informed alſo, that they are found in vaſt numbers in the iſland of *Johanna*, where they live chiefly on *inſects* and *fruits*, and make their neſts in trees.

Pallas mentions a variety of theſe, found among the others, which is almoſt wholly black: the nape of the neck and the throat brown.

I have alſo been favoured with a further variety, in a drawing from *Mr. Pennant*, in which not only the uſual parts, but alſo the belly and vent, were white; a figure of which we have thought fit to add to this work. See Pl. XV.

I think

White Breasted Crow

I think there cannot remain a doubt of its being alſo the *White-breaſted Crow*, mentioned in *Fryer's Travels* as a bird common in *Perſia*, though he barely mentions the circumſtance.

7. NEW CALEDONIAN CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH above fifteen inches. Bill fourteen lines long, ſtout, and of a black colour: irides pale yellow: eye-lids black: general colour of the plumage cinereous, except the tail, which is five inches in length, and of a black colour: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Caledonia*. The deſcription taken from a drawing in the collection of *Sir Joſeph Banks*.

8. CHATTERING CROW.

La Corneille de la Jamaique, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 22. N° 5.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 67.

Chattering Crow, or Cacao Walk, *Sloan. Jam.* vol. ii. p. 298.—*Raii Syn.* p. 181.

DESCRIPTION:

SIZE of a common Crow: length eighteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, and black; as is the whole plumage and legs.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is common in *Jamaica*, and frequents the mountainous parts of that iſland: it makes a chattering noiſe, different from that of any of the *European* Crows, and is moſt frequent on the north ſide of it: it is ſaid to be very near the common Crow of *England* in outward appearance, but not ſtrictly the ſame bird. It feeds on berries, beetles, &c. and by ſome is accounted good meat.

9. ✣ JACKDAW.

Corvus monedula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 156. N° 6.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 36. N° 38; *Muller*, p. 12.
Le Choucas, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 24. N° 6.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 69.—*Pl. enl.* 523.
Dohle, Grave Dohle, *Kram. el.* p. 334.—*Friſch.* pl. 67.
Jackdaw, *Raii Syn.* p. 40. A. 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 125. pl. 19.—*Albin.* i. pl. 14.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 81. pl. 34.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE Jackdaw is about the ſize of a ſmall Pigeon, though not ſo thick in the body: the length is full thirteen inches. The bill an inch and a quarter long, and black: the irides are white: the forehead and crown of the head, ſides, round the eyes, and the chin, are of a gloſſy black: the hind head and back part of the neck of an elegant cinereous grey, which paſſes on each ſide to the breaſt, where it is much darker: the reſt of the plumage is of a gloſſy black, though inclining to duſky beneath: the legs are black.

MANNERS. Theſe birds are pretty common in *England*, where they remain the whole year: they ſcarce ever build the neſt in trees, but are inclined to make uſe of rocks, old towers, and ruined edifices, which are out of the reach of plundering boys; and are known to build in the interſtices between the upright pillars of *Stonehenge*, in *Wiltſhire* *. They lay five or ſix eggs, which are paler, ſmaller, and have fewer ſpots on them, than thoſe of Crows. Theſe are frequently and eaſily brought up tame; are accuſtomed to hide that part of their food which they cannot eat, and often, with it, ſmall valuables, occaſioning ſuſpicions of theft, for the preſent, in ſome

* *Pennant* alſo obſerves, that they make uſe of *rabbet-holes* in ſome parts of *Hampſhire*. See *Br. Zool.* i. p. 231.

5 perſons,

perſons, which have afterwards proved unjuſt: this I have known to happen more than once.

I do not find that this ſpecies is ſo widely ſpread as many others of the genus. Beſides our own iſland, we hear of it in *Denmark*, *France*, *Auſtria*, and many other parts of *Germany*, where it is more or leſs migratory. It is ſubject to much variety in plumage.

Le Choucas à Collier, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 27. A.
Helvetian Daw, *Charlt. Ex.* p. 75. N° 7.—*Onom.* p. 68. N° 7.—*Aldrov. av.* tom. i. fig. in p. 774.—*Johnſt. av.* t. 16. (called *Graculus.*)

9. VAR. A. COLLARED JACKDAW.

THIS differs merely in having a collar of white round the neck, and is found in *Switzerland.*

Le Choucas blanc, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 27. B.
Monedula candida, *Schwenck. av. Sil.* p. 305.—*Rzac. Auct. Hiſt. Pol.* p. 396.

9. VAR. B. + WHITE JACKDAW.

THIS variety is wholly white, with a yellowiſh bill.

Le Choucas noir, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 28. N° 7.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 69.—*Pl. enl.* 522.
Schwartze dohle, *Friſch.* t. 68.
Chough, *Charlt. ex. & onom.* p. 67. N° 3.—*Sibbald Scot. illuſt.* p. 2. lib. iii. p. 15.

9. VAR. C. BLACK JACKDAW.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs from the common Jackdaw, merely in wanting the greyiſh tinge about the head, in being ſmaller, and having many ſpots of white about the eyes, which have blueiſh

irides. This is ſaid to be called by the *Engliſh* "CHOUGH;" but *Sibbald* is the only one who names it thus. I cannot place it here, but as a variety of the common.

Beſides the above, I find one mentioned by *Schwenckfield*, which was like the common Jackdaw, except in the wings, which were white, and the bill crooked.

One, now in the *Leverian Muſeum*, was like the common ones in all things, except the bill; both mandibles of which croſſed each other, as in the Croſsbill: and in the muſeum of *Dr. Hunter* is a bird of this ſpecies, whoſe plumage is of a buff-colour, but darkeſt about the head: the bill is quite pale, but natural; and the ſhoulders white.

10. HOTTENTOT CROW.

Corvus Hottentottus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 155. N° 1.
Le Choucas du Cap de bonne Eſperance, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 33. pl. 2. f. 2. *Pl. enl.* 226.
Le Choucas mouſtache, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 79.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Blackbird: length eleven inches and a quarter. Bill an inch and a half long, black, and a little bent: the feathers about the noſtrils are like black velvet: above theſe, at the corners of the mouth, ariſe ſome long hairs, above three inches in length; and beſides theſe, at the corners of the mouth are others, which are much ſhorter, and ſtiff, like briſtles: the feathers on the head, throat, and neck, are of a ſhining black green: thoſe on the upper part of the neck are narrow, and longer than the reſt, falling over the back, and waving with every motion thereof: the reſt of the plumage is greeniſh black, changing to blue in ſome parts: the legs and claws are black.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

Corvus

Corvus pyrrhocorax, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 158. N° 17. 11.
Le Choucas des Alpes, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 30. N° 8. pl. 1. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 76. pl. 6.—*Pl. enl.* 531. ALPINE CROW.

SIZE of a Jackdaw: length fifteen inches. Bill like that bird, but a little more elongated; an inch and a quarter in length, and yellow. The bird is wholly of a black colour: legs and claws black; but in ſome the legs are yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Alps*. Is not the ſame bird with the *Corniſh Chough*. It has a ſharp, diſagreeable voice. Lives on grain, and does much damage to the harveſt. The fleſh pretty good eating. PLACE.

Corvus balicaſius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 157. N° 11. 12.
Le Choucas des Philippines, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 31. N° 9. pl. 2. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 603. PHILIPPINE CROW.
Le Balicaſſe des Philippines, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 83.

SIZE of a Blackbird: length ten inches. Bill black: plumage black, gloſſed with green: tail nearly four inches long, and much forked: legs and claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Philippine Iſles*, where it is called *Bali-Caſſio*. Sings well. I have ſeen one of theſe, which came from the *Cape of Good Hope*. PLACE.

Le Choucas de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 80.—*Pl. enl.* 629. 13. NEW GUINEA CROW.

LENGTH one foot: ſize of a Jackdaw. Bill ſtrong and blackiſh: the forehead, and all round the bill, black, which paſſes in a ſtreak through the eyes, and a little behind them: DESCRIPTION.

head,

head, neck, back, and upper part of the breaſt, dark aſh-colour: wings duſky, edged with white: the lower part of the breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent, the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, are white, tranſverſely barred with black: the tail black: legs rather ſhort and duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Guinea*.

14. PAPUAN CROW.

Le Choucari de la Nouvelle Guineé, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 81.—*Pl. enl.* 630.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches. Bill almoſt an inch long, and yellowiſh; the top of the upper mandible not rounded, but angular: the plumage greyiſh aſh-colour, paleſt beneath: belly white: quills blackiſh brown: legs ſmall and aſh-coloured: claws ſhort.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Guinea*, with the laſt.

15. BARE-NECKED CROW.

Le Colnud de Cayenne, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 82.—*Pl. enl.* 609.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Jackdaw. Bill broad at the baſe; colour of it duſky blue: the head is covered with a kind of hood, like black velvet, compoſed of ſtrait, ſhort, jagged, and very ſoft feathers; theſe are thinly placed on the neck, on the fore part, and almoſt bare on the ſides and behind: the reſt of the plumage is alſo black, but the feathers as uſual in other birds: ſome of the wing coverts and quills light grey. *Buffon* mentions, that the toes ſeemed to have been placed naturally all forwards, for there was a membrane between the hind toe and the inner one, and it had been forced behind by the perſon who put it into attitude.

PLACE. This came from *Cayenne*.

Le

Le Choucas chauve, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 80. *Pl. enl.* 521. *Lev. Muſ.*

16. BALD CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

BIGGER than the laſt: length thirteen inches. The bill ſtrong, rather bent, and of a duſky black: the plumage on the upper part of the body is of a ferruginous brown; beneath paler, more inclining to red, as are the upper tail coverts: legs duſky. The great ſingularity of this bird conſiſts in the fore part of the head, which, as far as the crown, and beyond the eyes, is totally bare of feathers: the chin is ſparingly covered with them. Whether this baldneſs is the effect merely of rooting into the ground with its bill, like the Rooks in *England*; or whether ſo formed by nature, cannot well be determined; it may perhaps be the firſt caſe, as we know that the bill of the Rook is, while young, as completely clothed with briſtles, which cover the noſtrils, and with feathers at the root of it, as the Crow; let us therefore conclude it to be the ſame with this bird, till experience ſhall evince the contrary.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*. Manners totally unknown.

Lev. Muſ.

17. PACIFIC CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill ſtrait, ſomewhat bent at the end, and notched near the tip; colour of it black: the plumage on the upper part of the body is cinereous, beneath paler, verging to reddiſh brown: forehead and throat paleſt of all, almoſt approaching to white; among the feathers of this laſt part are ſome ſlender hairs: hind head and nape duſky black: quills

quills of this laſt colour; the tips dirty white: the tail is alſo black, with dirty white tips, all but the two middle feathers, which are plain black: legs and claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits the *South Seas*, but the particular place uncertain.

18. TROPIC CROW.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill an inch and a quarter in length; at the baſe pretty broad, and the tips of both mandibles notched: the plumage is of a gloſſy black above, but of a dull black on the under parts: the wings and tail are black, with a gloſs of green; the laſt rounded: vent and ſide feathers tipped with duſky white: legs and claws black.

PLACE. From *O-why-hee*, one of the *Sandwich Iſlands*, in the *South Seas*. Deſcribed from a bird in the poſſeſſion of *Sir Joſeph Banks*.

19. JAY.

Corvus glandarius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 156. N° 7.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 36. N° 39.—*Mull.* p. 12.

Le Jeay, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 47. N° 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 107. pl. 8.—*Pl. enl.* 481.

Holtz-ſchreyer, Eichen-heher, Nuſs-heher, *Friſch.* t. 55.

Nuſs-heher, *Kramer el.* p. 335.

Ghiandaia, *Olin. ucc.* p. 35.

Jay, *Raii Syn.* p. 41. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 130. pl. 19.—*Albin*, i. pl. 16.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 79.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS beautiful bird weighs ſeven ounces: it is in length thirteen inches. The bill is above an inch and a quarter long, ſtout, and black: the irides white: the head is creſted; the feathers on the forehead are white daſhed with black: the chin is white:

white: from the angles of the mouth a broad ſtreak of black paſſes under the eye: the hind part of the head, the ſides, the neck and breaſt, back, and ſcapulars, are of a vinaceous buff-colour: the leſſer wing coverts of a light bay; the greater are moſt elegantly barred with a rich blue and black alternate, the reſt black: the quills are part aſh-colour, part black, with the baſe of ſome, and the edges of others, white; the inner ones cheſtnut, with black tips: the rump is white: the tail black, with duſky edges, and the outer ones wholly duſky: the legs are brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is very common in our woods, and is well known to be a very reſtleſs, noiſy bird, frequently depriving the anxious gunner of his mark, by alarming too ſoon his deſtined victim; for the moment it ſpies any perſon, it ſets up a harſh, chattering, ſcream, whereby its aſſociates, and all others, know that an enemy is near.

Jays build chiefly in woods, making the neſt of ſticks, fibres of roots, and tender twigs, and lay five or ſix eggs, of the ſize of a Pigeon's, cinereous olive, marked with pale brown. The young keep with the old ones till the next pairing time, in ſpring, when they chooſe each his mate to produce their future progeny. In general they feed on acorns, nuts, ſeeds, and fruits of all kinds; but will ſometimes deſtroy young chickens, and eggs, and will alſo take away birds that have been caught in a trap, or entangled with birdlime. They are often kept in cages, and will talk pretty well; but with this loſe that beauty ſo conſpicuous in the wild ſtate, ſo as ſcarcely to be known for the ſame bird.

The Jay, I believe, is not ſpread ſo far as many others of the genus, as we do not hear of its inhabiting further ſouth than *Italy* and *Greece*. *Belon* has given us a *Greek* name * for it. It

* Μαλακοκρανὸς. The modern *Greek* name is Καρακαξα. *Hiſt. des oiſ.* iii. p. 107.

is alſo found in *Denmark*, and mentioned likewiſe as a *Ruſſian* ſpecies. It is found in *Scotland*, as well as in *England*, but not in the iſlands adjacent.

19. VAR. A. + WHITE JAY.

Le Geay blanc, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 51. A.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is wholly white, the bill and legs not excepted, and the irides red. I have ſuch an one in my collection, which was found in the neſt, with four others of the common colour.

20. + BLUE JAY.

Corvus criſtatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 157. N° 8.
Le Geay bleu de Canada, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 55. N° 4.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 120. *Pl. enl.* 529.
Blue Jay, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 15.—*Edw.* pl. 239.—*Amer. Zool.* N°. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. MUCH ſmaller than our Jay: length eleven inches. Bill black, above an inch long: the head is creſted and blue: round the baſe of the bill black: a ſtreak of the ſame paſſes on each ſide through the eyes, below the creſt, and behind it; and then tending forwards unite to form a creſcent on the breaſt: the ſides of the head and throat are of a blueiſh white, and there is a ſpot of the ſame over the eye: hind part of the neck and back blue: wings and tail the ſame; all the feathers of the laſt, except the two middle ones, tipped with white, and the feathers of both it and the wings elegantly barred with black: the greater coverts and ſecond quills tipped with white: the breaſt is of a bloſſom-colour: the belly and under tail coverts white: legs

duſky brown: the tail nearly as long as the reſt of the bird. The colours of the female are leſs bright than thoſe of the male.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits *North America*, to which I believe it is peculiar, but not ſeen farther north than the town of *Albany*: very common at *New York*, and in *New England* throughout, in *April* or *May*. It builds in ſwamps, along with the *red-winged Oriole* and others, and has a ſoft delicate note. Its food is *hazel-nuts*, *cheſt-nuts*, and ſuch like, which, like the *Nutcracker*, it breaks by placing between the feet, and pecking with the bill till the ſhell gives way. It is alſo very fond of *maize*, and being a gregarious bird, often unites into flocks of twenty thouſand at leaſt, which alighting on a field of ten or twelve acres, ſoon lays waſte the whole; hence reckoned the moſt deſtructive bird in that country. Will often take up with *ſnails* and *vermin* through neceſſity, but not while any thing they like better is to be got at. It is not accounted good to eat.

21.
STELLERS CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill an inch and a half; colour black; juſt at the gape are five or ſix black briſtles: the head is creſted; the creſt is above two inches in length, compoſed of narrow brown feathers; the general colour of the reſt of the plumage is purpliſh black, inclining to green on the rump: half of the wing coverts are of a browniſh black, the others of a deep blue; the ſecond quills are alſo of this laſt colour, croſſed with eight or nine bars of black, in the manner of the blue Jay; the greater quills are black, with the outer edges blue green: the fore part of the neck and breaſt duſky: belly and vent pale blue:

the tail is ſix inches long, ſlightly wedged in ſhape, the outer feather being ſhorter than the middle one by an inch; the colour of it deep blue; the ſhafts of all the feathers black: the legs are black.

This bird has been noticed before by *Steller*.

PLACE. The ſpecimen from which the above deſcription is taken, came from *Nootka Sound**, where it was met with by our laſt voyagers, and is in the collection of *Sir Joſeph Banks*.

22. CAYENNE JAY.

Corvus Cayanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 157. N° 9.
Le Geay de Cayenne, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 52. N° 2. pl. 4. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 373.
Le Blanche-coiffe, ou le Geay de Cayenne, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 118.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH thirteen inches: ſize of our Jay. Bill an inch and a quarter long, and grey; the feathers which ſurround it, the forehead, cheeks, throat, and lower part of the neck, are black: part of thoſe on the forehead fall forward on the bill, and the reſt ſtand upright, and are pretty ſtiff: on each ſide of the head are three white ſpots; the firſt above the eye, the next beneath it, and the third at the baſe of the lower mandible: the back and wings are violet, with a tinge of aſh-colour: the tail rounded, of a violet-colour, with brown edges and white tips, except the two middle ones, which are violet brown: legs and claws grey.

PLACE. This inhabits *Cayenne*.

* Perhaps not far different from one mentioned by *Cooke*, met with in *New Caledonia*, and deſcribed thus: a kind of Crow, not half ſo big; the feathers tinged with blue. *Cooke's Voy.* vol. ii. p. 124.

Corvus Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 158. N° 16.
Le Geay brun de Canada, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 54. N° 3. pl. 4. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 117.—*Pl. enl.* 530.
Cinereous Crow, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 386.—*Amer. Zool.* N° *Lev. Muſ.*

23. CINEREOUS CROW.

DESCRIPTION.

LESS than our Jay: length nine inches: breadth eleven: weight two ounces. The bill is blackiſh, and not quite an inch long: irides black: the forehead and throat are of a dirty yellowiſh white: hind head and ſides blackiſh brown: neck whitiſh: upper parts of the body brown, beneath pale aſh, paleſt on the breaſt: quills and tail brown, tipped with white: tail a little wedged: legs and claws blackiſh.

Male and female alike.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe inhabit *Canada*; are frequent near *Hudſon's Bay*, where they are called *Whiſkijohn* and *Whiſkijack*; breed early in the ſpring, build in pine-trees, and have two, and rarely three, young at a time. The eggs are blue. They are not gregarious. Their food black *moſs*, *worms*, and *fleſh*. Are very bold pilfering birds, ſtealing from the traveller even *ſalt meat*, and devour often the bait from the traps ſet for the Martins, as ſoon as the perſons who ſet them turn their backs. Lay up ſtores for winter, at which time they are ſeldom ſeen, unleſs near habitations. They do not bear confinement well. What natural note they have we are not told, but are ſaid to act the mocking bird, in imitating that of others.

Geai

24. RED-BILLED JAY.

Geai de la Chine à bec rouge, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 115.—*Pl. enl.* 622.

DESCRIPTION. LARGER than our Jay. Bill red: fore part of the head, the neck, and breaſt, velvet black: hind part of the head and neck of a light grey, mixing irregularly with the black on the fore part of the head: the body is brown above, and whitiſh beneath, with a light tinge of violet over all, which is moſt conſpicuous on the wings, and leaſt on the belly: the tail is cuneiform, and the wings reach to about one-third of its length: each feather of the wings is of three colours, viz. light violet at the baſe, black in the middle, and white at the end: the legs are red: the claws whitiſh, long, and hooked, with the point black.

PLACE. Inhabits *China*.

25. CHINESE JAY.

DESCRIPTION. MUCH the make of a Jay, and about the ſame ſize. The bill blueiſh lead-colour: crown of the head brown: over each eye a line of white; through the eye, and behind it, a ſtreak of black: on the ears is a patch, compoſed of a mixture of blueiſh and white, and this is encircled with black all round, which black, at the under part deſcends downwards on each ſide, forming a creſcent on the throat, within which the chin is white: the upper part of the neck and body are of a rufous bloſſom-colour: ſecond quills and tail brown; the laſt long and cuneiform; near the end is a band of black, and each feather tipped with a dirty white roundiſh ſpot: the legs lead-colour.

This deſcription I took from ſome beautiful drawings of *Chineſe* birds, in the poſſeſſion of the late *Dr. Fothergill.*

Le

Le Geai de Siberie, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 118.—*Pl. enl.* 608.

26. SIBERIAN JAY.

LESS than a Jay: length ten inches. Bill one inch long, like that of a Jay, and duſky: the forehead, ſides of the head, chin, and fore part of the neck, are pale, with a tinge of blue on the ſides of the head, and a ſhade of buff on the breaſt: the top of the head is browniſh black, and ſomewhat creſted: body above, and wings, cinereous, verging to brown on the back: the breaſt, under parts of the body, and the rump, ferruginous orange: the quills cinereous: the two middle tail feathers the ſame; the others orange: the legs cinereous. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Siberia*; but its manners are totally unknown. PLACE.

Le Geai du Perou, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 116. N° 2.
——————— *Pl. enl.* 625.

27. PERUVIAN JAY.

THIS is a bird of ſingular beauty. The bill is duſky; the baſe is ſurrounded with a fine blue, paſſing a little behind the eye, and below it on each ſide: the upper part of the body is light green, from the middle of the back to the end of the tail, ſix of the middle feathers of which are of that colour; but changes forwards by degrees to blueiſh, and finiſhes at the top of the head, which has a kind of white crown on it: the breaſt, belly, and three * outſide tail feathers, are of a jonquil yellow: on the throat, and fore part of the neck, is a patch of feathers, imi- DESCRIPTION.

* Four in the *Pl. enl.*

tating

tating black velvet: the tail is more cuneated than that of the *Siberian Jay*.

This bird, *Buffon* ſays, has not yet appeared in *Europe*; but he does not tell us how he came by the deſcription.

28. YELLOW-BELLIED JAY.

Le Garlu, ou Geai à ventre jaune de Cayenne, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 119.—*Pl. enl.* 249.

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this ſpecies is nine inches. The bill ſtout, like that of a Jay, and of a duſky black: the upper parts of the head and its ſides, the neck, and back, are of a greeniſh brown: on the middle of the crown is a golden yellow ſtreak: over each eye is a ſtreak of white, beginning at the upper mandible, and paſſing on each ſide almoſt to the hind head: the chin is white; the reſt of the under parts fine yellow: the wings and tail reddiſh brown, with paler margins: the legs are ſlender, ſhort, and of a lead-colour.

PLACE. This inhabits *Cayenne*.

29. † MAGPIE.

Corvus pica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 157. N° 13.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 38. N° 41.—*Mull.* p. 12.

La Pie, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 35. N° 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 85. pl. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 488.

Aelſter, *Friſch.* t. 58.—*Kram. el.* p. 335.

Magpye, or Pianet, *Raii Syn.* p. 41. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 127. pl. 19.—*Albin.* i. pl. 15.—*Br. Zool.* 1. N° 78.—*Am. Zool.* N° *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS meaſures in length above eighteen inches, and weighs eight or nine ounces. The bill is black: irides hazel: the ſcapulars, and all the under parts from the breaſt, are white: the

reſt of the plumage, wings, and tail, black, gloſſed with green, purple, and blue, in different lights: the eleven firſt quills are white in the middle, on the inner web, leſſening by degrees as they advance inwards: the tail is very cuneiform, the two middle feathers being near eleven inches in length, and the outmoſt only five inches and a half: the legs are black.

We can form no judgment of the beauties of this bird, from thoſe dirty, mutilated ſpecimens, which we ſee expoſed daily in a wicker cage, at every ſtall: 'tis only in a ſtate of nature that they can be found; and whoever views them in this ſtate, will do ſo with aſtoniſhment; for though the colours, at a diſtant view, ſeem to be mere black and white, yet the ſplendor that accompanies, in every new ſituation, the eye of the beholder, will oblige him to own, that there is not a more beautiful bird in *England*.

PLACES AND MANNERS.

In theſe parts it is every where common. I have been able to trace this bird no farther ſouth than *Italy* on the *European* continent; and to the north, *Sweden* and *Denmark*. *Forſter* met with it at *Madeira*; and it is alſo ſeen in *America*, but not common, and is a bird of paſſage in thoſe parts. At *Hudſon's-Bay* it is called by the *Indians Oue-ta-kee-aſke*, which ſignifies *Heart-Bird*; but for what reaſon, I could never learn.

In manners it approaches to the *Crow*, feeding almoſt on every thing in turn, both animal and vegetable; and, like that, will kill young *ducks* and *chickens*, and ſuck the *eggs*. It builds its neſt with art, making a thorny cover at top, leaving a hole on the ſide for admittance: lays ſix or ſeven pale greeniſh eggs, thickly ſpotted with black. It is a crafty bird in every ſtate, and, if brought up young, becomes exceedingly familiar, and will talk a great many ſentences, as well as imitate every noiſe within hearing, like a Parrot, but not near ſo plain.

29. VAR. A. WHITE MAGPIE.

La Pie blanche, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 39. A. pl. 3. f. 1.

THIS is a mere variety of the laſt, differing only in colour, being wholly of a pure white.

30. BLUE CROW.

Corvus cyanus, *Pallas trav.* vol. i. p. 694. N° 7.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Rock Skrike*, with which it agrees in the looſe texture of its feathers. The top of the head, as far as the nape, is of a ſhining gloſſy deep black: body aſh-colour, paleſt beneath: wings and tail of a moſt beautiful blue; the laſt very long, the feathers ſhortening by degrees, like thoſe of a Magpie, and white at the tips.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Inhabits *Dauria*, where it arrives in flocks in *April*; and has the manners of the Magpie, building its neſt after the ſame manner. It is a very timorous bird, and withall a crafty, noiſy, clamorous ſpecies.

31. AFRICAN CROW.

Corvus afer, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 157. N° 12.
——— Senegalenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 157. N° 14.
La Pie du Senegal, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 40. N° 2. pl. 3. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 97.—*Pl. enl.* 538.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fourteen inches: ſize of our Magpie. Bill near an inch and a half long, and black: general colour of the plumage violet black above, and duſky black beneath: the quills and tail feathers are brown, with violet black edges: the tail cu-

2 neated,

neated, ſhorter than in our Magpie, the outer feather only four inches in length: legs black.

Inhabits *Senegal*. PLACE.

32. CARIBBEAN CROW.

Le Rollier des Antilles, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 8. N° 6.
La Pie des Antilles, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 101. 129.
Pica Perſica Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 4. N° 6?
—— Antillarum, —— p. 152.

SIZE of a Magpie. The bill is red: the head and neck blue; the laſt ſurrounded with a white collar: from the top of the head, beginning at the baſe of the bill, and paſſing behind the neck quite to the back, is a white mark, one inch in breadth, and three in length, tranſverſely barred with black: the back and ſcapulars are ferruginous: rump and upper tail coverts yellow: under parts of the body white: the leſſer coverts of the wings cheſtnut; the middle ones green, with deeper edges: the greater coverts blue, with whitiſh edges and ſhafts: quills blue green: the tail is long and cuneated; the two middle feathers longer than thoſe of the outſide by eight or ten inches; the colour blue, ſtriated with white: the legs are red. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs, in wanting the tranſverſe ſtripes on the white mark at the back part of the head; and having the wing coverts green, where they are blue in the male. FEMALE.

It is ſaid to inhabit the *Antilles*, and to be common about the rivers of *Guadaloupe*. This is deſcribed from *du Tertre* *. That of *Aldrovandus*, which he deſcribes from a painting, had a whitiſh PLACE.

* *Hiſt. des Antilles*, ii. p. 258. fig. in p. 246. N° 6.

bill, white irides, blueiſh legs, and the ſecondary quills, rump, and baſe of the tail, yellow *. I cannot therefore ſuppoſe them to be the ſame bird, though *Briſſon* has ſo placed them in his ſynonyms.

33. AFRICAN CROW.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH one foot ten inches. Bill red: the head and neck of a dark purple; the firſt ſomewhat creſted; each feather tipped with grey, as far as the hind head: back brown: belly dirty pale aſh-colour: quills blueiſh on the outer edges: tail much cuneated; the two middle feathers are twelve inches long, the outer ones ſhort; all of them tipped with white: the legs are red.

PLACE. This ſpecies is ſaid to come from *Africa*, and appears to have much ſimilarity with the laſt deſcribed, if not the ſame bird; wanting, however, in one part of the deſcription, that the rump is not yellow.

34. MEXICAN CROW.

La grande Pie du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 43. N° 4.
L'Hociſana, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 103.
Hoitzanatl, *Raii Syn.* p. 162.
Criard, *Pernetty Voy. aux Malouines*, vol. i. p. 185.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Jackdaw. Bill black: the plumage wholly blue black: legs and claws black; the laſt very long.

* This ſeems to be the *black and yellow Oriole?*

Inhabits *Mexico*. Said to be perpetually chattering, with a ſtrong and ſounding voice, and frequents the neighbourhood of cities *. PLACE.

Surinam Daw, *Brown's illuſt.* t. 10. 35. SURINAM CROW.

SIZE of a common Crow. Bill duſky: head deep green; hind part rich blue; beneath that pale green; beneath each ear, and on the hind part of the neck, a ſpot of the ſame: neck, breaſt, belly, back, and wing coverts, deep changeable green: prime quills duſky; ends rich blue: tail duſky: legs fleſh-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Surinam*. In the collection of *M. Tunſtal*, Eſq. The ſpecimen had loſt its tail. PLACE.

La petite Pie du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 44. N° 5.
Le Zanoe, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 106.
Tzanahoei, ſeu Pica Mexic. Hernand. *Raii Syn.* p. 162. 36. LESSER MEXICAN CROW.

SIZE of our Magpie. Bill black: the body is covered with blackiſh feathers: head and neck incline to fulvous: tail very long: legs and claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Mexico*, where it is ſaid to have all the manners of the Magpie, as well as cunning; learning to talk like that bird; and adds, that its natural cry is not unlike that of a Starling. PLACE.

*. Theſe muſt be the *Criards* which *Pernetty* talks of at the iſle of *St. Catharine*, on the coaſt of *Braſil*, whoſe plumage was of a fine light blue. They were, ſays he, the common Crow of the country, and are like it in ſhape; but are not a bit better to eat.

37. SHORT-TAILED CROW.

Corvus brachyurus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 158. N° 15.
Le Merle verd des Moluques, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 316. N° 56. pl. 32. f. 1.
Breve de Bengale, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 414.
Merle de Bengale, *Pl. enl.* 258.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Blackbird: length ſeven inches. Bill grey brown: corners of the mouth orange: irides whitiſh: head and throat black: over the eye a fulvous ſtripe, from the noſtrils to the hind head: hind part of the neck, the back, and ſcapulars, fine green: throat, neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, and thighs, fulvous: under the wings black: leſſer wing coverts ſhining blue green; greater ones the ſame as the back: quills black; on the ſix firſt a white ſpot about the middle: tail not above an inch in length, black, tipped with green: legs long, orange: claws dirty red.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Molucca Iſles*.

37. VAR. A.

Le Merle à tête noire des Moluques, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 319. N° 57. pl. 32. f. 2.
Breve des Philippines, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 413. N° 1.
Merle des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 89.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE leſs than the laſt: length ſix inches and a quarter. Bill brown: head, throat, and neck, black: back and ſcapulars deep green: breaſt, upper part of the belly, and ſides, paler green: lower part of the belly black, tipped with roſe-colour: under tail coverts roſe-colour: rump, upper tail coverts, and upper wing coverts, ſhining blue green: quills black at the baſe, then white, terminated with black brown: leſſer quills blackiſh, with the inner webs tipped with green, and ſome quite green: tail black: legs light brown.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Molucca Iſles*, with the laſt.

La

La Breve, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 413. N° 2.
Madras Jay, *Raii Syn.* p. 195. N° 12. t. 1. N° 10.
Bengal Quail, *Albin.* vol. i. pl. 31.
Short-tailed Pye, *Edw.* pl. 324.

37. VAR. B.

SIZE of the others. The bill is browniſh fleſh-colour: the head is not black, as in the laſt, but only three bands of that colour; one of which begins at the baſe of the upper mandible, paſſing over the crown of the head, and down the neck, quite to the back; and one on each ſide of the head, beginning at the corner of the mouth, and paſſing under the eye, down the ſides of the neck, to the back: above the eye is a ſtripe of orange brown; through the eye a white line, and another of white under the black line on the ſides of the neck; ſo that the ſucceſſion of colours on each ſide, beginning from the black at the top, is orange brown, white, black, and again white: the back and wing coverts are green: tail coverts and leſſer wing coverts blue green: quills and tail black; the firſt white in the middle, tipped with yellowiſh; the ſecond with green: all beneath, from the throat to the tail, is buff-colour; reddiſh near the vent: legs reddiſh yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Ceylon*, in the *Eaſt Indies*. PLACE.

Breve de Madagaſcar, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 414. N° 4.
Merle des Moluques, *Pl. enl.* 257.

37. VAR. C.

THE head of this variety is ſtill different from the others. The top is blackiſh brown, with a little yellow on the back part and DESCRIPTION.

and ſides; this is bounded by a creſcent of black, which encircles the neck behind: there are alſo two bands of the ſame colour, which paſſing beneath the eyes, terminate at the corners of the mouth: the tail tipped with blue green: the wings, as in variety A: the breaſt white and yellow: and under the body yellow brown.

38. NUT-CRACKER.

Corvus caryocataƈtes, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 157. N° 10.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 37. N° 40.—*Muller*, p. 12.
Le Caſſe noix, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 59. N° 1. pl. 5. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 122. pl. 9.—*Pl. enl.* 50.
Tannen-Heher, &c. *Friſch.* t. 56.
Waldſtarl, Steinheher, *Kram. el.* p. 334.
Caryocataƈtes, *Raii Syn.* p. 42.—*Will. orn.* p. 132. pl. 20.
Nutcracker, *Edw.* pl. 240.—*Br. Zool.* ii. app. p. 625. pl. 3.—*Am. Zool.* N°

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Magpie: length thirteen inches. The bill nearly ſtrait, about two inches in length, and black: irides hazel: the feathers which fall over the noſtrils bordered with brown: upper part of the head, and nape of the neck, black: the general colour of the plumage ruſty brown, marked with triangular white ſpots, which are largeſt on the under parts: the vent white: quills and tail black; the laſt tipped with white: legs black.

PLACES. We find theſe birds ſcattered in many parts of *Europe*, but no where ſo plenty as in *Germany*; they are found alſo in *Sweden* and *Denmark*, where they frequent the mountainous parts; ſometimes come in vaſt flocks into *France*, eſpecially *Burgundy*; viſit *England* very ſeldom, not more than twice that I have heard of; once mentioned

mentioned in the *Britiſh Zoology* to have been ſhot in *Flintſhire*, and another time in *Kent*, a mutilated ſkin of which is now in the houſe of an acquaintance of mine. I am informed that they are alſo in *North America*, but not near the ſea-coaſts. One has been brought from *Kamtſchatka* by the late voyagers.

MANNERS. In manners it is ſaid greatly to reſemble the Jay, laying up a ſtore of acorns and nuts. In ſome parts keep chiefly in the pine foreſts*, on the kernels of which it then feeds; but ſaid frequently to pierce the trees like the *Woodpecker*, for which the bill ſeems not unapt: makes its neſt in holes of trees. *Klein* mentions two varieties, one ſmaller than the other; the largeſt, he ſays, breaks the nuts to pieces, and the other pierces them. Both feed at times on wild berries and inſects.

39. † RED-LEGGED CROW.

Corvus graculus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 158. N° 18.
Gracula pyrrhocorax, *Scop. ann.* i. p. 42. N° 46.
Monedula pyrrhocorax, *Haſſelq. It.* p. 238. N° 19.
Le Coracias, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 3. pl. 1. f. 1.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 1. pl. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 255.
Corniſh Chough, *Raii Syn.* p. 40. A. 6.—*Will. orn.* p. 126. pl. 19.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 24.—*Borlaſe. Cornw.* p. 249. pl. 24.
Red-legged Crow, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 80.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Jackdaw: length nearly ſixteen inches. The bill above two inches long, much curved, ſharp at the tip, and of the colour of red ſealing-wax: the irides have two circles, the outer reddiſh, the inner grey: the eye-lids red: the plumage

* Called by ſome *Pie de Sapini*.

wholly of a purpliſh black: the legs red, like the bill: the claws large, hooked, and black.

PLACE. This bird is pretty common in ſome parts of the *Engliſh* coaſts, particularly the weſtern, in *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall*; and again on many parts of the coaſts of *Wales* and *Scotland*; in *Kent* likewiſe, among the cliffs of *Dover*, a few are met with, which is ſaid to have happened by accident, from a pair of birds ſent as a preſent from the *weſt* having eſcaped to the cliffs, and bred there. Beſides *England*, it is met with in the *Alps* and in *Carinthia* *. *Haſſelquiſt* † mentions its coming into *Egypt* towards the end of the inundations of the *Nile*, in the months of *September* and *October*. It is met with alſo in *Perſia* ‡, and the iſland of *Candia* ‖. We are not certain in what parts beſides, as moſt writers are ſilent about it.

MANNERS. It affects to build in rocky places every where, laying four or five white eggs ſpotted with yellow. *Scopoli* ſays, that at the latter hay-time they come down in the low meadows by hundreds, devouring the locuſts, and are fond of *juniper-berries*: are a reſtleſs, clamorous bird: greedy, ſnatching food one from another: fear neither dog nor wolf: if one is killed, and a hat thrown up in the ſame place, it will recal the reſt to their deſtruction. Flies in circles. Some in autumn acquire black legs. When in *Egypt* ſaid to feed on a kind of *Blatta*. With us it imitates the *Jackdaw* in manners; thieviſh, fond of glitter, and even dangerous to keep tame, as it has been known to catch up lighted ſticks, whereby houſes have been ſet on fire.

* *Scopoli*. † *Itin.* p. 238.

‡ At *Jerom*, the bills and feet (of the Crows) are as red as vermilion. *Fryer's Trav.* p. 318.

‖ *Belon Obſerv.* p. 17.

40. CAYENNE RED-BILLED CROW.

SIZE of a Miſſel-thruſh: length eleven inches. The bill is an inch and a half long, curved the whole length; very like that of the red-legged Crow, or laſt ſpecies, and imitating it even in colour, being moſt like fine red ſealing-wax: the noſtrils covered with black briſtles reflected over them: the head, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are black; the laſt rounded at the end: the wing coverts are mottled with white: the under parts of the body are aſh-colour: the legs duſky: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Suppoſed to inhabit *Cayenne*, as it was ſhewn me among ſome others from that place. PLACE.

41. HERMIT CROW.

Corvus eremita, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 159. N° 19.
Le Coracias hupé, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 6. N° 2.
——————— ou le Sonneur, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 9.
Geſner's Wood Crow, *Will. orn.* p. 396.
Wood Crow from Switzerland, *Albin.* iii. pl. 16.

SIZE of a Hen. The bill long, pointed, bent, and of a red colour: the head is creſted, of a duſky yellow, with ſtreaks of red: the whole plumage is black, with a gloſs of green: the tail is rather ſhort: the legs of a deep red. DESCRIPTION.

From the name one would ſuppoſe theſe birds to be moſt common in *Switzerland*, which is really the caſe, where they are called *Waldrapp* and *Steinrapp*. Like the laſt, build in rocks, towers, and old ruined edifices. They fly very high, and are gregarious and migratory; arrive at *Zurich* with the *Storks*, the beginning of *April*. The females lay two or three eggs, and the young are able to fly about the beginning of *June*; if taken

young, are eaſily made tame, and are eſteemed good eating. They are alſo found on all the high mountains of *Italy*, *Stiria*, *Switzerland*, *Bavaria*, and the rocks on the borders of the *Danube*. It is ſaid that neither the young nor the very old birds have the creſt, whence they have been called *Bald Crows*. *Buffon* wonders why *M. Barrere* ſhould call this a ſpecies of Curlew; but *could* he have ſeen either *Albin*'s figure, or ſuch another, the head would have led him to think ſo, for it ſeems quite naked of feathers, ſimilar to the baldeſt ſpecies of *Ibis*.

Genus XIII. ROLLER.

N° 1. Garrulous R.
2. Abyſſinian R.
3. Senegal R.
4. Long-tailed R.
5. Bengal R.
6. Oriental R.
7. Indian R.
8. Cape R.
N° 9. Blue R.
10. Ultramarine R.
11. Madagaſcar R.
12. Mexican R.
13. Blue-ſtriped R.
14. Chineſe R.
15. Cayenne R.
16. Pied R.

THE characters of this genus are,

The bill ſtrait, bending towards the tip, edges cultrated.

Noſtrils narrow and naked.

Legs, for the moſt part, ſhort.

Toes placed three before, and one behind; divided to their origin.

This genus is not confined to one ſpot of the globe, as one or other of the following ſpecies may be met with in all the four quarters of it. It differs from the laſt chiefly in the noſtrils, which are apparent in all the ſpecies, being deſtitute of reflected briſtles. The ſhortneſs of the legs likewiſe is another characteriſtic, and holds good at leaſt in all which have come under my inſpection. I have thought it right to divide the whole of the following liſt into different ſpecies, though perhaps without juſt foundation, and of which the reader muſt judge for himſelf.

1. GARRULOUS ROLLER.

Coracias garrula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 159. N° 1.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 40. N° 44.
Le Rollier, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 64. pl. 5. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 486.
———— d'Europe, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 135. pl. 10.
Blave racke, Birck-heher, *Friſch.* t. 57.
The Roller, *Raii Syn.* p. 41. N° 3. p. 42.—*Will. orn.* p. 131. pl. 20.—*Br. Zool. app.* p. 624. pl. 2.—*Edw.* pl. 109.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Jay: length twelve inches and a half. Bill black, ſtrait, hooked at the point; baſe beſet with briſtles, but do not cover the noſtrils: ſpace about the eyes ſomewhat bare: the head, neck, breaſt, and belly, are of a light blueiſh green: back and ſcapulars reddiſh brown: coverts on the ridge of the wing rich blue, beneath them pale green; upper part and tips of the quills duſky; the lower parts of a fine deep blue: rump of this laſt colour: tail forked, of a light blue; the outer feather tipped with black above, and beneath with deep blue, as is the caſe with ſuch part of the quill feathers as is black above; the other tail feathers are dull green: legs ſhort, and of a dirty yellow.

PLACE. *Mr. Pennant*, from whom the above deſcription is taken, obſerves that theſe birds are frequent in ſeveral parts of *Europe*, in moſt parts of which it is a bird of paſſage. Mention is made of them in *Sweden* * and *Denmark* † on the one hand, and as far as *Africa* ‡ on the other; not that they are found in all the parts between, nor in the ſame plenty. *Willughby* tells us, that in *Germany*, *Sicily*, and *Malta*, they are ſo common as to be ſold in the markets, and in poulterers ſhops. It has been called by ſome

* *Faun. Suec.* N° 94. † *Br. Zool. app.* p. 624.
‡ *Shaw's Trav.* p. 251.—*Adanſ. Voy.* 8vo. p. 24. 107.

the

the *Straſburg Jay*; but I find it to be very ſcarce there. *Edwards* mentions one ſhot on *Gibraltar* rock. *Adanſon* * obſerves, that it "comes to reſide for ſome months of the ſummer in the ſouthern parts of *Europe*, and goes back to ſpend the remainder of the year in *Senegal*," having ſhot one on board the ſhip, on its paſſage, in *April*; and in another place ſays, that they are at *Senegal* in flocks, along with the *Cardinal Sparrows*.

Friſch obſerves, that it makes its neſts in woods, where there is birch; that it does not come to its colour till the ſecond year; flies in troops in autumn; often ſeen in tilled grounds, with Rooks and other birds, ſearching for worms, ſmall ſeeds, and roots †. Its fleſh taſtes like that of a Turtle. It is ſaid alſo ſometimes to make the neſt in holes in the ground ‡, in one of which neſts two eggs were found. The neſt is generally filthy, from the young evacuating their excrements therein; whence by ſome it was ſaid to make the neſt of excrements.

Shaw, in *Travels*, mentions a bird by the name of *Shagarag*, and deſcribes it as having the ſhape of a *Jay*, but a ſmaller bill, and ſhorter legs: the body brown above: head, neck, and belly, light green: wings and tail ſpotted with deep blue. A VARIETY.

This is a *Barbary* bird, and, no doubt, only a ſmall variety of the other. He ſays, that it builds the neſt at the ſides of rivers, and its cry is ſharp and ſhrill.

We are told in the *Britiſh Zoology*, that it has been twice ſhot in *England*, and is remarkable for making a chattering noiſe, from which it is called by ſome *Garrulus*.

* *Adanſ. Voy.* † Alſo beetles and frogs. *Faun. Suec.*
‡ *Hiſt. des oiſ.* iii. p. 139.

2. ABYSSINIAN R.

Le Rollier d'Abyſſinie, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 143.
——————— *Pl. enl.* 626.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill of this bird is black, and the tip of the upper mandible much bent: the ſides of the head, from the noſtrils to a little beyond the eyes, are white; the reſt of the head, neck, and under parts of the body, of a fine green: the wing coverts are of the ſame colour, but the ſhoulders are of a fine deep blue; the greater quills are of this laſt colour: the back and ſecond quills are orange brown: the rump of a deep blue: the two middle tail feathers are duſky, with a gloſs of blue, eſpecially down the middle; the outer feathers blue green; the outmoſt feather five inches longer than any of the others, and, as far as it exceeds them in length, of a fine deep blue: the legs red brown. The colours of this bird are remarkably brilliant.

PLACE. Inhabits *Abyſſinia*.

3. SENEGAL R.

Rollier du Sénégal, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 143.—*Pl. enl.* 326.
Swallow-tailed Indian Roller, *Edw. glean.* 327.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is rather leſs than the common Jay. The bill black: the whole ſpace round the baſe of the bill, as far as the eyes, or what may be termed the face, white: the head, and under parts of the body, the upper parts of the wings, and tail, blueiſh ſea-green: the ſhoulders and quills, as in the laſt, of a deep blue; and the outer tail feathers as long as in that bird: the hind part of the neck and the back of a reddiſh brown: the legs of a reddiſh fleſh-colour.

This

This is the deſcription of *Edwards*'s bird, which came from *Ceylon*; and anſwers likewiſe to that figured in the *Planches enluminées*, ſaid to come from *Senegal*. PLACE.

This is, moſt likely, a variety of the laſt-deſcribed.

Coracias caudata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 160. N° 6.
Le Rollier d'Angola, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 72. t. 7. f. 1.
——————— *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 144.—*Pl. enl.* 88.

4. LONG-TAILED R.

SIZE of a Jay: length fifteen inches and a half. The bill is an inch and a half long, and of a blackiſh colour: the hind parts of the head and neck are green: upper parts of the back and ſcapulars fulvous gloſſed with green: the lower part of the back, rump, and wing coverts, fine blue: the upper tail coverts blue green: the throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, violet; but the feathers on the two firſt have a whitiſh ſtreak down the ſhaft: the belly, ſides, thighs, under tail and wing coverts, ſea green: quills the ſame for half their length; the end half, deep blue on the outer webs; the ſhafts and inner webs black: the two middle feathers of the tail are deep green; the reſt of the feathers blue green; the outer ones on each ſide of twice the length of the others, and the part which exceeds deep blue; the ſhafts of all black: the legs are grey; and the claws blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Angola*. PLACE.

5. BENGAL R.

Coracias Bengalenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 159. N° 5.
Le Rollier de Mindanao, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 69. N° 2. pl. 6. f. 1.
Le Cuit, or Rollier de Mindanao, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 144.
Rollier de Mindanao, *Pl. enl.* 285.
Bengal Pye, *Albin.* i. t. 17.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twelve inches and a half: ſize of the laſt. The bill, as in that, blackiſh: the top of the head is green, verging to blue near the eyes: the hind part of the neck fulvous, with a violet tinge: the upper part of the back and ſcapulars the ſame, but has a greeniſh mixture, and in ſome lights changing to olive: the lower part of the back and rump blue, with a mixture of green: throat rufous white: cheeks and fore part of the neck violet, daſhed down the middle of each feather with blueiſh white: breaſt rufous, inclining to violet: belly, ſides, thighs, under tail and wing coverts, blue green: upper tail and leſſer wing coverts fine deep blue; the greater ones, fartheſt from the body, blue green; but thoſe in the middle are blue and green mixed, and thoſe neareſt the body green: the five firſt quills are deep blue; the middle of the outer webs blue green: the tail feathers in this bird are of equal lengths; the two middle ones dull green, tinged with blue down the ſhafts; the reſt are blue for one third from the baſe, then blue green, with blue tips: the legs are grey, and the claws blackiſh.

PLACE. This inhabits *Bengal* and the iſle of *Mindanao*, where it is called *Cuit*. It does not eſſentially differ from the laſt*: the chief

* Nor ſcarcely from the ſecond and third, ſufficient to ſeparate them into different ſpecies.

difference

difference is the rufous violet-colour on the breaſt, and the want of the long outer tail feathers. The comparing the two figures in the *Planches enluminées*, ſeems much to favour this opinion. This laſt may perhaps be a female, or a young bird; for the long tail feathers do not appear till the ſecond year.

Buffon mentions a variety, which came from *Goa*, and had not the fulvous band on the breaſt, like the laſt-mentioned; inſtead of which, there was a collar of a vinaceous colour behind the neck, a little below the head.

Coracias orientalis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 159. N° 4.
Le Rollier des Indes, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 75. pl. 7. f. 2.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 147.—*Pl. enl.* 619.

6. ORIENTAL R.

SIZE of a Jay: length ten inches and a half. The bill is yellowiſh, broader * at the baſe, and more hooked than in any of the genus: the head and hind part of the neck brown: back, rump, ſcapulars, wing and tail coverts, green brown: throat fine blue; down the ſhaft of each feather a pale line: the reſt of the parts beneath blue green: quills mixed blue and black; on the middle a large pale blue ſpot: wings longer than in other Rollers: tail even at the end; the two middle feathers green at the baſe, the reſt of the way black; the other feathers are firſt green, then blue, with black tips: legs yellowiſh: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

This is a native of the *Eaſt-Indies*. PLACE.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* iii. 147.

7. INDIAN R.

Coracias Indica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 159. N° 2.
Blue Jay from the Eaſt-Indies, *Edw.* pl. 326.
Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches. Bill duſky black, an inch and a half in length: crown of the head blue green: throat, breaſt, neck, and back, reddiſh brown: ſides of the head and throat darkeſt, ſtreaked with white: rump and tail, and the under parts from the breaſt, fine ultramarine blue: the middle tail feathers are green; the outer ones blue at the bottoms and tips, and ſea-green in the middle: the wings are green and blue.

PLACE. Inhabits *Ceylon*.

8. CAPE R.

Coracias Caffra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 159. N° 3.

DESCRIPTION. WE have no knowledge of this, but from *Linnæus*, whoſe deſcription is very ſhort indeed. He merely ſays, that the bird is blue, with the outer edge of the quills luteous; and that the female is of a blueiſh black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Æthiopia*.

9. BLUE R.

Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches. Bill duſky: the upper parts of the plumage of a pale gloſſy blue green, except the tips of the wings, which are black: the under parts of the body ferruginous.

PLACE. In the *Britiſh Muſeum*; from whence unknown.

Br.

10. ULTRAMARINE R.

Br. Muſ.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill as in the laſt: the whole plumage of a rich gloſſy ultramarine blue, equal to the richeſt ſattin in luſtre: the quills and tail are wholly of the ſame colour. DESCRIPTION.

This likewiſe is in the *Britiſh Muſeum*; but the native place alike unknown. They are certainly different ſpecies.

11. MADAGASCAR R.

Le Rollier de Madagaſcar, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 148.
La Rolle de Madagaſcar, *Pl. enl.* 501.
Lev. Muſ.

THIS is a beautiful ſpecies, and about the ſize of the firſt-mentioned. The bill is very ſtout at the baſe, rather ſhort, and of a yellow colour: the eyes ſeem large: the general colour is a ruſty purpliſh brown: the rump and vent blue green: the quills are deep blue above, and blue green beneath; and the inner webs black: the tail is blue green; near the end is a purpliſh band; and the tip blue, ſo deep as to appear nearly black: the legs are of a reddiſh brown. DESCRIPTION.

Said to come from *Madagaſcar*. PLACE.

12. MEXICAN R.

Le Rollier du Mexique, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 83. N° 8.—*Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 148.
Merula Mexicana, *Seba*, i. t. 64. f. 5.

BIGGER by much than a Thruſh. The upper parts of the body are dingy rufous grey: the under parts and wings light grey, mixed with flame-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Mexico*. PLACE.

LENGTH

13. BLUE-STRIPED R.

Pl. XVI.

Description. LENGTH eight inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, bent at the tip, and of a black colour: irides red: general colour of the plumage deep blue black, daſhed with ſtreaks of greeniſh blue: tail and legs black.

Female. The *female* is cinereous grey: top of the head darkeſt: the coverts and quills are black, edged with cinereous: tail plain grey: legs black.

Place. Inhabits *New Caledonia*.

14. CHINESE R.

Le Rollier de la Chine, *Briſ. orn.* ii. p. 77. N° 5. pl. 6. f. 2.
Le Rolle de la Chine, *Buf. oiſ.* iii. p. 132.
Rollier de la Chine, *Pl. enl.* 620.

Description. THIS is of the ſize of a Jay: the length eleven inches and a half. The bill and irides are red: the head *, hind part of the neck, back, rump, and upper tail coverts, are green: through the eyes on each ſide is a black ſtripe: the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, are yellowiſh white, tinged with green; but the thighs are grey: wing coverts olive brown: quills the ſame, with a mixture of cheſtnut in ſome; and others, neareſt the body, tipped with white: the tail is five inches in length, and cuneiform, the outer feathers ſhortening by degrees, like that of a Magpie; all of them are more or leſs green, verging to black near the ends; the tips of all are white: the legs and claws are of a pale red, and longer than in other Rollers.

* This ſeems creſted in the *Pl. enl.* but this circumſtance is not mentioned by *Briſſon*.

Inhabits

Pl. XVI.

Blue Striped Roller.

Inhabits *China*. It is called at *Canton Sau-ta-hoang* *. It is not very common. PLACE.

Le Grivert, ou Rolle de Cayenne, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 134.
Le Griverd, de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 616. 15. CAYENNE R.

THIS meaſures in length nine inches. The bill is pretty ſtrong, above an inch in length, of a reddiſh colour, and a very little bent towards the point: the general colour of the plumage is a browniſh green: over the eyes is a white ſtreak: on each ſide the throat a perpendicular black ſtreak: and the chin, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, are dirty white: the tail is cuneiform, with the edges inclining to green: the legs are longer than uſual in this genus, and of a pale grey. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Cayenne*. Theſe two laſt birds do not fairly belong to the *Roller* genus; nor can they come more properly into any other. Perhaps the manners might aſſiſt in placing them with more propriety; but we know them not, being in poſſeſſion only of the mere ſpecimen, without further illuſtration. PLACE.

Caſſican de la Nouvelle Guinee, *Buf. oif.* vii. p. 134. pl. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 628. 16. PIED R.

LENGTH about thirteen inches. Bill two inches and a half long; the colour of it blueiſh, with the tip dark: the head, neck, and upper part of the back, are black: the reſt of the back, the rump, the upper tail coverts, the breaſt, belly, and vent, white, but ſomewhat inclining to blue on the breaſt: wing co- DESCRIPTION.

* *Orn. de Salerne*, p. 100.

verts

verts black and white mixed: ſome of the ſecondaries black, ſome white: the outer edge of the wing, and the greater quills, wholly black: the tail is five inches long, even at the end, and black; all but the two middle feathers tipped with white: the legs are lead-colour: the claws ſtout, ſharp, and black.

Notwithſtanding it is ſaid in the *Pl. enl.* to have come from *New Guinea*; *Buffon*, to whom we are indebted for this deſcription, does not ſeem ſure of the fact; and in courſe the manners muſt be unknown. It ſeems to me of a genus not well defined: if we are guided by the plate in *Buffon*'s work *, we may moſt likely think with him, that it hangs between the genera of *Oriole* and *Toucan*; but on turning to the *Pl. enl.* the figure of it bears a much greater affinity to the *Roller* genus; in which we have ventured to place it; having this in our view, that the plates in this laſt-mentioned work are in general much more to be depended on, than thoſe of the former.

* *Hiſt. des oiſ.* vol. vii. pl. 7.

GENUS

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